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"OKLAHOMA," THE LAND OF PROMISE[1]

By Carl Coke Rister

Part II

By 1879 the western line of homesteader claims had reached the High Plains. From here to the Rocky Mountains was a zone of upward of two hundred miles in width, a semi-arid, unoccupied tableland, except here and there where in sheltered nooks ranchers had built their homes. Homesteaders hesitated to move farther west because cattlemen told them that farming would not pay. But during wet seasons, from 1880 to 1900, more than once they ignored this warning and moved onto the High Plains grasslands only to be driven back again by droughts.

As the periphery of the Great Plains unoccupied lands was gradually reduced, the number of homeless emigrants increased. At Gainesville, Texas, at Joplin, Missouri, or at such Kansas towns as Baxter Springs, Coffeyville, Arkansas City, Caldwell and Wichita, hundreds of covered wagons lined the streets and overflowed the wagonyards and nearby camping sites, with their dust-stained and faded covers carrying such legends as "On to Oklahoma," "To the Land of Promise."

Bearded proprietors of these wagons talked of "Oklahoma" wherever they gathered about campfires, in hotel lobbies, in the stores, or on the streets. Would the government continue its "Oklahoma" exclusion policy? How would the federal courts construe land seekers' claims to ownership under the Homestead Law? Occasionally, one would enliven conversation by a "don't tell anybody" rumor that Kansas City and Saint Louis business men and railroad corporations had entered into an agreement to force the federal government to open the country to settlement. Strike while the iron is hot! This was urged on every hand. The federal government was pursuing a course of least resistance; it could not afford to push the Boomers out of "Oklahoma" with one hand and beckon conniving cattlemen to enter with the other.

Small matter that some of these news-mongers were well known ne'er-do-wells, shiftless and care-free, and, indeed, that some were

[1] Part I of this series, "Free Land Hunters of the Southern Plains" by Carl Coke Rister, appeared in *The Chronicles*, XXII (Autumn, 1944), No. 3, pp. 392-401.

For a detailed account of the Boomer movement in Oklahoma, including a biographic sketch of David L. Payne, its leader, see Carl Coke Rister, *Land Hunger: David L. Payne and the Oklahoma Boomers* (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1942). It should be remembered that "Oklahoma" as used in this paper refers to the unassigned lands taken from the Creeks and Seminoles by the treaties of 1866, comprising the present counties of Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, Kingfisher and Payne.

of shady reputation. "Ain't this a free country?" was their unanswerable reply to the lawman's challenge to move on. Their covered wagon home cost little. In fact, land hunting did not require a large investment. Some movers had just enough money to buy a few weeks' supply of food—a sack of flour or two, a side of bacon, a bag of beans, dried apples or peaches, salt, soda and sugar, and invariably coffee and tobacco. Then a few tin cups, plates, and wooden-handle knives and forks were added to the wagon chuck-box. With a change of clothing for each member of the family, a few blankets or quilts to pitch into the wagon before moving, the average drifter was willing to start for the land of promise. To satisfy this urge, he would frequently sell his Indiana, Iowa or Kansas farm of 40 or 80 acres to acquire ready cash.

But there were many times more land hunters of better quality.[2] They had come west to build new homes and to develop the country, sometimes bringing along furniture, household goods, chickens, geese, cattle, sheep, plows and other farm implements. Yet whether they were of the one class or the other, they gave willing ear to the glib promoter. And "Oklahoma" was a fertile field for promotional enterprise. If its lands were available for entry under the homestead laws of 1862, even though claims would incur official frowns, the ever increasing number of land hunters were willing to undergo trial and hardship to procure them.

During the fall of 1879, after C. C. Carpenter had abandoned the "Oklahoma"-bound colonists at Coffeyville, another leader appeared in Wichita, Kansas. David Lewis Payne, the new "Moses," was a man of striking personality and broad experience. He was essentially a frontiersman, although a Hoosier by birth, and seemed ideally cast for the role of Boomer leader. He was six feet and four inches in height, weighed two hundred and fifty pounds, and, according to his admiring neighbors, was as "strong as an ox." As homesteader, professional hunter, bullwhacker, guide and scout before the Civil War, he had pretty well run the gamut of border life.[3] Then during the war he had served as an enlisted man in the Union army; and in post-war days, during the Indian outbreaks along the Kansas border (1867 and 1868-1869),[4] he had been com-

[2] Among the members of Payne's Oklahoma Colony were lawyers, press reporters, schoolteachers, railroad employees, physicians and men from various walks of life. See Payne's membership lists, in Payne Papers, Oklahoma Historical Library, Oklahoma City.

[3] At Payne's request, William W. Bloss, a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* and a personal friend of Payne, wrote a sketch of the Boomer movement and of Payne's early life, up to 1881. But for reasons unknown it was never published. The sketch is the most dependable account of Payne's life and activities of the pre-Boomer period. The manuscript is now in the Oklahoma Historical Library.

[4] Printed report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1867 (Topeka, 1868).

missioned as captain of Kansas volunteers. He was also a border politician. Twice he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives (1866-1867), was appointed as postmaster at Leavenworth (1867) and finally as Assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives and other minor posts in Washington (1875-1877).

As a homesteader, Payne established titles to three Kansas properties of 160 acres each: one in Doniphan County (1858), a "ranch" near Wichita (1870), and a farm near Newton (1872).[5] He lost his Leavenworth postmastership because of irregular accounts and Governor S. J. Crawford, his bondsman, took over his Doniphan County farm. His Wichita and Newton properties were awarded others by court decisions because of his carelessness in financial enterprises.[6]

The raw frontier often influenced strongly its people, accentuating both their virtues and vices. And Payne was no exception; he was an opportunist in every sense of the word. His dugout was a general supply store on a Texas cattle trail where travelers and newly arrived settlers could make purchases. Here they could procure liquid refreshments all the time and staple groceries a part of the time! The *Oklahoma War Chief* of January 19, 1883, reminisced that Payne fed and clothed every starved emigrant who visited his "ranch" during these early days, gave him "whiskey and ammunition or anything else he had, and in addition, a shake of the hand and a "God bless you old boy!' " Here, too, Payne was a Don Quixote whose Sancho Panza was a certain "Uncle Ned," a bald headed darky of northern Kansas. Later, according to one authority, he employed a housekeeper, Rachel Anna Haines, who became his common law wife. "Ma" Haines, as she was later called by the Boomers, was ever afterwards Payne's constant companion, to which irregular union was born a son, George. But Payne's visitors at the "ranch" were many—honest home seekers, travelers, adventurers, gamblers and ne'er-do-wells—and to all he was hospitable, helpful, and entertaining. On the other hand, he was a chronic borrower from anyone who would lend him money;[7] occasionally he was seen in saloons and gambling halls; and he seldom engaged in hard labor.

Nevertheless, Payne well deserved his border title of "Prince of Boomers." No sort of criticism, disappointment, or threat could dampen his ardor for the "Oklahoma" cause. In years to come his enemies referred to him as a "dead-beat," "loafer," "vagabond,"

[5] For a review of these early years, see Marjorie Aikman Coyne, "David L. Payne, The Father of Oklahoma" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, May 30, 1930), 7-15, 17 ff.

[6] *Ibid.*, 18-19, 27-28.

[7] *The Kansas Chief*, Troy, Kansas, April 25, 1889; "He Knew Him Well" (Ex-Governor S. J. Crawford tells of D. L. Payne), in Wichita *Daily Eagle*, December 23, 1900.

"convicted criminal," "drunkard," and "notorious Boomer". But he bore all these opprobriums calmly. He believed firmly that "Oklahoma" was a part of the public domain and therefore subject to homestead entry. As a consequence, his ringing challenge of "On to Oklahoma!" rallied border home seekers again and again in spite of official frowns and threats of cattlemen and Indians.

Payne returned to Wichita after his dismissal as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington and established his headquarters on Douglas Avenue. In September, 1879, he journeyed southward to "Oklahoma" and tentatively selected the site of his colony. Then in December following, he met with Frank B. Smith, proprietor of the *Beacon,* Frank Fisher, W. C. Glenn, and Oscar Smith to discuss ways and means of organizing a colony. Partly growing out of this meeting, a few weeks later, at a Wichita mass meeting, Payne's Oklahoma Colony appeared, with the following officers: D. L. Payne, president; Dr. R. B. Greenlee, vice-president; John Faulkenstein, treasurer; W. B. Hutchison, secretary; W. A. Shuman, corresponding secretary; and T. D. Craddock, general manager,[8] although later the personnel of the organization changed from time to time. Membership dues were $2.50.

A short time later, Payne joined with others (mainly Wichita promoters) to form the Oklahoma Town Company, each stockholder of which paid $25.00.[9] These two organizations kept the Boomer leader supplied with fairly adequate funds, although occasionally he staged special collections to pay lawyer fees or a representative's expenses to Washington. A member of the Colony was entitled to claim a 160-acre homestead and to enter its location in the Boomer claim ledger, after which it was recognized and protected against other claimants. And in the same way, a stockholder of the Town Company was to be allowed a lot in the future capital city of "Oklahoma" and was to share dividends accruing in either Company. Although federal officials warned more than once that "Oklahoma" lands were not open to home steaders, Payne was able to convince the Boomers that all such claims would attach under the terms of the Preemption Law when once the country was legally opened, even if they should now be disallowed.

Boomer income from dues and contributions was considerable, but expenses were heavy. Letterheads, pamphlets, circulars, lithograph posters, and other materials were necessary, and correspondence by the secretary with thousands of inquirers must be maintained. All these things required funds. In addition, large expenditures were made for travel, hotel bills, lawyer fees, and for launching a newspaper (the *Oklahoma War Chief,* in 1883).

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[8] Bloss manuscript, Part IV, 1.

[9] Officers of this organization were I. W. Steele, president; Payne, vice-president; and George M. Jackson, secretary, *ibid.*

Payne's first colony invasions of "Oklahoma" were in 1880. On April 26, the Boomers broke camp on Bitter Creek, about six miles east of South Haven, and moved southward. In Payne's party were twenty-one men. Four days later they reached a point about one and one-half miles southeast of the North Canadian, where immediately they began to survey their "New Philadelphia."[10] On May 15, Lieutenant G. H. G. Gale and a detachment of cavalry from Fort Reno arrested thirteen Boomers who were then in camp and conducted them to Fort Reno.[11] From here they were escorted back to Kansas and freed with a warning that if they were again arrested on a similar charge they would be prosecuted under the Indian Intercourse Law of 1834. But on July 5 again Payne and twenty-one followers, including six of his former companions, were back at their old camp on the North Canadian. Hardly had they adjusted themselves to camp life before Lieutenant J. H. Pardee and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry (Negroes) from Fort Reno arrested them and took them to the fort. From here they were sent northward under escort to Polecat Creek, south of Hunnewell, within the Outlet, and put under the custody of Captain Thomas B. Robinson.[12] Robinson questioned Payne closely. A short time later he reported to his superior that Payne boasted of having received advice from "eminent legal talent" in Washington, Saint Louis and Kansas City. He told Robinson that his two invasions had been strictly in accordance with instructions and that he was to continue his efforts until the "Oklahoma" problem was aired before a federal court. Robinson stated that the men arrested appeared to be "more respectable" than those on the former raid, and concluded: "I think a majority of them are temporarily employed to go with Payne on this expedition and are unquestionably remunerated by some agent acting for the A. T. & S. F., M. K. & T., and the Saint Louis and San Francisco railroads."[13]

From Polecat Creek Payne and the "second offenders" were taken to Fort Smith to appear before Judge Isaac C. Parker but their cases were postponed for a later hearing and Payne was free to resume his Boomer activities. By December he had assembled more than three hundred Boomers in a camp near Arkansas City, which was soon abandoned for another at Caldwell. At each place federal cavalry under Colonel J. J. Coppinger kept a constant vigil

[10] "A New Philadelphia," in *Sumner County Press*, Wellington, Kansas, June 3, 1880.

[11] Gale to the Post Adjutant, Fort Reno, May 17, 1880, in "Records of the Department of Justice, Files of the Attorney General, re. David L. Payne, 1880-1884," National Archives, Washington. Hereafter cited as "R. D. J., Payne."

[12] Robinson to the Assistant Adjutant General, Caldwell, Kansas, July 23, 1880, *ibid.*; Major General John Pope to the Assistant Adjutant General, July 22, 1880, *ibid.*

[13] *Ibid.*

to prevent their intrusion within "Oklahoma."[14] So the winter of 1880-1881 was a severe trial for both the Boomers and troopers, the temperature for several days sinking below zero. On December 23 Caldwell citizens gave two wagon loads of food to the Boomers; but this was soon exhausted, and since the campers were without funds, early in January they were finally disbanded and allowed to return to their homes.

On March 7, 1881, Attorneys James M. Baker, Thomas H. Barnes and William Walker argued Payne's case before Judge Parker. District Attorney William H. H. Clayton was aided in the prosecution by the Five Civilized Tribes' "defense committee," headed by G. W. Grayson, a Creek.[15] Clayton's case was simple. Under the Non-Intercourse Law of June 30, 1834 and an enactment of August 18, 1856, unauthorized white men were not permitted within Indian Territory. The first intrusion called only for expulsion with a warning not to return, but a second carried a fine of $1,000 for the violator. Now the ceded lands of the Creeks and Seminoles were yet a part of Indian Territory, and since Payne was a "second offender" he was liable to the penalty under the law. Indeed, this was the decision which Judge Parker rendered on May 2.[16] The government's case was a civil suit in the nature of an action to recover from Payne a penalty of $1,000. Yet Payne had no money or property against which an assessment could be made, and no other penalty was provided! Therefore the government's victory was a hollow one, and Payne was free to resume his Boomer activities.

Within the next two and one-half years, six other invasions of "Oklahoma" were made by Payne and his followers. But each of these were of much the same pattern. The Boomers would cross the Kansas line unobserved by the troopers, travel southward to Deep Fork Creek or the North Canadian River, and begin the preliminary tasks of establishing a colony. Then a cavalry detachment

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[14] Payne's "Proclamation," in *Cowley County Telegram*, Winfield, Kansas, November 3, 1880. For the Boomer winter camp experiences, see Wichita *Eagle*, December 16, 1880; *Sumner County Press*, Wellington, Kansas, December 16 and 23, 1880; St. Joseph *Herald* (Missouri), December 19 and 24, 1880; the Caldwell Post, December 23, 1880; Wichita *Beacon*, December 29, 1880.

[15] Indian leaders were greatly alarmed because of Payne's invasions. See D. W. Bushyhead to Samuel Checote, September 10, 1880; *id.* to *id.*, October 5, 1880; resolution presented at the emergency council of the Five Civilized Tribes at Eufaula, Creek Nation, October 20, 1880; Grayson to Checote, October 22, 1880; Grayson's report to the Creek Council, October, 1881; and printed report, titled *Indian Affairs, No.* 7070, May 2, 1881—all in "Creek Foreign Relations," Indian Archives, Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City.

[16] Manuscript copy of Judge Parker's decision, *ibid.*; "United States *v.* David L. Payne," in *Federal Reporter*, VIII, 883-896. For contemporary press comments, see *Cheyenne Transporter*, Darlington, Indian Territory, May 25, 1881; *Cherokee Advocate*, Tahlequah, Indian Territory, June 1, 1881; *Wheeler's Independent*, Fort Smith, Arkansas, May 11, 1881.

would appear, effect their arrest, and escort them back to Kansas *via* Fort Reno. One expedition was an exception. In July, 1881, Payne visited with relatives at Gainesville, Texas, and while there organized an "Oklahoma" invasion. The main party traveled directly to the North Canadian, but Payne and a few companions entered Indian Territory at Red River Crossing and went first to the Wichita Mountains and then turned eastward to the North Canadian. Federal troopers broke up this colony, as they had earlier ones, sending the Texas colonists southward to the Red River and conducting Payne and a few Kansans who had joined him back across the Cherokee Outlet.[17]

There were also occasions when Payne with only a few companions entered "Oklahoma" to survey colonial sites, to hunt for mineral deposits, or for other reasons. For example, he and a party of surveyors were arrested on January 24, 1882, while they were engaged in surveying a town site within the present limits of Oklahoma City. The prisoners were first escorted to Fort Reno by the soldiers and then taken over the Texas Cattle Trail to Kansas.[18] A few days later, Payne and his friend, Tom Craddock, again slipped across the Kansas line and reached the North Canadian River unobserved. After hunting here a few days, Craddock returned to Kansas to recruit a new colony and to bring back supplies. So Payne was left alone. He spent from February 16 to March 12, 1882, in a dugout cut into the steep embankment of a small creek.[19] Soon his supplies ran low and he could not secure wild game because of stormy weather. Loneliness, gnawing hunger and sickness caused him to lose courage but on March 12 Craddock returned with food and other supplies. Payne was too discouraged to remain in "Oklahoma" and presently the two men were on the road for Kansas.

Undoubtedly the most trying invasion experiences of the Boomers were in August, 1882, and in February, 1883. On the first occasion, Payne and a party of twenty-six men, women and children, including Mrs. Haines and George, crossed the Kansas line south of Hunnewell and traveled to Deep Fork Creek, about six miles north of present Oklahoma City. Here Second Lieutenant C. W. Taylor and a detachment of Negro troopers arrested them after "a rough and tumble fight." As some of the colonists were "first offenders," they were allowed to return to Kansas without escort, but Payne, W. L. Couch, the second in command, W. H. Osburn, his wife and

[17] Caldwell *Post*, July 21, 1881; Wichita *Beacon*, August 3, 1881; *Sumner County Press*, July 28, 1881.

[18] Caldwell *Commercial*, Caldwell, Kansas, February 16, 1882.

[19] Payne's day-by-day account, written by pencil in a notebook, is found in the "Miscellaneous" file, Payne Papers, Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City.

child, and a few others were taken to Fort Reno as prisoners.[20] While at Fort Reno, Payne wrote Captain F. T. Bennett, commandant, a strong letter of protest in which he stated that in the twenty-five years he had spent on the frontier he had never seen such disregard for personal rights as exemplified by the troopers in their recent action, that not even a vigilance committee would "drag sick women and children around over the country."

A short time later the Secretary of War instructed Bennett to send the prisoners to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for a hearing before Judge Parker. Payne was pleased to hear this and told Bennett that he greatly desired a court hearing. He did not like to be taken to Fort Smith by the direct wagon road, however, for he had been told that Indians were lying in wait to kill him.[21] He asked, therefore, that he and his friends be sent southward to Henrietta, Texas, from there they could travel by rail via Dallas to Fort Smith and reach their destination more speedily than by the more direct wagon road. Bennett acceded to Payne's request, but probably discounted the story of an assassination plot. Under a small escort commanded by Second Lieutenant Taylor, the prisoners were carried in wagons southward over the Fort Sill road.

Taylor's troubles now began. Osburn protested the moving of his wife and child who had become ill with heavy colds. Taylor was not unmindful of Osburn's plight for when he arrived at Fort Sill he stopped long enough to procure medical aid. At Henrietta, a physician warned him that the child was dangerously ill and should be left in town until its condition was improved, but Taylor's orders were to move on without delay.[22] So he went at once to the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad depot and waited impatiently for the next east-bound train.

Meanwhile, Payne had been allowed to go into town to make certain purchases, at least one of which was ill-advised for soon he returned to the station boisterously drunk. He had also employed an attorney, who in turn had secured a writ of habeas corpus to force Taylor to surrender his prisoners to local authorities. The Lieutenant refused to recognize the authority of the local court, however, explaining to the constable who had come to serve it that his prisoners had violated the Indian Intercourse Law and were federal prisoners. A short time later the train arrived and Taylor hastily loaded the Boomers aboard, just as the Clay County Sheriff and a posse came hastening up. Again Taylor refused to recognize

[20] Payne to Bennett, September 10, 1882, in 1882 folder, *ibid.* Major General John Pope's report on the invasion in *H. Ex. Docs.*, 47 Cong., 2 sess., No. 1, Part 2, 98.

[21] Bennett to the Assistant Adjutant General, W. D. Whipple, September 30, 1880, in R. D. J., Payne. For the purported assassination plot and other particulars, see *Cherokee Advocate*, October 13, 1882; Caldwell *Commercial*, December 14, 1882.

[22] "Payne's Side of the Story," in Caldwell *Commercial*, October 5, 1882.

the rights of a local officer and he and his troopers with drawn guns guarded the prisoners until the train left the station.

Payne now realized that his *coup* had failed. He "seemed chagrined and surprised," . . . Taylor reported, "and became quite abusive and boisterous; so much so that I was on the point of gagging him."[23] But he soon became quiet, after he had warned the Lieutenant that other attempts would be made to rescue him at Decatur or Dallas. Yet no other trouble was encountered and the remainder of the journey was completed without mishap. At Fort Smith, the Boomers were bound over for a later hearing before Judge Parker. Payne, in turn, brought an indictment against Taylor for cruel treatment and for holding him and other Boomers beyond the period specified by law.[24] But the indictment was later dropped.

By early January, 1883, Boomers were collecting at Wichita, Hunnewell, Arkansas City and Caldwell. A federal judge, George W. McCrary, had recently rendered an opinion that because of numerous changes the boundaries of Indian Territory could not be defined under the Indian Intercourse Act.[25] This had stimulated Colony enlistments. At Arkansas City alone fully 600 membership certificates were sold during January, and a camp of 500 home seekers was set up near town.

It was from this point that on February 2 the next noteworthy invasion of "Oklahoma" was made. A blizzard struck the wagon train shortly after its start and the mercury in the thermometer was sent tumbling. The women and children riding in the wagons and covered with quilts and blankets suffered less than did the men who drove the teams or who rode horseback. Payne complained that his feet, fingers and nose were frozen, but that Mrs. Haines and little George stood the cold like heroes.[26] The journey indeed was a *via mala.* Streams were frozen over, limbs of trees were bending with heavy coats of ice and snow, and the north wind pierced through the shabby garments of the travelers. As they were ap-

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[23] Bennett to Whipple, September 10, 1882, in R. D. J., Payne.

[24] Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln to Attorney General Charles Devens, October 18, 1882, in "Instruction Book," II, *ibid.*

[25] Judge George W. McCrary to Senator George F. Hoar, March 25, 1882, in file of 1884, Payne Papers.

[26] Colonel J. D. Bingham, Deputy Quartermaster General, sent Agent C. F. Somner to inspect the Boomer camp at Arkansas City. The latter's two reports were made on February 2 and 5, 1883, in R. D. J., Payne. Payne's notebook narrative of these experiences covers the period, February 1-20, in "Miscellaneous" file, Payne Papers. See also Caldwell *Post,* March 1, 1883; *Oklahoma War Chief,* March 2 and 9, 1883. The *Oklahoma War Chief* was published at Wichita, Kansas, January 12- March 9, 1883; at Geuda Springs, Kansas, March 23- July 19, 1883, and August 30, 1884; in Indian Territory, April 26-May 3, 1884; at Arkansas City, Kansas, May 10, 1884, and February 3-June 11, 1885; at South Haven, Kansas, October 23-December 4, 1884; and at Caldwell, Kansas, June 18, 1885-August 12, 1886.

proaching Deep Fork Creek, Lieutenant Stevens and twelve Negro troopers intercepted them to demand their arrest. But the doughty Payne replied that they did not have time to stop and invited the soldiers to travel with them. Stevens accepted the invitation, since his detachment was too small to force the Boomers to surrender.

"Camp Alice", about eighteen miles east of present Oklahoma City, on the North Canadian, was established on the afternoon of February 8. But the Boomers had little time to effect a permanent settlement. Before nightfall Captain Henry Carroll with ninety enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry joined Stevens. The Boomer leaders, anticipating a demand to surrender and to disband the colony, had agreed among themselves not to comply. But only Osburn, the secretary, held to the original understanding, until Carroll threatened to use his troopers to enforce compliance. Then he reluctantly gave himself up. After resting their teams here a few days, the colonists trudged disappointedly back to Kansas and the crestfallen leaders were taken to Fort Reno. Soon they, too, were returned to Kansas.

Osburn now charged that Payne had violated his pledge not to surrender and that he had willingly given up to smoke "Havanas" in Stevens' tent while the troopers were rounding up recalcitrants.[27] E. A. Nugent, who had accompanied Payne on an "Oklahoma" invasion in 1882, made an even more sensational accusation.[28] He said that Payne had offered to sell out to the cattlemen for $260,000. Payne replied hotly that Nugent's accusation was "vile lying stuff," and referred to his accuser as an "old Broken Down and Broken Up, Bloated Up Drunkard."[29] For a time this situation caused a rift in Boomer ranks, and Osburn announced that he would launch a new movement, but the breach was soon closed.

Legal matters kept Payne away from the southern Kansas towns during 1883. On January 27, 1883, his attorney, H. G. Ruggles of Wichita had filed an application in the district court of Leavenworth County for a temporary injunction against Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, and Major General John Pope, commander of the Department of Missouri, of which "Oklahoma" was a part. Since Payne had been ejected twice from "Oklahoma," a part of the public domain, on May 15 and July 15, 1880, and held in custody for periods beyond that prescribed by law, these

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[27] Points of view of the two factions seen in "Mr. Osburn's letter," *Oklahoma War Chief*, March 9, 1883; "The Gallant Five Hundred" (Couch's reply), *ibid.*; "Mr. Osburn's Story," *ibid.*, March 23, 1883.

[28] "The Inside of the Oklahoma Boom," in Wichita *Eagle*, March 29, 1883.

[29] Payne to "Ed. Eagle," April 13, 1883, in 1883 folder, Payne Papers. This letter was later published in the *Oklahoma War Chief*, May 17, 1883, but improved in composition and spelling.

two officials were held liable in the amount of $25.000.[30] Since the status of the "Oklahoma" lands was involved, the Boomers regarded the suit as of great importance and employed the well known Topeka legal firm of S. N. Wood, J. B. Waters and J. S. Ensminger to press the suit. United States District Attorney J. R. Hallowell was greatly alarmed. He felt that if Payne should win his case he would immediately trumpet it from one end of the country to the other as clearing the way for "Oklahoma" settlement.

Thus, while Payne was in Topeka, the colonial movement was left in charge of W. L. Couch, vice-president of the Boomer organization. The new leader was sincere, honest, and had the respect of the Boomers. In rapid succession, he launched three "Oklahoma" invasions during 1883.[31] But on each occasion his colony was broken up, the "first offenders" expelled, and the "second offenders" arrested, detained for a few days at Fort Reno, and finally escorted back to Kansas. On the first and second invasions, the colonists made a show of resistance, and it was necessary for the troopers to overpower and bind them and haul them away. In one instance, a hostile Boomer was tied behind an army wagon and led or dragged for a distance of twelve miles toward Fort Reno. Couch came to the end of the year, therefore, without having succeeded.

By early January, 1884, Payne was again at the helm. He now thought it wise to vary his tactics. Hearing on his injunction suit having been postponed, he returned to Wichita.[32] Here a few days later he addressed a large assemblage of Boomers, urging them to furnish him with enough money to go to Washington. He warned that a powerful lobby backed by the "Indian and cattle rings" was bringing pressure on Congress to enact severe laws against "Oklahoma" intruders. He believed that he could circumvent them if he could present the Boomer cause to Washington leaders. His listeners promptly gave him the amount required, and a few hours later he was on an east-bound train.

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[30] A pamphlet titled *In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Kansas. David L. Payne, Complainant vs. Robert T. Lincoln and John Pope, Defendants in Equity, No.* 3868. *Brief of Defendant John Pope Resisting the Application for a Temporary Injunction*—J. R. Hallowell, United States Attorney and Charles B. Smith, Assistant United States Attorney.

[31] Eugene Couch, "A Pioneer Family," manuscript in the Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City. Letters in the Payne Papers, 1883 folder, also throw light on this period, e.g. Couch to Payne, August 22, 1883; *id* to *id.*, August 27, 1883; John McGrew to D. L. Payne, August 18, 1883. In addition, consult "Brief of papers showing action taken by the War Department in connection with the invasion of the Indian Territory by D. L. Payne and others since April, 1879," in *Sen. Reports*, 49 Cong., 1 sess., No. 1278, Part II, 27-36, 38-46, 437-463.

[32] Judge McCrary refused to grant the injunction. See Wichita *Beacon*, September 19, 1883.

Payne had left Wichita so hurriedly that he had not taken time to bid Mrs. Haines and his son goodbye. But at Saint Louis he wrote them a letter, promising that he would not stay long and that while away he would shun the saloon.[33] A short time later he reported to his Kansas friends that he had arrived in Washington and had accomplished much success. President Chester A. Arthur had promised to re-examine the "Oklahoma" land problem without prejudice to the Boomers; and even Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln had said that cattlemen would be expelled. Members of Congress were also friendly. Chairman W. S. Rosecrans of the House Committee on Military Affairs was much impressed by Payne's charges concerning bribe-taking officials in Indian Territory and "cattle ring" slush funds,[34] and wrote Payne that "the matter may be ripened so that you can have some show."[35] All these things had caused Payne to write his Wichita friend, John Koller, "I tell you we will win. The only thing is the want of money." But Koller was not sufficiently impressed to send money, and Payne was soon back in Kansas.

While in Washington Payne had also conferred with Commissioner McFarland of the General Land Office relative to the status of the Cherokee Outlet and had been told that federal commissioners had given it to the Cherokees as an outlet to the buffalo and salt plains, and that it was no trespass to go thereon. Payne took this to mean that he could colonize it. In June, 1884, therefore, he crossed the Kansas line southwest of Arkansas City with the vanguard of more than 1,500 settlers and established a number of settlements, the chief of which was Rock Falls on the Chikaskia River, a few miles from South Haven.[36] But troops under Captain Francis Moore and directed by Connell Phillips from the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee broke up the settlements, expelled the home steaders, and again arrested Payne and the ring leaders of the movement, even though Payne, at the time quite drunk, threatened to cut the throat of the first negro trooper who touched him.[37]

Payne and his fellow prisoners were now subjected to privations, hardships and even cruelties for thirty-two days by the angry soldiers. He had been a thorn in the flesh of the border army for

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[33] Payne to "My Dear Annie," February 2, 1884, folder for 1884, Payne Papers.

[34] Undated letter from Payne to "Gen. W. S. Rosecrans," *ibid.* Payne presented similar charges to other federal officials, e.g. "The Letter," in *Oklahoma War Chief*, May 3, 1884.

[35] Rosecrans to Payne, April 5, 1884, *ibid.*

[36] *Oklahoma Chief*, June 14, 1884; Colonel Edward Hatch to Assistant Adjutant General, June 26, 1884, in R. D. J., Payne; *id* to *id.*, in Records of the Department of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Letters Received, Special Case No. 111.

[37] Rogers' report of August, 1884, *ibid.* See also Geuda Springs *News*, Geuda Springs, Kansas, August 14, 1884; *Indian Journal*, Muskogee, Indian Territory, August 14, 1884; *Cheyenne Transporter*, August 15, 1884; *Indian Champion*, Atoka, Indian Territory, September 6, 1884.

more than three years and his captors were determined to treat him in such a way that he would abandon the movement. During the warm days of August and early September he and his fellow sufferers in covered wagons were hauled about over rough roads in cramped positions without being allowed to exercise. At night they lay in small tents before burning fires, even though the weather was hot and suffocating. And generally their food consisted of black coffee, bacon and bread with seldom a variation. Payne's only solace was his letters to Mrs. Haines and George and a diary to which he confided his resentment and misgivings.[38] Finally, he was brought before Judge Parker, was cited to appear at a later hearing, and was indicted on a penal offense of selling liquor in Indian Territory. Payne was gravely alarmed because of this new charge for he realized that if he were convicted it would mean a long prison sentence.[39]

But after he was released he again returned to Wichita to resume his Boomer activities, seemingly more determined than ever to succeed. He was now regarded as a martyr to the homesteader cause and popular receptions were given him in Wichita, Caldwell, Arkansas City and Wellington.[40] Enthusiastic homesteaders swelled the ranks of his colony, and once more long trains of white-topped wagons moved over all roads to the Kansas border towns preparatory to a new raid on "Oklahoma."

But the sands in Payne's hour-glass had run low. During the summer of 1884 he won a legal victory at Topeka. In September preceding he and other Boomers had voluntarily gone before a federal grand jury at Wichita to give evidence of their invasion of "Oklahoma," and immediately they had been charged with conspiracy against the government under section 5440 of the *Revised Statutes*. So now J. Wade McDonald, as their attorney, appeared before Judge Cassius G. Foster. He presented the Boomer case so ably that Judge Foster ruled that a trespass on "Oklahoma" lands was not a criminal offense and ordered that all indictments against the intruders be quashed.[41] A short time later Payne was back in southern Kansas proclaiming his good news.[42] Wherever he spoke

[38] Payne's day-by-day narrative covers the period from August 7 to 28, 1884. S. L. Mosely, a fellow prisoner, also kept a daily record of this period. Both are in the Payne Papers, "Miscellaneous" folder. While on the trip Payne wrote two letters to Mrs. Rachel Anna Haines, on August 21 and September 2, and one to his son George, on August 28. These three letters are in the 1884 folder, *ibid.*

[39] On November 29, 1883, J. Wade McDonald, Payne's attorney, wrote to John F. Lyon, adviser of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association: "If it is possible for you to secure a dismissal or non prosecution of the whiskey charge now pending at Fort Smith against Captain D. L. Payne, I assure you that your lands will not again be troubled in any way by the 'boomers.'" 1884 folder, Payne Papers.

[40] "Waking Up," in Wichita *Beacon*, September 17, 1884.

[41] "United States v. Payne and Others," in *Federal Reporter*, XXII, 426-427.

[42] The *Oklahoma War Chief* of November 20, 1884, well expressed Boomer exultation by its front page caption, "Glory Hallelujah! Oklahoma at Last Opened!"

THE RUSH FOR THE OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

(From illustration published in London April 27, 1889. See page 71. Notes and Documents.)

to his followers he said that this decision removed the last barrier to peaceful occupation of "Oklahoma." While on his way to Fort Smith to stand trial on the liquor charge, on November 27, Payne, accompanied by Mrs. Haines, arrived in Wellington and addressed a large assemblage. Next morning while at breakfast with friends in the De Barnard Hotel, he suddenly died.[43] Many faithful followers believed that he was poisoned by hostile cattlemen, but a local physician who made a post-mortem examination stated that death came as a result of a blood clot forming in the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

War Department and Indian Bureau officials disregarded Judge Foster's decision and pursued their former policy of arresting all intruders within "Oklahoma." The Boomers, now under the leadership of Couch, stormed across the Kansas boundary with guns in their hands, ready to maintain their rights by force. But happily bloodshed was avoided and they were finally persuaded to submit their rights to the President and Congress. This was fortunate for public sentiment was now swinging about in favor of the Boomers. Early in 1889 William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, negotiated settlements with the Creeks and Seminoles, which were presently incorporated in congressional enactments, whereby these tribes relinquished their claims on the "Oklahoma" district for which they jointly received more than four million dollars.[44] Senator Henry L. Dawes succeeded in attaching a rider to the Creek measure providing that a person who entered the ceded region prior to its opening by law would forfeit his right to procure a homestead therein. An appropriation bill containing the Seminole agreement carried a similar provision. It also authorized the President to open "Oklahoma" to settlement under the terms of the homestead law. President Benjamin Harrison acted in accordance with this last mentioned amendment by issuing a proclamation throwing open the district to settlement at the hour of noon, April 22, under terms of the federal homestead law. Since there were many times more homestead claimants than there were 160-acre tracts, the formal opening precipitated a race for lands, a "run" whereby upward of fifty thousand home seekers established claims.

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[43] Both the metropolitan and border press carried long articles on Payne's death. Cf. Kansas City *Evening Star*, November 29, 1884; St. Louis *Republican*, November 29, 1884; St. Joseph *Herald*, November 29, 1884; Sedalia *Daily Democrat*, November 29, 1884; *Oklahoma War Chief*, December 4, 1884; *Indian Journal*, December 4, 1884; *Cheyenne Transporter*, December 5, 1884; *Sumner County Standard*, November 29, 1884.

[44] The Creeks were paid $2,280,857.10 for that part of Oklahoma lying north of the North Fork of the Canadian, and the Seminoles were given $1,912,942.02 for that part between the two Canadians. For details of the two agreements, see *S. Ex. Docs.*, 50 Cong., 2 sess., III, No. 98; *S. Ex. Docs.*, 50 Cong., 2 sess., III, No. 122; *S. Ex. Docs.*, 51 Cong., 1 sess., IX, No. 78, 20-22.

EDWARD PALMER'S COLLECTION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY 1868

*By Rogers McVaugh**

In the year 1868 Dr. Edward Palmer, even then a veteran collector of fifteen years' experience, spent seven months in the Indian Territory and made a large collection of botanical, zoological and ethnological specimens. The localities visited by Palmer and the routes over which he passed have never been set forth in detail and, as far as the writer is aware, his collections of 1868 have never been the subject of any systematic investigation except as individual specimens have been examined incidentally by workers in the various fields of natural science. The exact source of Palmer's material has not always been clear to subsequent investigators, for the data accompanying his specimens were not of the fullest, and the localities at which he collected were frontier posts of a more or less temporary nature. Cope, for example, in his classical works on reptiles and amphibians, cites many of Palmer's collections of 1868, chiefly those from "Fort Cobb" or "Old Fort Cobb"; far from being aware of the actual location of Fort Cobb, he sometimes assigns it to Texas and sometimes to California!

The entire collection of 1868 became the property of the Smithsonian Institution, from which the duplicates were distributed. The plants, comprising some 450 numbered specimens, were supplied with printed labels as follows: "Distributed by the Smithsonian Institution. Collected by Dr. Edward Palmer in the Indian Territory, chiefly on the False Washita, between Fort Cobb and Fort Arbuckle, 1868." One set of the specimens was sent to Dr. John Torrey for naming[1] and is now at the New York Botanical Garden; a second essentially complete set is in the United States National Herbarium. Numbers were assigned to the specimens after the arrangement of the collection according to the system of Bentham and Hooker. Since no numbers were assigned in the field, it is impossible to derive any details of the collector's itinerary from the present arbitrary sequence of numbers. It is likewise impossible

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* Rogers McVaugh is Associate Botanist, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.—Ed.

[1] There seems to be no list of these collections, either in New York or in Washington, and it may be that the aging Torrey never completed the work of identification. Palmer, upon returning to Washington late in 1870, wrote to Torrey inquiring about the date of his 1868 collections. Torrey's reply, dated Dec. 16, 1870, was in part as follows: "I will send the list of the Indian Territory plants, as far as they are determined. You shall have at least the genus, and a good proportion of the species named. Any that may be doubtful, I will study as soon as I get through with some other pressing work."

to determine the exact locality from which any given specimen may have come. In some cases, however, it may be found possible to ascertain the approximate source of a collection by consideration of the known flowering season of the plant, its geographical range, and Palmer's itinerary as set forth below.

The present account of Palmer's travels in the Indian Territory has been prepared chiefly from the following sources: (1) A series of letters from Palmer to Professor Spencer F. Baird, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. These letters are now in the historical files of the Smithsonian, under Accessions 1136 and 1317. (2) Letters and reports in the archives of the Office of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior. (3) Palmer's journal, now lost, but quoted extensively in an unpublished manuscript by the late W. E. Safford. This manuscript is now in the files of the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction. (4) Maps on file in the Division of Maps of the Congressional Library. The most important of these are a War Department map of the Indian Territory (by order of Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, 1869), and a map of Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory (War Department, Engineer Bureau, 1867). (5) Unpublished material from the files of the Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum.

At the beginning of the year 1868 Palmer was in Washington. Here, early in January, he was appointed to the post of doctor for the newly established Kiowa-Comanche Indian Agency, in the Leased Lands west of what was then the Chickasaw Nation. Although he did not hold the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Palmer had had some medical training, and practiced locally in Kansas before the Civil War, and had served as an army surgeon both during and after that war. Colonel Jesse H. Leavenworth, the officer under whom he had served in Colorado in 1862, was to be the agent for the new Kiowa-Comanche Agency, and urged Palmer's appointment because of his previous good work as surgeon in the United States Army.

From Washington Palmer went by rail to Kansas City, stopping briefly in St. Louis to visit George Engelmann, to whom in previous years he had sent plant-collections for identification. On January 21st he wrote to Baird from "Levenworth City," Kansas; he expected to leave the following day with Colonel Leavenworth and party for Fort Gibson, Arkansas (now Oklahoma), and Fort Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory.

After leaving Fort Gibson the party crossed the Arkansas River by ferry and stopped for a time at the Creek Agency, a few miles up the river in what is now Muskogee County, Oklahoma. According to Safford they reached Cherokee Town, in the Chickasaw Nation (that is, at the junction of Rush Creek and the Washita River,

near the present site of Pauls Valley, Garvin County), on February 17th. After a halt for dinner they crossed and made their way up the Washita. On the 19th they camped on the Washita about 20 miles below Fort Cobb, subsequently remaining at this camp about two weeks while awaiting a move to a permanent location. Palmer's reports indicate that his Indian patients, during this early period, were numerous. On March 3rd he wrote to Baird, noting that the following day he expected the move to the new camp.

By the middle of March the new agent and his party had established themselves at the first permanent site of the Kiowa-Comanche Agency, in Eureka Valley, just south of the Washita River, some ten miles[2] east of Fort Cobb in what is now Caddo County, Oklahoma. The presence of the Agency at this spot is confirmed by a letter from Agent Leavenworth to the Indian Commissioner, dated April 22, 1868, and headed: "Kiowa & Comancha In. Agency, Eureka Valley, L.L." The following year, 1869, the Agency was removed some 30 miles to the newly built Fort Sill, in the modern Comanche County, east of the Wichita Mountains. It is unlikely that Palmer ever visited the Wichita Mountains, as at the time of his stay on the Washita River there was relatively little travel southward from the Agencies on that river, and his letters contain no reference to any trip of this sort. He could scarcely have had any official reason for visiting the Wichita Mountains, as the site of Fort Sill was not selected until midsummer of 1868, after his departure from the Agency.[3]

Palmer's single reference to the Wichita Mountains, in his letter of March 18th, to Baird, is as follows: "The agent expects in a few days to start for the Witchata Mountains." If indeed the agent carried out his plan for such a trip, and even if Palmer accompanied him, it is clear that the latter was not absent from the Agency for any extended period, for among his letters and reports from Eureka Valley are three dated respectively March 31st, April 8th, and April 21st.

On April 22nd the agent, Colonel Leavenworth, wrote to the Indian Commissioner complaining of Palmer's inattention to duty. He regretted that Palmer's attitude had changed so greatly since his service in the Army in Colorado, that he was now wholly without interest in the ailments of his Indian charges, but was entirely absorbed in his avocation, the collecting of specimens for the Smithsonian Institution.

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[2] Palmer's notes accompanying specimens in the Division of Birds show that he made collections on March 14, 18, 19 and 21, and April 1, at the "Kiowa Agency 17 mi. s.e. Ft. Cobb." The actual distance is somewhat less than this.

[3] See the report of Brevet Maj. Gen. B. H. Grierson, dated July 14, 1868, in the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1869, p. 67 (Washington, 1870).

Palmer wrote to Baird on April 23rd, and to the Indian Commissioner on April 25th, explaining his own position and maintaining his innocence of the charges made by the agent. In spite of this, Colonel Leavenworth on May 4th discharged him from his position as doctor to the Agency; this brought a vigorous protest from Palmer and also from Major Henry Shanklin, who was in charge of the nearby Witchita Agency, also located in Eureka Valley. Shanklin not only wrote to the Commissioner in Palmer's behalf, but had the latter move his effects to the Wichita Agency and continue his work there.

Some blame doubtless attaches to Palmer in this affair; from the amount of material he collected in 1868 it is clear that a considerable portion of his time and energy must have been spent on his own pursuits, perhaps to the detriment of his Indian charges. It may be, however, that Colonel Leavenworth was somewhat hasty in his judgment of the case; his management of other affairs of the Agency was not always above criticism, and his letters and reports published in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indicate that his temper was sometimes short.

After his removal, about May 8th, from the Kiowa-Comanche Agency to that of the Witchitas, Palmer seems to have maintained some degree of contact with both groups. Some of the Indians were friendly, but many were definitely hostile to him. This, according to Safford, was because of their fear of his "charms" and the possible ill effects of these upon themselves. Whatever the cause of the ill-feeling, its existence is well established. It was discussed by Palmer in his own letters and it was mentioned by Major Shanklin in a published report.[4]

In speaking of the Kiowas and Comanches, Shanklin says:

> "Their conduct was insolent and humiliating to the last degree. . . Dr. Palmer, the physician of the district, and who made his home at the agency, had become a special object of hatred, to such an extent that threats were made that they would kill him . . . receiving information from one of their own tribe that they intended to burn the agency and kill the doctor, it was deemed prudent to move at once. The night after the building was burned with all its contents."

Palmer wrote to Baird from the Witchita Agency on May 31st. Soon after this, as detailed in a letter written from Fort Arbuckle on June 10th, he discovered the plot to kill him and left at once for the Fort, which he must have reached sometime during the first week in June. Fort Arbuckle lay a few miles west of the Washita River, between Wildhorse Creek and the Arbuckle Mountains, near the present site of Hoover, Garvin County, approximately 100 miles east of Fort Cobb. Palmer doubtless returned to it by

[4] Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1868, p. 287 (Washington, 1868).

the same route he had traversed the previous winter, that along the Washita.

From early June until late September Palmer worked out of Fort Arbuckle, apparently making his headquarters there between collecting trips into the surrounding country. His first trip, as indicated by the records of the Division of Birds, was to the eastward into the Choctaw Nation. We find him crossing Blue River (probably in the modern Johnston County) on June 20; on the 24th he made collections probably in the same area; on July 1 he collected at Boggy Depot (now Atoka County).

On July 12 Palmer wrote to Baird from Cherokee Town; presumably he had by this time returned from Boggy Depot and passed through Fort Arbuckle *en route.* From Cherokee Town he planned to return again to Fort Arbuckle, thence to make a trip to the southwest. On August 6 he wrote again to Baird, this time from Fort Arbuckle, still planning a trip (which seems not to have materialized) to Texas before returning to Washington. On September 22 he wrote again from Cherokee Town; he had been sick and was expecting to leave by carriage for Leavenworth, Kansas, at the end of the month. On October 10th he wrote from Leavenworth, summing up the situation in a characteristically laconic manner: "Arrived safe but in bad health."

Thus seems to have ended Palmer's field-work for 1868; he returned to Washington, doubtless by rail from Kansas City, during the fall or early winter. He is not known to have collected plants either during the return trip to Leavenworth or after his arrival there, but quite possibly he may have done so. His season's activity may be summarized as follows:

1. February 19 to about June 1. Vicinity of the Kiowa-Comanche Agency, in Eureka Valley, east of Fort Cobb. All the spring-flowering species in the collection were doubtless obtained here, for but few if any of these could have started to grow before this, while Palmer was on his way from Leavenworth to Fort Arbuckle in February.

2. June 1 to June 10. Trip from Fort Cobb to Fort Arbuckle, presumably along the road which at that time ran south of the Washita River and more or less parallel to it. Because of the haste with which this trip was undertaken, it may be supposed that relatively few specimens were collected *en route.*

3. Early June to late September. Vicinity of Fort Arbuckle. Most of the collections made during the summer and fall probably came from an area approximately that now comprised by Murray and Garvin Counties, within a radius of not more than 20 miles from Fort Arbuckle. The known exceptions are those collections made during the midsummer trip into the Choctaw Nation, when

Palmer travelled something over 50 miles from his base. He seems to have passed several times along the Washita River between Fort Arbuckle and Cherokee Town, and he may have made other trips out from his headquarters at the fort.

4. October 1 to October 10. Trip from the Indian Territory to Leavenworth, Kansas, probably by way of Fort Gibson. If, as Palmer had planned, the return trip to Kansas was made by carriage, there must have been relatively few opportunities for collecting along the way. The route followed was probably approximately as follows: East-northeast from Fort Arbuckle toward Perryville (now McAlester, Pittsburg County); this was the road to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and ran some miles south of, and nearly parallel to, the Canadian River. The road to Fort Gibson turned off to the northeast about 20 miles west of Perryville, and crossed the Canadian just above the junction with the North Fork; passing through Fork Town (or North Fork Town), in the present McIntosh County, it turned to the north and ran almost straight to Fort Gibson. The road from Fort Gibson to the north followed the valley of the Neosho River at least to the southern boundary of Kansas. In Kansas roads were more numerous, and the party with which Palmer was traveling may have elected to ascend the Neosho further so as to strike overland to Lawrence, or to leave the river a short distance north of the Kansas line and take the road eastward to Fort Scott before proceeding northward.

THE OLD NORTH TOWER AND CHIMES AT EDMOND

By Charles Evans

The pioneer life of Oklahoma did not permit much exercise of the aesthetic. While the love of the beautiful is inate in every heart, still it takes years of preparation and frequently that preparation s asoned and sweetened by wealth to bring that basic element of all art to its fullest bloom. The first days of Oklahoma life were spent in breaking out the stubborn sod, fashioning rude places of abode and conquering harsh and unyielding environments. So, no wonder that even after statehood came into being, bringing with it the necessity for broad expansion; no wonder when necessity compelling the state to erect buildings of large proportions and set them in grounds that permitted the use of the landscape artists with tree, shrub and flower to give the character that was needed, there was no will or desire or understanding and so the public grounds of schools or colleges and other public buildings appeared desolate and neglected.

Stern necessity seemed to exact such harsh and cruel economy that most all of the public buildings of the state were built of cheap material or if the material was good the form used was straight, narrow and barren of any ornament. The University of Oklahoma in 1907 had one building, that of the central administration building that was pretentious and somewhat attractive. It was set in a broad flat prairie stretch and though one discerned a thoughtful and commanding hand had shaped an outline of drives, walk-ways and approaches that presaged a splendid future development, still, the small elms, the scant shrubs and waste of uncultivated weed-grown lawn gave nothing of interest to a cultured mind to enjoy. The A. & M. College at Stillwater had an old central building of quaint design and away from it walk-ways across the grass led to a few other buildings that were repelling to the eye because of their lack of interesting columns or arches on pleasant lines. All revealed that time must be the approach to culture.

The Capitol building of Oklahoma, begun in Governor Cruce's administration, was finished after several years of construction in Governor Williams' administration. Again economy betrayed art and a building that could have been in a proper setting, a revelation to the thinking citizen and the discerning traveler that here a commonwealth had been erected in the twentieth century with heir of the best values that centuries past had given to the Anglo-Saxon race; this economy had set this great building down in a slice of land fifty or a hundred feet from a highway and with borders on east, west and south so restricted that it would not have proved

a fitting site for a handsome country school building. This record and criticism, if criticism it be, is not offered as a challenge to the wisdom and the worth of the early day founders of Oklahoma. It took Rome more than 700 years to shake off its mud and ugliness and reach the splendor and culture of the Caesars. It took more than 500 years for Athens to move from the harsh building of Draco's Era to the beneficent beauty of the epoch of Pericles and when we look upon the finer things that now in architecture and in other arts adorn many centers of this new state, we rejoice that Oklahoma has done in fifty years what it took Greece and Rome to do in 500 years. It may be said that in a few years after the Capitol was erected Governor R. L. Williams obtained enough land on the south to permit the Capitol an approach and a setting commensurate with its dignity.

In 1911 a campus and buildings of the State Teachers College at Edmond, the oldest and largest institution of its kind in the state at that time, appeared a small tract and buildings of apparent waste and neglect. Sage grass appeared here and there; the lawn was pitted with holes and a few dwarfed or at least neglected elms traced in spectral form the edges of the side-walks leading up and around the buildings. There were just two buildings, the larger one of brick, meant to be strictly utilitarian was in design a splendid definition of the word. The other, sitting on the northern edge of the campus, known as the north building was interesting in detail. It seemed that some workman in stone, desiring to express his inner spirit said to himself, "In spite of blueprints or plans and beyond what the constructor may give me to work with, I have this stone with which to build a tower and under God I shall build it to please myself."

Thus, the building stood in 1911 a thing of beauty and shall be a joy forever as long as the cultivated eye at search in those parts for something artistically wrought in stone may look upon it. He had taken a firm close grade of red sand stone, gathered from a quarry some six miles away and with dextrous stroke had set out a tower not surpassed nor seldom equalled in the southwest. In the shaping of this tower someone making the plans must have conceived the hope for a clock in the pinnacled top of the tower, but there in a beautiful circle of stone rested a white painted board for almost twenty years with a clock's hands painted in black tracing out a certain time of day.

On June 5, 1911 a newly elected president of the college made inspection of the buildings. It was disclosed that the properties of the institution were very much in decay and disorder. As the central feature of any institution where teachers are trained there was needed a Training School. The old north building had wings of brick attaching to the central stone, of which the north tower was

a part, and this brick was fast falling away and making condemnation of the whole building essential. Here was a challenge that ought to be met at once but no money seemed to be in sight for essential repairs and building. Search was made into the appropriations and it was discovered that some $35,000 was to be turned back June 30, 1911, because no need was in sight for its use in developing a better state teachers school!

In consternation and resentment the president went immediately to the Governor, Lee Cruce and State Board of Affairs composed of E. B. Howard, Lon Frame and Gene Morris and begged at once that this money should be put in use at once for repairs and restoring to genuine service the old North Tower building. They responded at once and architects were set to work on taking away the wings of brick and replacing them with the same type of stone that composed the north tower. The interior of the old north building was thrown out and plans for a modern training school on the first floor and classrooms on the upper developed, and by June 30, contracts were let and work had begun.

With all this restoration of the north building, it was evident that the white board with the clock hands on the top of the tower would make the building appear, even with its splendid restoration, a sort of hall of mockery. By throwing the board away still the tower would have a blind, forbidding and vacant stare. The president went to the Board of Public Affairs and begged them for enough money out of the appropriations in the next biennium for a clock with chimes. The simplest of chimes ringing across the campus would speak to hundreds, and even thousands of prospective teachers in Oklahoma and constantly tell of the inate desire of the soul for harmonious sound. Chimes would remind them of historical buildings, of great cathedrals and wonderful memorials throughout the world where men had placed bells of music to tell a story of devotion and high faith.

When a request for purchase of chimes to the Board of Affairs was made, it provoked much mirth even to the point of raucus hilarity. One member shouted to the other, "Come here, boys and hear this! Here's a good man gone crazy. He is asking for $1200 or $1400 for clock and chimes. What is a chimes?" So the president went away knowing that he would have to turn elsewhere for a while for his chimes and clock. There is always one unfailing source of support to the American teacher. It is to the youth, the pupil life which surrounds him; they never fail. So, in plain terms the plan to complete the old North Tower building by placing a clock with chimes in it was placed before the assembled pupils of the Central State Normal. They responded with unbounded enthusiasm. They were poor, they had little money but they had the will to work. So through suppers, candy sales, campus fairs and many other phases of money-getting and with the help of the pro-

OLD NORTH TOWER BUILDING, EDMOND
CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

gressive forces of Edmond citizenship, some $550 and a petition from the student body and faculty were laid before the Board of Public Affairs, that the remainder of the money, some $750 to be given for the purchase of the clock and chimes. The Board of Affairs responded with a splendid spirit. On June 12, 1912, the Old North building with its new wings of sand stone, with its modernized training school quarters was finished with the clock in the tower, after twenty years of waiting; the chimes rang out while more than a thousand teachers upon the campus cheered.

Of course, the Old North Tower building with its chimes and new dress would not look very pleased or pleasing from any point of a campus so barren and repulsive as that afforded by Central State Normal of 1911. So, as these brick wings were being replaced by attractive stone and the clock and chimes about to be lifted to the tower, the pupils of the institution were called upon to assist in making the lawns and walk-ways into a proper setting. Money was sought for horses and teams to break the sod or workmen to spade up beds for flowers and shrubs and the fertilization of the ground. "No money was to be had from the state funds," said those in authority at the Capitol. Again the students were told the story and were asked if they would furnish plows and the power. They laughingly and quickly responded. Some of them secured the plow; others found ropes to act as harness; and upon the campus in a little while appeared twenty or more young men pulling at ropes and with the plows turning over the sod. Others were using spades and hoes in development of flower beds; still others were finding means to bring upon the campus fertilizers that would permit flowers, shrubs and grass to grow. Professor Fred C. Ives, teacher of agriculture in the college with the help of the pupils made up large and essential hot beds and in the spring of 1912, thousands of petunias, marigolds, zinnias, snapdragons and other plants were ready for the beds and borders. The students, young men and women alike, did the planting and by June 12, 1912, as the chimes in the tower rang out for the first time, the campus presented a scene unlike anything that had been attempted in the state before. Thousands of beautiful blooms and massed verdure gave a setting to a smooth lawn of fine grass and the old North Tower had come into its own.

Out of this coming of the chimes and lawn development, steps leading toward the enrichment of a pleasing environment for teachers and students at Central State Normal, grew a movement as was planned by such work, that spread over this state and gave to hundreds of town, city and country schools, a setting of color and culture which the child-life in and about all schools must ever have to do proper work. It has been found by close survey that a large percent of pupils in the rural schools of America and even in small towns, leave school because they dislike and despise their barren and repulsive surroundings.

EARLY TIMES ALONG THE ARKANSAS RIVER

By Louise Morse Whitham[1]

If there are archeologists after the next Ice Age, some twenty-five thousand years from now, they may dig into the sizable heaps of Tulsa's ruins and from the twisted masses of metal deduce that here was once a settlement of Steel Users. Thus they will indicate our manner of living, or our "culture", from a general use of some typical item.

Twentieth century archaeologists are proving that so far as human use is concerned, Oklahoma is not a new land. Scientific excavations in the Grand River valleys have revealed at least four distinct cultures, the very latest discoveries identified as Mound Builder artifacts.[2] Stone mealing bowls and weapons are remains from the oldest known culture. Cave Dwellers, perhaps as recently as 250 B.C. to 500 A.D., left their records along Honey Creek, near Grove. Those low mounds so common in eastern Oklahoma are the ruins of pre-Caddoan earth-houses. In them pottery has been found which is unsurpassed by that of any other American tribe.[3]

Prehistoric remains thus show the same cycles of possession, followed by conquest and change, which characterize the more recent occupancy of our state.

Civilization moved westward along the Arkansas River system, the great highways of this primitive land.[4] Its place names were

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[1] Mrs. Louise Morse Whitham, sponsor of the Tulsa Historical Society and teacher of history in Central High School, Tulsa, is well known for her interest and contributions to the history of the Arkansas River region in Oklahoma The article here published for the first time should be particularly valuable to teachers who seek to interest their pupils in collecting local and state history, suggesting as it does a plan of procedure for class work. It represents the original draft of Chapter I for a student-produced history in the study of the Tulsa region. Taking this as a basis a few years ago, a research and writing class of sixteen specially selected seniors in two semesters work blocked out the work-sheets, the forms of which are still in use as "Historical Background" by state history classes in Central High School. Since that time, every reference in the way of books and published material relating to Northeast Oklahoma and Tulsa in particular has been classified by the students and is used by them in preparing and correcting their work units. This plan for class procedure has aroused fine interest in the study of local history. *The Tulsa Daily World* (Sunday edition) is publishing a series of articles, "Early Days in Tulsa," written and edited by Mrs. Whitham.—Ed.

[2] *The Tulsa Daily World.* October 12, 1939.

[3] Joseph B. Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright, *Oklahoma: A History of the State and Its People.* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1929). Vol. I, pp. 14-17.

[4] Grant Foreman, "Early Trails Through Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* III (June, 1925, No. 2, pp. 99-119; Muriel H. Wright, "Early Navigation and Commerce Along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* VIII (March, 1930), No. 1, pp. 65-88.—Ed.

given by the explorers and trappers who made our early history. The first written observations on the peoples of the Arkansas Valley were made about four hundred years ago. At that time, in 1542, the Spanish explorer, de Soto, had penetrated the territory far west of the Mississippi, and Coronado had crossed Oklahoma into Kansas. Coronado visited the upper reaches of the Arkansas, and de Soto the lower, each unaware of the other. Both wrote about the numerous and peaceful Quiveran tribes (Caddoans) living in dome-shaped, timber-framed dwellings covered either by grass-thatch or earth. With the Spanish came a valuable beast of burden, the horse, and because of it the whole manner of transportation and warfare was greatly changed for the Indian. Finally the peaceful Caddoan tribes were forced to give way before the warlike Sioux whose descendants we know as the Osages.[5]

Almost two centuries later, Bernard de la Harpe, a French trader, made a trip northwest from his establishment at Natitoches. When he struck the Arkansas river in Kansas he followed it homeward, and thus became the first white man to set foot on Tulsa soil. His diary tells us that after spending ten days in a confederated Caddoan-Pawnee (Panioussa) village near Coweta, he continued down river on the morning of September 13, 1721. He estimated the population of the village at about seven thousand. It must have had some permanence for near by were cultivated fields of Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, squash and tobacco. As the hunters were organizing a buffalo stalk and as there were both tepees and huts in the village, some of the number were probably visitors.[6]

Most successful of the French traders who bought furs from the Indians of this region were the Chouteaus. When their trading monopoly with the Osages of Missouri was given to another in 1796, Major Jean Pierre Chouteau set out to the southwest to find a new location suitable for a trading post. Guided by his Osage friends, over old hunting trails, he finally reached a point on the Neosho, which he called the Grand River, near the Arkansas. Here he established Chouteau's Trading Post at what we know as Salina. One hundred and forty-three years later, his birthday, October 10, was officially designated Oklahoma Historical Day.[7] Sheltered by woods, supplied by both fresh and salt water springs, and at the most inland point of water shipment, Chouteau's Post was ideal headquarters for the trappers who followed him.[8]

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[5] Thoburn and Wright, *op. cit.*, pp. 30-33. Cf footnote 10, p. 33.

[6] *Ibid.*, p. 38.

[7] Vinson Lackey. *The Chouteaus and The Founding of Salina.* (Tulsa: Printed by Claud E. Neerman Co.).

[8] Grant Foreman, "The Three Forks," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* II (March, 1924), No. 2, pp. 37-47; in "Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, October 25, 1944," *ibid.*, XXII (Winter, 1944-45), No. 4, pp. 476-80.—Ed.

By 1800 it was evident that a new period of events was opening in the western wilderness. Spain and France alternated ownership of the Mississippi Valley before 1803, when $15,000,000 was paid to Napoleon by the United States for Louisiana Province.[9] There were no reliable maps of this vast area, so President Jefferson sent out military expeditions to study the country.

First of the American explorers along the Arkansas River was Lt. James B. Wilkinson, whom Captain Zebulon M. Pike, commander of the Rocky Mountain expedition, detached from his party at the "great bend" of the river in Kansas, with orders to find its outlet. Wilkinson and five enlisted men hollowed out a cottonwood log for one canoe and stretched hides over a framework of poles for another. Leaving Pike on October 28, 1806, they were soon forced to abandon the canoes because of ice in the river. Despite great hardships they reached the mouth of the Verdigris on Christmas Day and found shelter in an Osage camp. Lt. Wilkinson recommended a fort at Three Rivers, as the junction of the Verdigris, Grand, and Arkansas rivers was commonly called.[10]

Although Spain could not prevent the cession of Louisiana to the United States, it claimed all lands drained by the Arkansas River. The dispute was settled in the treaty of 1819 in which the Red River became the boundary line to the one hundredth meridian. Our government then determined to survey that river. The next year Major Stephen H. Long led an expedition to the source of the Arkansas River. There he detailed Captain John R. Bell, accompanied by the naturalist, Thomas Say, to make a careful survey and report of the entire river bed. The most distressing incident of the trip occurred at the Tulsa camp, August 22, when deserters made off with all this data. Bell wrote that he saw only a few Osages on the entire trip. When Major Long joined him, Captain Bell learned that Major Long had mistaken the headwaters of the Canadian for the Red and therefore had surveyed it instead of the Red River.[11]

Following the recommendations of Wilkinson, Bell, and Long, Fort Gibson was erected in 1824 on the Grand near the Arkansas River, and not far from the Verdigris. Three Rivers had a new name. So popular was Col. Mathew Arbuckle who established Fort Gibson, that three military camps and a Fort have borne his name. The second of the camps, built in 1834 at the junction of the Cim-

[9] Grant Foreman, *Indians and Pioneers*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1936). Pp. 27-28.

[10] Thoburn and Wright, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 98.

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 98.

arron and the Arkansas rivers, may be located today only by its heap of stone ruins.[12]

Thomas Nuttall, a Harvard professor of botany, made three field trips from Fort Gibson. On the last one, along the Arkansas to the mouth of the Cimarron, August, 1819, he nearly lost his life. He later wrote of the "terrible woods" as he floundered along at night, very ill, and alone, through a blinding thunderstorm and rain. That must have been near the present location of Tulsa, for he reached a down river trader September 3.

Washington Irving and Charles Joseph Latrobe were writers who saw this region before it had changed greatly from the primitive. In *A Tour of The Prairies,* written in 1832, Irving describes the missions, the posts, and the forts which he found along the eastern part of the state. His story agrees with Latrobe's *The Rambler In North America,* in telling about the abundance and variety of wild game and wild fowl. It is difficult to imagine elk and bear, deer and antelope at home in our own valleys, but they saw them. They also saw great herds of buffalo and wild horses in this vicinity. They found dense woods, from five to ten miles wide, along the river banks, and in them a great variety of native fruits and nuts. There were fish in the rivers and wild turkeys in the brush. Even the hollow trees were full of honey. When we remember that as late as 1890 two pecan trees, each with a circumference of twenty-six feet were cut down near Tulsa we can understand Irving's feeling about these ancient forests.[13] He wrote, "We were overshadowed by lofty trees, with straight, smooth trunks, like stately columns. As the glancing rays of the sun shone through the transparent leaves, tinted with the many colors of autumn, I was reminded of the effect of sunshine among the stained windows and clustering columns of a Gothic cathedral."[14]

All this was in the neighborhood of Tulsa in the last of its primitive days.

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[12] Fort Arbuckle was established in 1851 on the Washita River. —Wm. B. Morrison, "Fort Arbuckle," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* VI (March, 1928), No. 1, pp. 26-34; James H. Gardner, "One Hundred Years Ago in the Region of Tulsa," *ibid.,* XI (June, 1933), No. 2, pp. 765-85.

[13] Located on Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey's farm.

[14] Undoubtedly Irving camped near the present site of Tulsa and passed along the river through it, but there is no evidence that he stood "at the spot" of the monument in Owen Park, nor that he predicted the "founding of a great city" at this place. Several writers have said that about the Three Rivers' location.

TRAVIS FRANKLIN HENSLEY

1851-1944

By Gladys Hensley Engle

The story of a man whose life span of ninety-three years covered the early history of the State of Oklahoma cannot be told in a brief obituary. The career of this pioneer editor whose writings left their imprint on thousands of individuals and whose efforts in civic and political affairs furthered the interest of his town, county and state, can only be briefly reviewed when his book of life is finished.

Travis Franklin Hensley was born September 21, 1851, near Normandy, Tipton County, Indiana, the eldest child of Eliza Ann Greenwood and Charles Clarke Hensley.[1] In 1867, he moved with his parents from Indiana to Davies County, Missouri. There he received his early education and after graduation from the local schools he received a teacher's certificate and taught school for three years. This teaching experience showed him his own need for further education, so he entered Grandriver College at Edinburg, Missouri, completed the four years' course in three years, and graduated there in 1878.

On December 25, 1873, he was married to Mary Emily Mullen. Three children were born to them, Claude E. Hensley, now residing

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[1] The following genealogical notes are from the manuscripts "Collins-Hensley History" and "Hensley Genealogy" by Claude E. Hensley, on file in the Library of the Oklahoma Historical Society.—Ed.

The first of the Hensley family to reach America were three brothers, James, George and Richardson Hensley who came over from England about 1650. Travis Franklin Hensley was the lineal descendant of Richardson Hensley.

Ancestors of Travis Franklin Hensley:

(1) Parents: (Father) *Charles Clark Hensley*, born November 22, 1822, in Henry County, Kentucky, and died in Idaho August, 1911. (Mother) *Eliza Ann Greenwood*, born April 24, 1824, in Alleghany County, Virginia, married Charles Clark Hensley in Morgan County, Indiana, 1850.

(2) Paternal grandparents: (Grandfather) *Dr. Berryman Hensley*, born in 1758, was a well known practicing physician in Kentucky and Indiana, and died in Indiana November 10, 1863, at the age of 99 years. (Grandmother) *Elizabeth Clark*, who was the second wife of Berryman Hensley, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, and was the niece of Gen. George Rogers Clark (the frontiersman) and the daughter of Captain William Clark, Military Commander of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804-06 and the first governor of Missouri Territory.

(3) Maternal grandparents: (Grandfather) *Henry B. Greenwood* was born 1790 and died 1845, his grandfather being Dr. Samuel Greenwood of Virginia, who made the famous "walrus tusk" false teeth for General George Washington. (Grandmother) *Elizabeth Pruitt* was born in 1801 and died 1845 in Morgan County, Indiana.

TRAVIS FRANKLIN HENSLEY

in Oklahoma City;[2] Frank Hensley, who died on February 12, 1939, at El Reno;[3] and Gladys Hensley Engle (Mrs. Frank M.) who resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Hensley's death occurred at El Reno on November 24, 1938, just one month before they were to have celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary.[4]

Travis F. Hensley first entered the newspaper business in 1880, when he purchased the *Peoples Press* at Princeton, Missouri. In addition to his newspaper work he read law and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1884. In 1885, he received an appointment from President Grover Cleveland to the office of Special Legal Examiner in the Pension Department. He accepted this appointment and moved to Washington, D. C. He left the government service in 1889 and established a law office in Washington, serving as a pension and patent attorney. It was during his residence that he matriculated at the National Law School of Georgetown University receiving his law degree there in 1889.

He first came to Oklahoma in June, 1889, when he visited Guthrie and Oklahoma City. From the latter place he traveled via stage coach to Old Frisco (near Yukon), Reno City, and Kingfisher. At that time, the townsite of what is now El Reno had just been platted. Attracted by the opportunities offered in the new country, he returned in 1892 to make the run in the Cheyenne and Arapaho opening of that year. At this time, he purchased the *Oklahoma Democrat,* changed the name to *El Reno Democrat,* and plunged into the newspaper field in a vigorous way which soon earned him the reputation of being one of the territory's most courageous editors.[5]

His other newspaper activities in Oklahoma included the publishing of the first newspaper which appeared in the Cherokee Strip after it opened to settlement. This, called the *West Side Democrat,* was published at Enid from September 16, 1893, the day of the opening. He also published *Hensley's Magazine* at El Reno during 1903 and 1904. Later, with his two sons, he owned and published the *Peoples Press* at El Reno. Thus, the first and the last newspapers which he owned were published under the same name, *The Peoples Press,* a name which symbolized his ideal of what a news-

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[2] Claude E. Hensley, *How El Reno Acquired Its Name,* in *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* XI (December, 1933), No. IV, pp. 1116-17.

[3] Gladys Hensley Engle, *Frank Hensley,* 1877-1939, in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma,* XVII (March, 1939), No. 1, p. 128.

[4] Joseph B. Thoburn, *Mary Emily Hensley,* 1859-1938, *ibid.,* pp. 124-5. See *Appendix* for story of Daniel Boone's Compass and genealogy of Mary Emily (Mullen) Hensley.—Ed.

[5] Daniel William Peery, Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society (1930-36) was associated with Mr. Hensley in the publication of the *Oklahoma Democrat.* —Paul Nesbit, *Daniel William Peery,* in *The Chronicles,* XX (March, 1942), No. 1, pp. 3-8.

paper should be, truly a publication of and for the people of his community.

During his publishing activities, Mr. Hensley was always greatly assisted by his wife, who was an accomplished writer and business woman. No story of his life and work could be complete without mention of her in this connection, for Mary Emily Hensley was indeed both wife and business partner.

Mr. Hensley was also owner and manager of "Hensley's Book Store" which for many years was a land mark in El Reno. Two generations of school children purchased their text books across its counters and the reading habits of many townspeople were formed and encouraged by its offerings.

Mr. Hensley was one of the founders of the Oklahoma Press Association and served as its sixth president. He was later honored by being made a life member of the Association. It was the Oklahoma Press Association in its annual meeting held at Kingfisher, on May 27, 1893, that organized the Oklahoma Historical Society.[6] Mr. Hensley was one of the first of the pioneer editors to be elected to the Hall of Fame by the Oklahoma Memorial Society. This occurred in 1934.

Always an active figure in civic and political life, Mr. Hensley was twice elected mayor of El Reno. During this period he installed El Reno's first sewer system and secured from the United States Government the land on which the El Reno Cemetery is located. During his second term occurred the famous land lottery drawing for the Kiowa-Comanche Indian lands in 1901. At that time El Reno, a city of about 5,000 population, grew over-night to 120,000 as people from all over the nation thronged there to participate in the drawing for land.

Mr. Hensley served in both houses of the Oklahoma State Legislature, being elected to the House of Representatives in 1912 and 1914 and to the State Senate for 1916 and 1918. During World War I, he served as a special income tax investigator for the United States government. He later served six terms in the Income Tax Division of the State Auditor's office.

Mr. Hensley was a member of the Christian Church, a life member of Keystone Chapter number 9, Royal Arch Masons, at El Reno,

[6] Some of the members of the Oklahoma Press Association en route to this meeting stopped by El Reno expecting that Mr. Hensley would join them and go on the rest of the way to Kingfisher. He had been called away from home on business and afterward always regretted that he was not present at the organization of the Oklahoma Historical Society. However he was actively interested in the plans and the work of the Historical Society from its beginning.—Information from Claude E. Hensley. See, also, Thomas H. Doyle, *History of the Oklahoma Historical Society*, published in pamphlet form by the Historical Society in 1935, pp. 4-5.—Ed.

and a member of Knights Templar. He remained active and vitally interested in all that concerned the welfare of his city and state until ill health forced his retirement in 1940. He passed away in Oklahoma City on December 2, 1944, and was placed to rest beside his wife in Rosehill Mausoleum, Oklahoma City.

An editorial which appeared in the *El Reno American* characterized him as follows:

"A Pioneer Townbuilder Passes. In the death of Travis Franklin Hensley El Reno has lost one of the men who was much responsible for the early day development of this city. A forceful, fighting editor, Hensley came here in the early nineties and immediately embarked in the newspaper business. During the years he wielded a powerful influence in the fourth estate of Oklahoma, starting a number of papers, exercising a trenchant pen and maintaining an active part in early day press association activities. He was voted a life membership in the association several years ago.

"Mr. Hensley took an active interest in El Reno civic affairs and served as mayor of El Reno during the trying days incident to the famed land drawing of 1901. A courageous and far-seeing citizen, he aided much in advancing many needed improvements for the young city. His greatest monument will not be a tombstone, but the imprint he left upon this city."

APPENDIX

Daniel Boone's Compass and Sun Glass

By Claude E. Hensley

About the year 1795 Daniel Boone gave to a 12-year-old boy, Abraham Kirkendal Miller his compass and sun glass. The Miller homestead at that time was located on the Kentucky-Indiana frontier and was the last white settlement. Boone in his travels in that section often stopped at the Miller home, staying a week or two at a time. The boy Abraham became quite a favorite of Boone's, and he was allowed to accompany him on hunting trips in the vicinity of the home. Young Miller spent many a happy hour in Boone's company on these hunting trips and was taught woodcraft, alertness, the proper way to load a rifle without the wasting of powder, the use of the compass and sun glass, etc. Boone cautioned the boy time and again about getting excited in time of danger and never to pull a trigger until he had a "dead bead" on his object.

The Miller family had several head of cows and it was young Abraham's duty to drive them up at milking time in the evening. The year Boone gave his compass and sun glass to Abraham there was a plague of flies in that section. They were so numerous it was impossible to milk during daylight and as a result they were left in what was called the "lower pasture" where the thick brush protected them from the flies where they could feed without being worried by this insect pest. The cows in their travels from the pasture to the milking place had made a path near which a large tree stood, one of the limbs extending out over it. One evening about dusk as the boy was on his way down this path after the cows, on nearing the tree, he saw something laying on the limb over the path. He was unable to tell whether the object was Indian or animal. However, without hesitating he raised his rifle, took careful aim and fired. Not waiting to see the result of the shot, dropped the rifle and left on a run for the house. His father on hearing the sound of the gun hurried to meet his son and was told what had happened. On investigation it was learned the boy had killed a very large panther, the largest any of them

had ever seen, measuring eleven feet from tip to tip. The animal was skinned and the hide was stretched on the side of the log house in the process of tanning, a few days after which Boone stopped at the Miller home, and on being told of the foregoing, gave young Miller his compass and sun glass, as a reward for his conduct in time of danger.[7]

Abraham Kirkendal Miller on reaching manhood had developed into one of the greatest rifle shots in Kentucky. He had great endurance and was very fleet of foot and was very alert, nothing missing his keen eyes. In shooting matches he often came home driving six or seven head of cattle he had won with his rifle. In 1811 a little over a year after his marriage he was one of a company of 135 or more Kentuckians who went to Indiana to offer their assistance to William Henry Harrison and forces in their fight against the Indians. This company of mounted Kentuckians on reaching Harrison's camp learned his force consisted of regular army troops and militiamen and that he wanted to fight the Indians according to army rules and regulations. This so disgusted the Kentuckians, every man of whom was an experienced Indian fighter, they went into camp a little over a mile from Harrison's and immediately sent out scouts to try and locate the Indians. One of the scouts, Abraham K. Miller, succeeded in running down an Indian and bringing him in from whom they learned their location. Early the next morning the Indians attacked Harrison and were getting the best of him until the mounted Kentuckians got into the fight, the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 5, 1811.

On reaching manhood Abraham Kirkendal Miller and William Mullen, (my great grand father), married sisters, daughters of Moses Endicott.

My grand father, James Mullen, was Abraham Kirkendal Miller's favorite nephew and on the latter's death in 1866 the compass and sun glass were given to him.

Upon my grand father James Mullen's death in 1888 the compass was given to my mother, Mrs. T. F. Hensley, the sun glass going to an aunt of mine. In 1928 the compass was given to me by my mother.

GENEALOGY

Abraham Miller Sr., moved to Kentucky about the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in Bourbon county. He married Elizabeth Kirkendal. Their children were: Annie, Rachel, Abraham, John, Charity, Aaron, Jane, Rebecca, Jacob, and Martha. Annie married Jacob Carbough; Rachel, Henry Buckner, Abraham, Elizabeth Endicott; John, Margaret Courtmill; Aaron, Polly Ravencroft; Jane, James Endicott; Jacob, Polly Goble; Martha, John Cummings.

Moses Endicott was born at Burlington, N. J., 1759, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Martha Hill. He moved from Surry county, North Carolina to Bourbon county, Kentucky in 1786. Their children were: Joseph, Sarah, Jesse, Elizabeth, Martha, John, James, Moses, Samuel, Margaret, William and Nancy.

Joseph was married to Rebecca Caza; Sarah to William Mullen; Jesse to Sallie Lowe; Elizabeth to Abraham Kirkendal Miller; Martha to William Ross; John to Nancy Adair; James to Jane Miller; Moses to Sarah Mafit; Margaret to James Smith; William to Ellen Drummonds; Nancy to William King.

Captain Thomas Mullen was born in Louden county, Virginia and was stationed at Fort Pitt at the close of the Revolution and was mustered

[7] Reference to Daniel Boone's compass and sunglass may be found in the article, "The Endicotts of Indiana" by Mabel Nisbet McLaughlin in *Indiana Magazine of History*, XXIX (March, 1933), No. 1, pp. 26-37.

out at Philadelphia. He went from Loudoun county to Bourbon county, Kentucky in 1783. His family consisted of James, Richard, Nancy, Betsy, Asa, Sallie and William.

William Mullen was born June 15, 1781 and was married to Sarah Endicott in 1806. He died June 5, 1855; she died April 27, 1827. Their children were as follows: Brazilla, born January 7, 1807; Seldon, June 28, 1809; James, June 30, 1811; Thomas, September 13, 1813; Moses, December 17, 1815; Martha, January 18, 1818; William J., August 12, 1824.

James Mullen married Permelia Ann Lofty (Mikels) in Indiana in 1855. Their children were: Joseph Riley, born 1856; Mary Emily, born 1859; Lydia Jane, born 1861; Amanda Ellen, born 1864; Minnie, born 1869.

Mary Emily Mullen married Travis F. Hensley in 1873. Their children: Claude Eugene, born April 8, 1876; Frank born October 3, 1877; Gladys, born 1898.

PIONEER PUBLISHER, FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN INDIAN TERRITORY

By Ora Eddleman Reed[1]

The death of Mary Daugherty Eddleman, December 14, 1943, at her home in Muskogee, Oklahoma, marked the close of a long, full and useful life. Mrs. Eddleman's age was ninety-five years, eight months and two days, and the last fifty years of her life were spent in Muskogee. She was the widow of the late David J. Eddleman, pioneer newspaper man of Indian Territory and Texas, whose death occurred November 15, 1922 in his eighty-ninth year. The story of David and Mary Eddleman's long life together—they celebrated fifty years of married life in 1916—and the life of their pioneer ancestors, is packed with the thrilling experiences and vicissitudes attendant upon the early settlers of Kentucky, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma.

David Jones Eddleman was born in Kentucky, June 2, 1834, a son of James Eddleman and Cynthia Ann Douthitt. His great great grandfather, Peter Eddleman came to America from Germany in 1762, with his wife, Margaret Sharer and five sons. All of the sons served in the Revolutionary War. The youngest, Peter Eddleman, Jr., went at the age of eighteen into Kentucky with Daniel Boone, settled there and married Rachel Elrod. They cleared a cane brake about nine miles from the present site of Lexington, and there improved a farm, where they lived, died and were buried, never having left this farm during their lifetime. They celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary there, having reared four daughters and two sons, one of whom, James, was as stated above, the father of David J. Eddleman. James Eddleman moved his family from Kentucky to Missouri in 1841, settling near California, Missouri. Their family consisted of three daughters and four sons, including David. James Eddleman, the father, died in 1846, and in 1849 the widow and her children moved to Texas, settling at Pilot Point. The old home established there still remains in the family, now owned by a descendant's widow.

Young "Dave" Eddleman grew up in Texas, becoming a leader in that community of hard-working pioneers. He and two of his brothers became successful ranchers and stockmen, and the other brother, William, was a doctor well known throughout that part

[1] Ora Eddleman Reed was formerly editor of *Twin Territories*, a pre-statehood magazine established by W. J. and Myrta E. Sams. Mrs. Reed, then Ora V. Eddleman, continued this magazine until shortly before statehood, later becoming associated with Sturm's *Statehood* magazine as editor of the Indian historical department.

of the State. During the War between the States, all of them served the Confederacy. After that conflict David J. Eddleman was an important factor in the upbuilding of the town of Denton. He served twice as its mayor and was interested in most of its leading enterprises. He led in the organization of the first Christian Church in Denton more than seventy-five years ago. He was Masonic Grand Lecturer of Texas from 1871 until 1880, and during that time traveled all over the State. He made many friends—and some enemies, too, as men must who stand firm for their own principles and rights. He was known as a man of great courage and strong convictions, and was never swayed by impulse.

David J. Eddleman and Mary Daugherty were married at Denton, Texas, April 15, 1866. Both had been popular in the social life of the community, and the wedding was long recalled by old-timers in Denton, for "Dave and Mary" were well-loved. She was the only sister of "the Daugherty boys"—Lum, Tom, Boone, Matt, Will and Jim, stalwart sons of a pioneer family. All gave devoted service to the Confederacy when the great crisis came, giving not only of their worldly possessions but serving as soldiers throughout the four hard years of the War. Three of them were stationed in Indian Territory under Gen. Cooper and Gen. Stand Watie. While her brothers were away at war, Mary Daugherty was placed in McKenzie College, a Methodist Boarding School at Clarksville, Texas. Returning home the Daugherty boys helped to rebuild and develop that part of Texas. Lum Daugherty became a merchant, Tom a successful lawyer, Boone a farmer, Matt was also a lawyer and Will and Jim (J. M. Daugherty) were associated together in the cattle business, being among the most successful stockmen of Texas and Oklahoma. All have now passed away. Their parents died before the war between the States.

Mary Daugherty Eddleman was born April 12, 1848, near Houstonia, Missouri. She was the daughter of James Madison Daugherty, a Cherokee Indian, whose father was William Daugherty who traced his ancestry to a William O'Daugherty who came to America from Ireland in 1760, settling first in New York and later in Georgia. He was adopted into the Cherokee Tribe of Indians and married a Cherokee woman. His son William married Sally Bunch, a Cherokee, and they were the parents of James Madison Daugherty, father of Mary Daugherty, the subject of this sketch.

William Daugherty and his wife Sally Bunch had left the old Cherokee Nation in the East, moving West with a number of Cherokees and settling in the territory now embraced within the limits of the State of Arkansas, between the Arkansas and White rivers, which was then part of the country ceded to the Cherokees as a future home, but which was afterwards changed according to the treaties of 1828 and 1832 and definitely established in the treaty of 1834.

The Daugherty family made and improved a comfortable home near the town or settlement of McGehee, in Arkansas, this town being named for Ausburn McGehee, a Scotchman who had come there in an early day from Maryland, with his wife, Mary Tabor. Young James Madison Daugherty married Eleanor McGehee, daughter of Ausburn McGehee. The young couple set out with the intention of joining the Cherokees in Indian Territory, but went instead to Missouri. There their children were born, six sons and the daughter Mary. The family moved to Texas when Mary Daugherty was three years of age, settling at Old Alton, near Denton, in 1850. James Madison Daugherty did not long survive their move. His death came November 5, 1853, hence his wife was left to bring up their large family. She was an energetic, intelligent and determined woman, and by excellent management reared her family, saw to their education despite the many handicaps of those times, and acquired considerable property and slaves. She died, however, before having accomplished one purpose she and her husband had always had in mind: to return to the Cherokee tribe now in Indian Territory.

It remained for Mary, who had married David J. Eddleman, to make the effort to carry out her father's long cherished wish to rejoin the Cherokees.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddleman moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory) in 1894 and became identified with the events of that time. Mr. Eddleman bought from Theo. Gulick the *Muskogee Morning Times* which had been established only a few months and was the first daily paper in Indian Territory. It was pioneering all over again, for the country was new and unsettled and scarcely ready for a daily newspaper. But Mr. Eddleman was a born pioneer, and fighting of any sort just suited him. His paper was successful at last, and is today, as the *Muskogee Times-Democrat,* an important afternoon newspaper. Mr. Eddleman's paper was the first to put on the Associated Press service in Indian Territory, and it was all owing to his indefatigable will and determination as well as the work of his now grown sons and daughters, that the venture was a success.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddleman were instrumental in organizing the First Christian Church of Muskogee and were loyal members to the end of their lives. They were actively interested in all that meant good government and clean, wholesome living. It is to such rugged, fearless, whole-hearted Christian pioneers as these and their like that Texas and Oklahoma owe much of their progressive spirit. Mrs. Eddleman, who survived her husband almost twenty-two years, was active until past ninety, when she became blind. Even then she retained her keen interest in life and in her friends, her church, and in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, (General Forrest

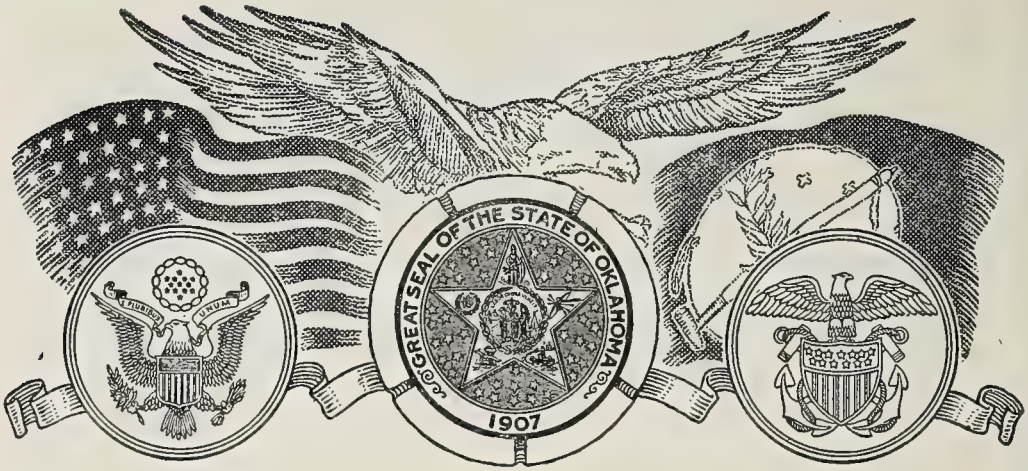
DAVID JONES EDDLEMAN

MARY DAUGHERTY EDDLEMAN

Chapter in Muskogee) of which she was a life member. She was especially interested in young people, and among the friends of her grandchildren she was known lovingly as "Gram". She was gifted in the art of story telling and her tales of early days in Texas were thrilling and entertaining.

David and Mary Eddleman are laid to rest in the family plot in Greenhill cemetery near Muskogee. A son, George, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, lies beside them.

Surviving children are Miss Pearl Eddleman, Mrs. Myrta E. Sams, A. Z. Eddleman, Mrs. Ora E. Reed, and Mrs. Erna E. Miller, all of Muskogee, Oklahoma.



OKLAHOMA WAR MEMORIAL—WORLD WAR II

Part VI*

PAUL DAVID ALVIS, Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Alvis, Wife, 1339 South Quincy, Tulsa. Born February 13, 1923. Enlisted February 7, 1943. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, and University of Tulsa. Member of Blue Key; president of Kappa Alpha Fraternity; president of Inter-Fraternity Council. Completed air corps training at Phoenix, Arizona. Received aerial gunnery medal while in training. Pilot of P-47 Thunderbolt. Died April 15, 1944, Galveston, Texas.

ALBERT W. BATES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Estella, Craig County. Carl E. Bates, Father, Estella. Born July 15, 1922. Enlisted December 4, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died October 5, 1943, of shell wounds received in battle near Ponte, Italy.

JACK BALLARD BELL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Vada B. Bell, Mother, 517 South Townsend, Ada. Born December 30, 1922. Enlisted May 3, 1922. Decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal received for service on Troop Carrier in South Pacific, Guadalcanal and Munda. Died March 1, 1944, at Laurensburg-Maxton Air Base, Maxton, North Carolina.

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* Part I of "Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II" was published in *The Chronicles*, XXI (December, 1943), No. 4. Subsequent lists of brief biographies of Oklahomans who have died in the service during the present World War were published in Volume XXII (1944). Other lists will appear in future numbers of this quarterly magazine.—Muriel H. Wright.

FRANK BILLINGS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mrs. Leah Billings, Mother, 711½ Sixth Street, Perry, Oklahoma. Born April 25, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard. Attended Eufaula High School. Died January 17, 1944, in Italy.

MARION L. BLANEY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Cobb, Caddo County. W. O. Blaney, Father, Rt. 3, Fort Cobb. Born May 27, 1914. Enlisted August 15, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 29, 1944, Fabrock, England.

REID BOHANON, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. Harman J. Bohanon, Father, 311 East Laurel Street, Hugo. Born July 19, 1924. Enlisted December 12, 1942. Based at Cadet Training Field, Coffeyville, Kansas. Died February 3, 1944, near Estella, Oklahoma.

WESLEY BOWMAN, Sergeant, Artillery, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Vici, Dewey County. Mrs. Ella Webster, Mother, Vici. Born September 2, 1915. Enlisted January 1, 1940. Died May 8, 1942, on Bataan, Philippine Islands.

J. T. ("PAT") BRACKEEN, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Headrick, Jackson County. Mrs. G. W. Rotenberry, Sister, 920 North Willard, Altus, Oklahoma. Born May 8, 1914. Enlisted December 19, 1941. Served on Guadalcanal. Died November 20, 1943, in Battle of Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

MELVIN H. BRECKENRIDGE, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Pond Creek, Grant County. Mrs. Virginia Breckenridge, Wife, Pond Creek. Born August 25, 1920. Enlisted August, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Tonkawa Junior College and the University of Oklahoma. Commissioned second lieutenant, bombardier, October 10, 1942. Received wings as aerial navigator at Hondo, Texas, February 18, 1943. Served as Navigator on B-17. Died October 10, 1943, in line of duty over enemy occupied Europe.

MELVIN BROCKMAN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Crescent, Logan County. Mrs. Ida Mae Brockman, Mother, Crescent. Born June 21, 1923. Enlisted February 17, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 6, 1944, in Italy.

JAMES GARFIELD BROWN, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. W. H. Wood, Grandparent, 500 North 1st Street, McAlester. Born July 6, 1925. Enlisted October 22, 1942. From a west coast base, on official mission, served as Tail Gunner on Naval Bomber to Rhode Island. Died December 30, 1943, result of an accident in line of duty at Quonset Point, Rhode Island.

ERNEST CAIN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mrs. M. C. Cain, Mother, 921 South 8th Street, Chickasha. Born December 19, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Member Oklahoma National Guard. Died January 29, 1944, in action in Italy.

CHARLES E. GARDEN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Lindsay, Garvin County. Mrs. Lee Hinton, Sister, Rt. 4, Lindsay. Born January 30, 1912. Enlisted February 12, 1941. Served with the 45th Division. Died December 26, 1943, in Italy.

WILLIAM L. COFFMAN, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Mansville, Johnston County. Mrs. Wanzell Coffman, Wife, Rt. 2, Tishomingo, Oklahoma. Born September 3, 1919. Enlisted November 16, 1942. Died November 24, 1943, in airplane crash, Sioux City, Iowa.

CHARLES COLBERT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Haskell, Muskogee County. George Colbert, Father, Haskell. Born April 23, 1923. Enlisted February 2, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died December 6, 1943, in Italy.

DON CROSNOE, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Towson, Choctaw County. Mrs. J. D. Crosnoe, Mother, Fort Towson. Born October 17, 1922. Enlisted January 22, 1941. Served in Medical Detachment. Died January 16, 1944, in action in New Britain, Southwest Pacific.

GEORGE W. COURTNEY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Roosevelt, Kiowa County. Mrs. Carrie E. Courtney, Mother, Roosevelt. Born May 5, 1915. Enlisted December 23, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with 45th Division. Died December 30, 1943, in Italy.

JAMES PETE COWHERD, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Commerce, Ottawa County. John L. Cowherd, Brother, Commerce. Born June 12, 1920. Enlisted February 17, 1943. Left for duty overseas August 2, 1943. Died December 21, 1943, in action during machine gun fire, in Italy.

J. E. (RAY) CULWELL, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Caddo, Bryan County. Mrs. Francis S. Culwell, Mother, Rt. 1, Caddo. Born March 21, 1922. Enlisted January 11, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded medal as Gunman. Served in heavy artillery unit. Died February 4, 1944, in action, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, South Pacific.

PAUL N. DAVIS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Anadarko, Caddo County. Mrs. Myrtle Sloan, Sister, Anadarko. Born March 25, 1918. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Served with 45th Division. Died January 29, 1944, in action, Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

LEON C. DETHLOFF, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Cushing, Payne County. Mr. and Mrs. John Dethloff, Parents, Rt. 1, Cushing. Born January 3, 1923. Enlisted January 19, 1943. Served as Radio Gunner. Died February 17, 1944, in bomber crash, Muroc Air Base, California.

PAUL H. DOLMAN, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Home address: Temple, Cotton County. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dolman, Parents, Temple. Born August 11, 1911. Enlisted June, 1935. Graduated Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore, 1930, and from University of Oklahoma 1935. Commissioned as second lieutenant, Infantry Reserve, 1932. In May, 1935, called to attend Officers' school Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and commissioned first lieutenant. Transferred January, 1939, and taught military science in high schools, El Paso, Texas. Entered active service as captain in November, 1940; promoted to rank of major June, 1942, and to lieutenant colonel January, 1943, sailing for North Africa in February. Had been active in Boy Scouts, Temple, member of Presbyterian Church, compiled genealogy of Dolman family while stationed at Fort Sill, 1935-39, and had been specially interested in newspaper reporting and editorial departments. Wounded in action October 18, 1943. Died November 23, 1943, in North African area.

HARMON CECIL DOUTHIT, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Crescent, Logan County. Mrs. Effie Douthit, Mother, Crescent. Born June 30, 1922. Enlisted June 17, 1940. Died January 29 (or 30), 1943, in line of duty on board U. S. S. *Chicago* sunk in battle near Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

JACK STIRLING DRUMB, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Drumb, Mother, 65 West Bollen Ave., McAlester. Born October 18, 1922. Enlisted February 9, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 27, 1944, from wounds received in action in Italy.

FRANK ECKELKAMP, Private, First Class, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps. Home address: Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mrs. Anna Eckelkamp, Mother, Eufaula. Born July 6, 1914. Enlisted June 10, 1942. Died November 17, 1943, in action in Italy.

VIRGIL C. FIELDS, Jr., Major, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Jay, Delaware County. Virgil C. Fields, Sr., Father, Jay. Born December 3, 1921. Enlisted December, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster; Air Medal with 15 Oak Leaf Clusters; Distinguished Flying Cross; Order of the Purple Heart (second time) awarded posthumously with Presidential Citation. Of Cherokee Indian descent. Graduated Jay High School and attended State Junior College two years, Ventura, California. Member Methodist Church. Received wings at Luke Field, Arizona, July 26, 1942. After additional training, sailed for duty overseas;

in African theatre November, 1942, as second lieutenant. Through successive promotions rose to rank of Major, Commanding Officer of his Fighter Squadron. Had 182 combat flying missions to his credit. A letter from H. H. Arnold, General, U. S. Army, Commanding General Army Air Forces, stated in part: "Major Fields earned the respect of his comrades by establishing a fine reputation in the Army Air Forces. . . . He not only developed into an outstanding and courageous pilot, who cheerfully undertook any assigned duties, but he also was one of the most popular officers in his group, having a cooperative attitude and a friendly word for all." Died February 6, 1944, in action in an engagement over Italy.

LOYD FORTNER, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Putnam, Dewey County. Mrs. Lillie Fortner, Mother, Putnam. Born June 19, 1916. Enlisted January, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Oak Leaf Cluster; Medal of Honor. Died December 16, 1943, in Bougainville Island, South Pacific.

JAMES HARVEY GILL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. E. H. Gill, Mother, 3300 N. W. 19th St., Oklahoma City. Born February 9, 1921. Enlisted November 4, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; awarded Air Medal posthumously. Was also recommended for three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Silver Star. Died May 13, 1943, in action off Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

NEWELL E. GRANT, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Rev. and Mrs. P. N. Grant, Parents, 319 East Delaware, McAlester. Born April 30, 1923. Enlisted December 14, 1942. Graduated McAlester High School, May, 1942. Trained as Tail Gunner Lowry Field, Colorado, and graduated from Aerial Gunnery School, Laredo, Texas, March 20, 1943. Died October 29, 1943, in overseas flight near Andros Island, Bahama Islands.

HERMAN E. GRUNTMEIR, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Kingfisher, Kingfisher County. Mrs. Mary L. Gruntmeir, Mother, Kingfisher. Born November 13, 1916. Enlisted December 1, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Radio Technician. Sailed for overseas duty in August, 1943, and stationed in England. Died October 20, 1943, in line of duty over enemy territory, Western Europe.

SAM L. GUNN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Gunn, Parents, Rt. 5, Shawnee. Born August 24, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Served with 45th Division. Wounded in action in Italy. Died November 29, 1943, in North Africa.

CARL J. HAWKINS, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Wirt, Carter County. Mrs. A. N. Hawkins, Mother, Wirt. Born June 28, 1917. Enlisted October, 1938. Died December 27, 1943, in Italy.

HARLAN L. HENDERSON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Anadarko, Caddo County. Marvin F. Henderson, Father, Rt. 1, Verden, Oklahoma. Born October 4, 1919. Enlisted February, 1941. Died January 28, 1944, in Italy.

WILBUR HICKLIN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Dill, Washita County. Mrs. Emily Hicklin, Wife, 501 North Broadway, Sayre, Oklahoma. Born May 13, 1915. Enlisted August 5, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Sailed for duty overseas September, 1943, and stationed in England. Served as gunner on B-17. Died November 11, 1923, in action over enemy territory, Western Europe.

HARVEY G. HIGGS, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Dewey, Washington County. Mrs. Mildred Epperson, Mother, c/o Mrs. Orville Spencer, Dewey. Born October 20, 1922. Enlisted January 20, 1941. Graduated Bartlesville High School 1940. Died January 15, 1944, in advanced training, Moore Field, Mission, Texas.

FRED ELMER HILLMAN, Jr., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Cheyenne, Roger Mills County. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hillman, Parents, Sayre. Born April 8, 1919. Enlisted June 22, 1942. Served as Commando Ranger. Died August 3, 1943, in action, in Sicily.

CHESTER B. HOLCOMB, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Apache, Caddo County. Mrs. Ollie Leona Holcomb, Mother, 1910 W. Park Place, Oklahoma City. Born April 17, 1918. Enlisted August 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated High School, Broxton School, Caddo County, 1935, as honor student and winner of Baptist scholarship prize. Attended Cameron State School of Agriculture, Lawton. Received wings at Ft. Myers, Florida. Served as Waist Gunner on Flying Fortress. In active combat duty from October 26, 1943, based in England. Died January 4, 1944, in action over France.

FRANK HORNER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Shattuck, Ellis County. Mrs. Mina E. King, Mother, Shattuck, Oklahoma. Born July 17, 1918. Enlisted July, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died December 20, 1943, in action on target mission over Greece.

HOMER KING HUTCHENS, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tishomingo, Johnston County. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hutchens, Parents, Tishomingo. Born May 23, 1924. Enlisted December 6, 1942. Received wings July 7, 1943. Served as Gunner

and assistant Radio Man on B-17. Died December 20, 1943, in action over Bremmen, Germany (information relayed by American Red Cross).

JEAN DELANO JACKSON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. G. A. Jackson, Mother, 1345 South Lewis, Tulsa. Born March 12, 1919. Enlisted March 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Silver Star. Of Cherokee Indian descent. One of the flyers of the first offensive in the fight for New Guinea by General MacArthur's forces. Died September 5, 1942, Southwest Pacific.

ABRAHAM R. JOHNSTON, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mrs. Janice Roberta Johnston, Wife, 3409 Up River Road, Corpus Christi, Texas. Born August 3, 1916. Enlisted January 21, 1940. Served as Pilot. Died December 14, 1943, in airplane crash, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DAVID R. JOHNSON, Jr., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Lula Jane Johnson, Mother, 1325 S. W. 34th St., Oklahoma City. Born May 21, 1923. Enlisted June 10, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Finished school at Comanche, Oklahoma. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Wounded in action December 11, 1943. Died December 23, 1943, in North Africa.

DON O. JOHNSON, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Clarence E. Johnson, Father, 2921 N. W. 18th St., Oklahoma City. Born January 20, 1921. Enlisted October 10, 1942. Served as Gunnery Instructor, Flying Fortress. Died January 22, 1944, in air crash, near Collier City, Florida.

CHARLES E. JONES, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Mary Ann Jones, Wife, 1508 East 26th St., Tulsa 5. Born February 18, 1917. Graduated U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, June, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Oak Leaf Cluster; Air Medal. Served as Pilot of B-24, Squadron Commander. Died March 16, 1943, in New Guinea.

PETE G. JUNK, Private, Artillery, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County. B. H. Junk, Father, Rt. 2, Tecumseh. Born December 6, 1921. Enlisted February, 1941. Died December 4, 1942, in Japanese prison camp, Mukden, Manchukuo, from illness after transfer from Philippine Islands.

JIMMIE KINGFISHER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tahlequah, Cherokee County. Mrs. Nancy Alexander, Mother, Tahlequah. Born April 1, 1915. Enlisted September 20,

1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 16, 1944, in action at Arawa, New Britain, South Pacific.

GUS KITCHENS, Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sasakwa, Seminole County. Mrs. Icenah N. Kitchens, Mother, Sasakwa. Born April 7, 1919. Enlisted March 15, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple and Silver Star awarded posthumously, with Citation for having participated as pilot " . . . . in 4 highly successful raids on enemy occupied airdromes, during which time 17 enemy bomber aircraft and one fighter aircraft were destroyed" and damage done to ground installations. Member Baptist Church. Graduated Purcell High School 1937. Attended University of Oklahoma over three years. Captain University Football Team 1940. Had pilot's license, Civilian Pilot Training, University of Oklahoma. Received commission and wings in U. S. Army Air Corps Mather Field, graduating with honors. Reported missing in action, New Guinea, April 10, 1942. Died April 11, 1942, in action near Buso Creek, Lae, New Guinea.

A. W. LEEPER, Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leeper, Parents, Sand Springs. Born November 3, 1923. Enlisted December, 1941. Served as Pilot. Died February 9, 1944, in aircraft accident, Filton, England.

JAMES B. LESSLEY, Jr., Corporal, Artillery, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Akins, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Pearl Lessley, Mother, McFarland, California. Born April 19, 1917. Enlisted January 22, 1941. Stationed at Seward, Alaska, nearly two and a half years. Died January 1, 1944, in Alaska.

LEONARD ALBERT LINK, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Cecile Link, Mother, 1121 N. W. 32nd St., Oklahoma City. Born July 29, 1921. Enlisted September 4, 1943. Decorations: Posthumously awarded the Order of the Purple Heart and the Presidential Accolade for giving his life in the service of his country at Wotje, Marshall Islands. Baptized in St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), Oklahoma City. Attended John Carroll School in grades and finished high school course at St. Gregory's College, Shawnee; attended St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas, and Oklahoma City University. Employed by Federal Bureau of Identification, Washington, D. C. Served as Radar Operator. Died January 30, 1944, in action, Marshall Islands, South Pacific, and buried at sea.

T. L. LUCAS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Healdton, Carter County. Mrs. Buddy Hogue, Sister, Healdton. Born October 30, 1922. Enlisted December 19, 1941. Died January 23, 1944, in action, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

JOHN WALFORD MAHONEY, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. G. F. Johnson, Sister, 216 North Elwood, Tulsa. Born April 20, 1913. Enlisted March 9, 1942. Graduated Holy Family High School, Tulsa, 1932. Caddy master, Tulsa Country Club, before enlistment. Died November 21, 1943, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

ELMER LEON MARTIN, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Martin, Parents, R.F.D. 1, Oakland, Webb City, Missouri. Born March 23, 1920. Enlisted August 5, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded medals for Good Conduct, Expert Bayonet, Sharpshooter, and Expert Rifle. Stationed at Pearl Harbor two years, serving during the attack December 7, 1941. Died November 20, 1943, in action at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

HOMER ROSS McCLURE, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Bonnie J. McClure, Wife, 222 East 27th Place, Tulsa 5, Oklahoma. Born March 25, 1917. Enlisted January 29, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Distinguished Flying Cross. Served as Pilot. Died January 26, 1944, over England.

GORDON McCULLOCH, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Okmulgee, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Roy S. McCulloch, Mother, 220 East 20th St., Okmulgee. Born July 28, 1917. Enlisted May 11, 1939. Decoration: Silver Star awarded posthumously with citation, "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity . . . ." in action. Graduated as honor student Okmulgee High School 1936, having been an all-state guard on football team 1935. Attended Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, distinguishing himself as player on freshman football team. Completing his basic training at the marine corps base in 1940, he was selected for advanced training, and was promoted to second lieutenant July, 1942. Reported missing in action November 10, 1942, Solomon Islands. His Citation stated in part: "While directing fire of his mortar section, Second Lieutenant McCulloch exposed himself to heavy machine gun shelling at the front lines. When several of his men were killed or injured during the course of action, he risked his life in an attempt to rescue them." Died November 11, 1942, in action Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

EARL McDANIEL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Felt, Cimarron County. Mrs. O. H. McDaniel, Mother, Kerrick, Texas. Born November 29, 1919. Enlisted March, 1942. Attended Felt High School. Served as Bombardier. Died December 8, 1943, in airplane crash Atlas Mountains, North Africa.

ELTON BILLY DEAN McGREW, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Caddo, Bryan County. Mrs. Nadine McGrew, Mother, Caddo. Born June 14, 1925. Enlisted June 2, 1943. Served as Petty Officer. Died December 18, 1943, in Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

VERNON T. McKELVEY, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Fort Cobb, Caddo County. Mrs. Wesley E. Walker, Sister, Rt. 1, Fort Cobb. Born May 8, 1912. Enlisted April 7, 1942. Member Catholic Church. Served as Aerial Photographer on bomber. Posthumous Citation of Honor. Died September 8, 1942, in line of duty bomber crash, Roswell, New Mexico.

CHESTER McMANUS, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Pauls Valley, Garvin County. Mrs. Rosa L. McManus, Mother, Ivanhoe, California. Born May 18, 1919. Enlisted November 6, 1941. Died June 6, 1943, in line of duty, truck wreck, Tampa, Florida, and buried in Visalia Cemetery, Visalia, California.

ROGER E. MEANS, Lieutenant (j.g), U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Catoosa, Rogers County. Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Means, Parents, Rt. 1, Catoosa. Born August 27, 1920. Enlisted May 27, 1941. Served as First Pilot, plane commander. Died January 1, 1944, in action, Bismarck Archipelago, Southwest Pacific.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hooker, Texas County. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Mitchell, Parents, Hooker. Born September 13, 1919. Enlisted January 18, 1942. Awarded Citation of Honor. Member Phi Delta Theta Fraternity; honor student Oklahoma A. & M. College, 1936-37. Died September 24, 1943, in New Guinea, South Pacific.

HARRY W. MITHLO, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Apache, Caddo County. Mrs. Bill LaBarre, Mother, Apache. Born June 18, 1918. Enlisted 1941. Served with 45th Division. Died December 8, 1943, in Italy.

MATHIS MOORE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Frederick, Tillman County. J. D. Moore, Father, 521 North 12th St., Frederick. Born May 26, 1919. Enlisted January 15, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Outstanding farmer and stockman before enlistment. Died December 2, 1943, in action Buna, New Guinea, South Pacific.

ROBERT MORRIS, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: McCurtain, Haskell County. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morris, Parents, Rt. 1, Loomis, California. Born January 21, 1917. Enlisted March 5, 1942. Died November 29, 1943, in Italy.

JOE E. MOSE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Bixby, Tulsa County. Joseph Franklin Mose, Father, Bixby. Born

December 2, 1910. Enlisted January 14, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Sailed for duty overseas June, 1943. Served with 45th Division in campaigns in Africa and Sicily and wounded in battle at Salerno but lost no active time. Died December 16, 1943, in action south of Cassino, Italy.

HARLAN W. MULBERY, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Laverne, Harper County. R. C. Mulbery, Brother, Laverne. Born February 28, 1912. Enlisted July 29, 1942. Died January 26, 1944, Springfield, Missouri.

NEIL P. MURPHY, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Foss, Washita County. Curtis Murphy, Father, Rt. 1, Foss. Born March 13, 1920. Enlisted January, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; 1st and 2nd Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster. Co-Pilot on Flying Fortress. Died October 8, 1943, Bremen, Germany.

WILLIAM R. NICAR, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Violet Nicar, Mother, 815 East Cherokee, Enid. Born November 5, 1923. Enlisted December 6, 1941. Died November 20, 1943, in action, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

LLOYD M. NORRIS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Leedey, Dewey County. George M. Norris, Father, Rt. 1, Leedey. Born June 1, 1908. Enlisted January, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. First enlisted in the Army 1937, serving two years in Philippine Islands. Died December 8, 1943, in Italy.

NORMAN OLIVER, Private U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Sayre, Beckham County. Mrs. B. F. Oliver, Mother, 306 N. E. 3rd St., Sayre. Born January 18, 1921. Enlisted September 5, 1942. Decoration. Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Presidential Unit Citation, outstanding performance of Marines at Tarawa. Died November 20, 1943, in action at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

IRA MARTIN PALMER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Adair, Mayes County. Mrs. R. E. Templeton, Sister, Rt. 2, Adair. Born March 24, 1920. Enlisted January 9, 1941. Died January 22, 1944, in action, New Guinea, South Pacific.

WALTER R. PARKS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. J. H. Parks, Mother, 612 N. E. 12th St., Oklahoma City. Born April 21, 1917. Enlisted June 27, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated High School, Shawnee, Oklahoma, having been president of both his junior and his senior class. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, two years. Stationed

in Puerto Rico for eighteen months; returned for advanced training and received wings at Concho Field, San Angelo, Texas, February, 1943. Served as Instructor. Sailed for duty overseas in June, 1943. Died November 27, 1943, in action over Italy.

RICHARD W. PATTERSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Orpha B. Patterson, Mother, 1424 N.W. 31st St., Oklahoma City. Born May 23, 1917. Enlisted January, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart and Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement, awarded posthumously. Graduated High School 1936. Rancher near Leedey before enlistment. Served in front lines in the capture of Attu and Kiska, Aleutian Islands. Landed on Marshall Islands February 1, 1944. Citation with Bronze Star Medal stated in part: "During an enemy counter-attack, Private Patterson supplied himself with hand grenades and without hesitation made several trips to distribute them among the positions that were under attack, even though it was necessary to expose himself to heavy enemy small arms fire which had already mortally wounded one of his comrades. He continued his self-assigned task until the enemy had been forced to withdraw." Died February 3, 1944, in action Kwajalein, and buried in Ennylabegan Cemetery, Marshall Islands, South Pacific.

ANDREW PETERSON, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Britton, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Maude O. Peterson, Mother, 2014 West 14th St., Oklahoma City. Born June 23, 1921. Enlisted June 23, 1942. Graduated Britton High School 1939. Began training with 200 other men comprising the "Wiley Post Tornado Squadron." Received wings April 17, 1943, Corpus Christi, Texas, and was sent for advanced training to Vero Beach, Florida. Assigned to active duty Norfolk, Virginia, as dive bomber pilot. Died January 23, 1944, in line of duty, airplane crash on return from bomber mission at sea.

ANSEL L. PITTMAN, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Numa, Grant County. Mrs. Grace Pittman, Mother, Deer Creek, Oklahoma. Born July 24, 1919. Enlisted January 3, 1941. Died January 7, 1944, in action Arawe, New Britain, South Pacific.

JAMES M. PRIEST, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U. S. Navy. Home address: Spiro, Le Flore County. Mrs. Mary K. Priest, Mother, Spiro. Born July 13, 1918. Enlisted November, 1941. Served as Pilot. Died November 30, 1943, in airplane crash Claremont, North Carolina.

WILLARD OLIVER RAMAY, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Gould, Harmon County. Mrs. Fred Ramay, Mother, Rt. 2, Gould. Born June 8, 1915. Enlisted August, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Expert Bayonet and Sharpshooter medals. Died January 24, 1943, in Guadalcanal, South Pacific.

JAMES SAVAGE RATLIFF, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Cold Springs, Kiowa County. Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Ratliff, Parents, Cold Springs. Born August 26, 1923. Enlisted January 18, 1942. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Grandson of the late Hon. James J. Savage, member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. Received wings June 26, 1943. Advanced training as bomber pilot at Pyote, Texas; Dyersburg, Tennessee, and Topeka, Kansas. Died December 28, 1943, from injuries received in line of duty in England.

COTTER E. RAY, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Gage, Ellis County. Mrs. Claude Ray, Mother, Gage. Born February 26, 1909. Enlisted February 22, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died December 29, 1943, in Italy.

KNOWLTON RONALD REAGAN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Kansas, Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Austin Reagan, Parents, Rt. 1, Tonkawa, Oklahoma. Born March 30, 1917. Enlisted March 17, 1936. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died January 31, 1942, in action on Bataan Peninsula, Philippine Islands.

ERNEST GRAVES RICHMOND, Warrant Officer, U. S. Navy. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Grace Hyder Richmond, Wife, 201 West 22nd St., Ada. Born May 10, 1901. Enlisted October 8, 1920. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; American Defense Service Medal; European, African, Middle Eastern Area Campaign Medal. Died January 24, 1944, near Point Astura, Italy.

JAMES D. RINE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Nash, Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Rine, Parents, Nash. Born May 24, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart and Citation for legion of Merit awarded posthumously. Member of the Christian Church. Graduated Nash High School and attended Northwestern State College, Alva. Outstanding athlete (basketball star). Member Oklahoma National Guard. In charge of regimental wire detachment, Signal Corps, 45th Division. Served during Sicilian and Italian campaigns, July 10 to November 9, 1943. His Citation stated in part: "Through all kinds of weather, working many times at night, he laid wire invariably over unfamilar terrain and with advance elements of infantry. On many occasions he came under Artillery fire but without hesitation he led his men to damaged lines and repaired them quickly and efficiently." Wounded in action in Italy, November 9, 1943. Died November 10, 1943, North African area.

BILLY ENGLAND ROBERTSON, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Broken Arrow, Tulsa County. Mrs. Joe Barnard, Mother, Broken Arrow. Born September 12, 1919. Enlisted October 26, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart;

Distinguished Flying Cross. Graduated Corpus Christi, U. S. Naval Air Corps, September 1, 1942. Died August 1, 1943, in line of duty Bay of Biscay, off Western Europe.

IVAN ROGERS, Hospital Apprentice, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Delhi, Beckham County. Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Rogers, Parents, Sunray, Texas. Born February 3, 1925. Enlisted July 19, 1942, in U. S. Naval Reserve and was assigned to the Marine Corps. Served in New Caledonia and New Zealand, Southwest Pacific. Died November 22, 1943, in action in Battle of Tarawa, Island of Betio, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

THOMAS W. ROGERS, Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Etta Rogers, Mother, 636 S. E. 30th St., Oklahoma City. Born December 9, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Graduated Capitol Hill High School, Oklahoma City, 1940. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted 1939. Graduated with honors, David Rankin Jr. School of Mechanical Trades, St. Louis, Missouri, March 11, 1942. Served as Technical Sergeant 45th Division. Transferred to Air Corps October, 1942, and received wings and commission Luke Field, Arizona, August 30, 1943. Served as Pilot, immediate duty overseas. Died January 13, 1944, in line of duty, South Pacific.

ALBERT M. SCHOELEN, Technician, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Kingfisher, Kingfisher County. Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Schoelen, Parents, Rt. 1, Kingfisher. Born January 22, 1918. Enlisted December 31, 1940. Served with the 45th Division. Wounded in action November 13, 1943, and returned to active duty December 22, 1943. Died January 29, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

RICHARD J. SCOTT, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Afton, Ottawa County. Mrs. Willie E. Scott, Mother, Afton. Born April 3, 1918. Enlisted August 7, 1942. Served as Radio Technician and Aerial Gunner. Died January 19, 1944, in airplane crash on training combat mission near Afton, Tennessee.

ROBERT L. SCOTT, Jr., Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Watonga, Blaine County. Mrs. Robert L. Scott, Jr., Wife, 20 S. E. 33rd, Oklahoma City. Born March 31, 1922. Enlisted January 14, 1943. Served in Transportation Corps; ten months in Alaskan Theater as Chief Engineer on a small tug. Died February 6, 1944, by drowning while on active duty in Alaska.

CHARLES F. SHELLEY, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Carrie Shelley, Mother, 705 West 24th St., W. Tulsa 7. Born April 11, 1915. Enlisted October 21, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Citation of Honor from the Air Corps, General H. H. Arnold, General Commanding U. S. Army Air Forces. Member Bap-

tist Church. Graduated Clinton (now Daniel Webster) High School, Tulsa, 1934. Football player. Served as Tail Gunner on Flying Fortress B-17. Sailed for duty overseas September 21, 1943, and stationed in England. Died December 1, 1943, on a bombing mission over Western Germany, city of Leverkusen.

ERNEST L. SHERO, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Wilburton, Latimer County. Earl R. Shero, Father, Wilburton. Born January 6, 1921. Enlisted January 27, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated High School, Paden, 1937; attended Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. College, Wilburton, two years. Served as Bombardier. Died November 26, 1943, in combat mission over Bremen, Germany.

JOHN W. SHOEMAKE, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Bennington, Bryan County. Will C. Shoemake, Father, Bennington. Born September 10, 1920. Enlisted February 21, 1939. Died January 28, 1944, in combat during a tropical storm, Bougainville Island, South Pacific.

LEHN H. SHOWALTER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tahlequah, Cherokee County. A. G. Showalter, Father, Tahlequah. Born December 27, 1907. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Commercial teacher Central High School, Oklahoma City; resigned to serve as Instructor Darr Aernautical School, Ponca City. Entered U. S. Service Pilot, Ferrying Division, Air Transport Command. Died October 13, 1943, in airplane crash near Phoenix, Arizona.

TRYON Y. SMITH, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Jeanne Keister Smith, Wife, 1122 N. W. 39th St., Oklahoma City 6. Born May 12, 1907. Enlisted March 5, 1943. Vice-Chairman, Tulsa Chapter, American Red Cross. Sailed for duty overseas September, 1943; served with Anti-Tank Company in North Africa and Sicily. Died January 29, 1944 in action in Italy.

DAVID L. STAMPER, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. David Stamper, Wife, 1820 South Cincinnati, Tulsa. Born August 10, 1918. Enlisted January 29, 1940. Decoration: Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster. Received commission February 6, 1943, Selman Field, Louisiana. Died January 16, 1944, Ilford, England.

FRANCIS N. STONEBARGER, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Agie Stonebarger, Brother, Rt. 3, Muskogee. Born October 14, 1907. Enlisted February 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in Italy December 4, 1943. Died December 8, 1943, in North African area.

DWIGHT EARL SWANDER, Radioman, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Jay Swander, Parents, Rt. 2, Enid. Born February 15, 1920. Enlisted September 2, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 13, 1943, in line of duty on board U. S. *Escanaba* sunk in North Atlantic.

FOSTER M. TEAGUE, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Henryetta, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Sol Teague, Mother, 622½ West Main, Henryetta. Born August 27, 1908. Enlisted August 27, 1942. Died August 5, 1943, in line of duty on board gun boat convoy, sunk by explosion off North Carolina Coast.

CRAIG W. TETIRICK, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Guy C. Tetirick, Chaplain U.S.A., and Mrs. Tetirick, Parents, 1111 East 21st St., Tulsa. Born June 25, 1920. Enlisted September 9, 1941. Graduated in airplane mechanics, Shepard Field, Texas, and qualified for Aviation Cadet training, receiving commission at Luke Field, Arizona, March 10, 1943. Sailed for duty in Fighter Squadron overseas May, 1943. Died June 16, 1943, in airplane crash Southwest Pacific and buried in military cemetery at Numeia, New Caledonia.

VERNON L. THORPE, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Seward, Logan County. L. W. Thorp, Father, Rt. 4, Ranch Drive, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Born March 16, 1922. Enlisted August 22, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in 1942. Presidential Unit Citation, First Marine Division (Reinforced), for gallantry in action and successfully executing forced landing assaults against strongly defended enemy positions on Tulagi, Gavutu, Tanambog, Florida and Guadalcanal in Solomon Islands, South Pacific, August 7 to 9, 1942. Presidential Unit Citation, Second Marine Division (Reinforced), for outstanding performance in combat during the Battle of Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific, November, 1943, which stated in part: " . . . by the valiant fighting spirit of these men, their heroic fortitude under punishing fire and their relentless perseverance in waging this epic battle in the Central Pacific, they have upheld the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service." Died November 20, 1943, in action at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

AMOS TIGER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Okmulgee, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Donocha Bryant, Mother, Rt. 3, Okmulgee. Born May 19, 1907. Enlisted February 12, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served with 45th Division. Died November 21, 1943, of wounds received in action in Italy.

TODD TILTON, Jr., Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Anadarko, Caddo County. Todd Tilton, Father, 1409 Six-

teenth St., Corpus Christi, Texas. Born October 17, 1918. Enlisted September, 1940. Died December 11, 1942, in bomber explosion off coast of Puerto Rico.

HERMAN ("HOOT") TINDER, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Kingfisher, Kingfisher County. Mr. Charley Tinder, Uncle, Kingfisher. Born November 20, 1906. Enlisted May 5, 1942. Died February 7, 1943, in airplane crash in Kentucky on flight from North Carolina.

FELIX A. TODD, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. F. Alex Todd, Mother, 131 North F St., Muskogee. Born February 20, 1905. Graduate U. S. Military Academy West Point, West Point, New York, 1927, having graduated from Central High School, Muskogee, 1922. Decoration: Legion of Merit awarded posthumously ". . . . For exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services." Materially assisted in formulating training technique for ground force infantry units, and was instrumental in establishing the system of instruction in the infantry officer training school where he displayed outstanding ability and initiative as an instructor. Died June 30, 1943, in airplane crash near Saxe, Virginia.

LEONARD L. TOMLINSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Henryetta, Okmulgee County. Walter Tomlinson, Father, Rt. 1, Henryetta. Born October 13, 1920. Enlisted September 22, 1942. Served in Medical Corps. Sailed for duty overseas and stationed in Australia in February, 1943. Hospitalized for major operation. Died June 22, 1943, Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

ROY L. VAN CLEAVE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Stonewall, Pontotoc County. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van Cleave, Rt. 4, Ada, Oklahoma. Born June 25, 1914. Enlisted June 29, 1940. Trained at Ellington Field, Texas, two and one half years; completed training at Casper, Wyoming. Died November 22, 1943, in line of duty over Austria, European Theater.

HAROLD VAN HAUEN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Marshall, Logan County. Ed Van Hauen, Father, Rt. 1, Marshall. Born May 31, 1918. Enlisted May 19, 1942. Cited for efficiency as mechanic and for good conduct. Recommended for promotion to corporal. Died August 24, 1943, Savannah, Georgia.

SACHSE WALLACE, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tuttle, Grady County. Mrs. Sachse Wallace, Wife, Minco, Oklahoma. Born April 20, 1917. Enlisted June, 1940. Decoration: Air Medal. Attended University of Oklahoma, Norman. Member of Christian Church. Died November 24, 1942, in North Atlantic area.

JACK WHITSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Albion, Pushmataha County. Sam Whitson, Father, Albion. Born November 25, 1919. Enlisted February 8, 1943. Died January 4, 1944, in action in Italy.

LEONARD LEROY WHITELEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Temple, Cotton County. Mrs. Alta M. Whiteley, Mother, 1015 Park Ave., Duncan, Oklahoma. Born June 25, 1920. Enlisted December 26, 1942. Died May 26, 1943, Mobile, Alabama.

LEON J. WEEMS, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Allen, Pontotoc and Hughes counties. Mrs. Vesta M. Weems, Mother, Allen. Born June 20, 1920. Enlisted December 1, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Italy October 13, 1943. Died December 3, 1943, in North Africa.

CHESTER W. WILLARD, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Duncan, Stephens County. Rachel J. Willard, Mother, Rt. 1, Duncan. Born July 26, 1924. Enlisted September 21, 1943. Died January 21, 1944, Camp Walter, Texas.

BURTON A. WILLIAMS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Turpin, Beaver County. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Parents, Turpin. Born February 27, 1918. Enlisted October 1, 1942. Served as Radioman. Died July 28, 1943, by drowning near Norfolk, England.

PERRY LEE WILLIAMS, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Alex, Tillman County. Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Williams, Parents, Star Route, Alex. Born December 24, 1905. Enlisted November 14, 1942. Expert marksman. Died August 14, 1943, in line of duty and buried in American and British cemetery Algiers, North Africa.

JAMES L. WITT, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. J. L. Witt, Father, Norman. Born February 20, 1912. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Member of Methodist Church. Attended University of Oklahoma two years. Member Oklahoma National Guard, first enlistment March 14, 1928, Military Police Company; second enlistment, May 2, 1938, Military Police Company. Served with Military Police Company, 45th Division. Died September 1, 1942, in auto accident during maneuvers, Derider, Louisiana.

WILLIAM JUNIOR WRIGHT, Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Amber, Grady County. W. B. Wright, Father, Rt. 1, Tuttle. Born February 22, 1920. Enlisted August 15, 1940. Died October 16, 1942, in action Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

WINFRED WYATT, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Milfay, Creek County. Mrs. Lillie Watson, Grandmother, Milfay. Born February 18, 1917. Enlisted March 20, 1942. Received commission and wings as Bombardier January 2, 1943, at Army Air Base, Roswell, New Mexico. Died July 15, 1943, in crash of Flying Fortress (B-17) at take-off on first combat mission Pendleton, Oregon.

CHARLES ROBERT YOUNG, Aviation Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Charles E. Young, Father, Seminole. Born March 21, 1921. Enlisted March 19, 1941. Decoration: Distinguished Flying Cross for " . . . heroic achievement in aerial flight as a gunner of a plane in a bombing squadron." Graduated Seminole High School. Reported missing in action since Battle of Midway Island. Died June 4, 1942, in action Battle of Midway Island, Central Pacific.

TULSA'S WATER RESOURCES—SPRINGS AND SPAVINAW

By Fred S. Clinton, M.D., F.A.C.S.

The first water supply in Tulsa was from rain and springs supplemented by wells at a later date. There were many springs in this section and only a few of the better known are mentioned in different areas.

Noah's Spring was located east of what is now known as South Boston Avenue near 10th Street, occupied by the Horace Mann Public School. It derived its name from a Creek Indian named Noah Partridge, who lived in a Blackjack oak grove near what was later determined to be 10th and Main Street.

The springs from which the Tulsa Lochapoka Town or clan secured their drinking water during their meetings and "busking" ceremonies[1] is between South Cheyenne and the Arkansas River about 17th Street, and 14th and Galveston Streets.[2]

There is a spring south and west of the corner of 14th and Galveston Streets on the Mrs. Vera McBirney residential property. The writer does not recall a time during the last fifty years when this was not a running spring.

Then there was a full to over-flowing spring on what is now North Boulder Avenue and Frisco right-of-way, under a great spreading elm tree. This furnished water for stock and campers in the Chauncey Owen feed yard and many residents and travelers quaffed its refreshing waters. The first water well in Tulsa was dug or excavated in 1883.[3]

In 1906 Dr. S. G. Kennedy accepted a proposition from Mark Carr to organize, develop, sell and distribute the drinking water from the source known as the Osage Spring situated on the lands

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[1] "Busk" (Creek Puskita): Among the Creek Indians, a feast of the first fruits celebrated when corn is ripe enough to be eaten. The feast usually continues four days. On the first day the new fire is lighted, by friction of wood and distributed to the various households an offering of green corn, including an ear brought from each of the four quarters or directions, is consumed, and medicine is brewed from snake root. On the second and third days the men physic with the medicine, the women bathe, and all fast. On the fourth day there are *feast*ing, dancing and games."—*Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language* (Springfield: G. and C. Merriam Company, 1920).

[2] Dr. Fred S. Clinton, *Tulsa, Oklahoma,* reprint from *Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association* for May, 1910.

[3] J. M. Hall, *The Beginnings of Tulsa,* feature appearing in *The Tulsa Tribune* and *The Tulsa Daily World* in 1927, and later published in book form (Tulsa: Scott-Rice Company, 1933).

belonging to the Kennedy interests and occupied annually by The Tulsa Association of Pioneers Memorial. Many tanks and five gallon bottles of this water were sold for years. The water now supplies a lake on the above grounds more accurately described as follows: N. E. of the N. W. of Sec. 34, Township 20 N., R. 12 E., which is in Osage County.

In 1908 Charles Page (June 2, 1860—Dec. 27, 1926) purchased the first quarter section of land about six miles west of Tulsa for the beginning of the great agricultural, educational, industrial and philanthropic enterprise known as Sand Springs Home interests.[4] After consultation with T. H. Steffens, President and Treasurer of Sand Springs Home and Sand Springs Railway and Claude Tingley, Secretary of Sand Springs Home, I was referred to Captain B. F. Breeding, Superintendent of the Home Children's and Widows' Colony, and was given the following information:

"Soon after Oklahoma became a state, Nov. 16, 1907, the Federal Government removed restrictions from certain Indian lands to be in effect July 27, 1908. The southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 19, Range 11, E.I.M., was included in these lands. This quarter section, or 160 acres, was listed as the Thomas Adams allotment and was known as 'dead land.' Since Thomas Adams was deceased, the heirs were permitted to sell the land on or after July 27, 1908.

"In January 1908 as Captain of the local Salvation Army in Tulsa, I went into Mr. Page's office and a group of Indians were seated with him. Mr. Page greeted me as usual and said, 'Cap, I'm buying a farm. I'm going to use it for the benefit of the human race.' I said in reply, 'Mr. Page, let me work it for you.' In a few days I saw him again and the farm was mentioned. Mr. Page said, 'Tell me what you have in mind.' I drew a word picture of 160 acres of farm with at least 100 acres of valley land and 40 to 60 acres on a hill. The land should be timbered so that building material could be available and near to an abundant supply of stone for building foundations for houses and walls for wells. When I mentioned wells he interrupted, 'This farm,' he said, 'has a spring which affords an abundant supply of pure water.' It was covered with oak, walnut, hickory and pecan timber and plenty of stone less than a mile away. A deed to this quarter section of land was secured July 27, 1908.

"On October 14, 1832, Washington Irving, with a company of hunters, followed a trail up the Arkansas Valley from the site of Tulsa, through Sand Springs. This is the description he gave at that time:

" 'Our march continued parallel to the Arkansas, through a rich and varied country; sometimes we had to break our way through alluvial bottoms matted with redundant vegetation, where the gigantic trees were entangled with grapevines, hanging like cordage from their branches; sometimes we coasted along sluggish brooks, whose feebly trickling current just served to link together a succession of glassy pools, imbedded like mirrors in the quiet bosom of the forest, reflecting its atumnal foliage, and patches of clear blue sky. Sometimes we scrambled up broken and rocky hills, from the summits of which we had wide views stretching on one side over distant prairies diversified by groves and forests, and on the

[4] Under the direction of Charles Page, Arthur Antle sold and distributed thousands of bottles of Sand Springs water throughout Tulsa trade territory, over many years, for the Sand Springs Home.

other ranging along a line of blue and shadowy hills beyond the waters of the Arkansas.'

"This is what I found at the spring when I took charge of the farm July 22, 1908. A few days before the deed was made.

"In the spring of 1909, Mr. Page brought to me an old man by the name of Wright, who, I believe, was a resident of Delaware County. He had married a full-blood Indian and was known as a 'squaw man.' Mr. Wright was given a tent on the site now occupied by Mrs. Pratt's dwelling.

"At that time he told me he had been a resident of this part of the Indian Territory for more than thirty-five years and had many times hunted deer between here and Tulsa. He stated that in those days this community was known as Adams. That there was a residence on the high point now occupied by the Jersey dairy barn, south of the Katy tracks. That another residence was on the spot where his tent stood. Still another one three hundred feet west of the first cottage, we built; also the original Sias Button house, which still remains, and the Sam Adams house moved from the bleachery site to the Indian graveyard, another on the old Phoenix Refinery grounds. All were near the spring and most of them used water from it.

"An Indian graveyard immediately south of the spring indicates this story to be true. One especially is marked Lieutenant Adams, died April 21, 1886. He was undoubtedly a veteran of the Civil War on the Confederate side as at the top of the stone is a large star.

"While the community was called Adams, Mr. Wright gave me no information as to how the springs were named Sand Springs. This, however, would be easily understood by anyone looking into the bottom of the spring. The water boils up through a layer of pure white sand. There is no doubt as to the source of the name.

"When the town was established by Charles Page, there were those who wanted it named Page City. Mr. Page refused and stated simply, 'Sand Springs.'"

As Mr. Page had discussed his plans for the Home with the writer long before the above transaction detailed by Captain Breeding, it was interesting to find that the record revealed the following orderly procedure:

Heirs of Thomas Adams on May 23, 1908, through Samuel C. Adams, Heir at Law of Thomas Adams, deceased, sold an undivided one-half interest in the S.W. ¼ of Sec. 12, Township 19, Range 11, E.I.M. On May 26, 1908, Salina Harjo, heir at law— and on Sept. 2, 1908, corrective deed from Samuel C. Adams and his wife Annie(?) Annie Adams heirs at law of Thomas Adams deceased deeded to Charles Page and, on same date Salina Harjo Fife nee Sebert and Robert Fife, heirs at law, Thomas Adams, deeded to Charles Page and same was approved by N. J. Gubser, Judge, County Court.

Mrs. Jackson Thompson, of Checotah, has given the writer the following with reference to the interpretation, from the Creek language, of the words "Sand Springs" and Reuben Partridge of Tulsa agrees with this explanation:

"Sand Springs: Sand Water (literally). In Creek it would be 'Oktahv Uekiwv', pronounced 'Ok-ta'ha We-ki-awa.' If one looked into the origin of the name, it would be found that someone evidently in the early days discovered water gushing out of some of the rough banks of Arkansas River. This discovery by some Indian, as they always named even their children by some happenings or conditions around."

The story of how the City of Tulsa secured its great water supply from Spavinaw Creek,[5] a branch of the Grand (or Neosho) River, in Northeastern Oklahoma, as told by T. C. Hughes, Civil Engineer, from his experience, observation, and the records in his office is a real part of history of the State;[6] and is taken from a letter addressed to the writer by Mr. Hughes, as follows:

This story of Spavinaw is written to preserve the facts in relation thereon. No adulation is intended to anyone. Merely the facts as shown and outlines in the records are recited. They should be preserved in printed form, so that coming generations may be advised as to the part played by the men of that day.

This story of Spavinaw is dedicated to those named herein who devoted their time and efforts to bring to Tulsa a wonderful water supply by means of a gravity flow line operated by nature; unsupported by taxation. They should be remembered and honored by all Tulsa citizens. This account is from the records of the Taxpayers' League and the records of T. C. Hughes, the League's engineer at the time.

When a worth while work has been accomplished, there are many people who wish to know who should be credited with the original idea, how it grew, and who should be credited with its accomplishment. For those so interested, and as means of preserving the historical record, this story is written.

The Spavinaw water idea was a growth, in so far as dreaming that at some date Tulsa would be able to use that stream as a water supply. All or practically all of Tulsa's old time leaders had something to do with its growth at one time or another. Some were much more active than others in its promotion.

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[5] "The broad waters of the Neosho (Osage for 'bright water'), the well known river on the north bank of the Arkansas, was called the 'Grande Riviere' by the French, the word 'grande', meaning 'wide'. The Grand, or Neosho River was navigable for the priogues, or dugout canoes, and the bateaux of the French traders from its upper sources. Later, keel-boats loaded with produce from Southwest Missouri descended the Cowskin, or Elk River and the Grand River for the Lower Arkansas region. The Neosho, or Grand was also navigable for the small steamboats that ascended the stream to the landing at Fort Gibson, after the establishment of that post in 1824.

"A large branch of the Neosho, or Grand River, from the east has an interesting name. It is called Spavinaw Creek. This name is a corrupt spelling of the French words *spe'e*, an obsolete form of *ce'pee'*, meaning 'young growth or shoots of wood'; and a form of the French adjective *vineux*, meaning 'vinous, or wine colored,' referring to the young, reddish colored growth of the groves of black-jack, post oak, and red oak trees in the vicinity of Spavinaw Creek, in the springtime."—Muriel H. Wright, "Some Geographic Names of French Origin in Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, VII (June, 1929), No. 2, pp. 190-91.

[6] Biography of T. C. Hughes: Born September 26, 1859—Plattsburg, Missouri—attended Common School and Plattsburg High School; Missouri University, graduated in Civil Engineering Class 1884. After graduating was Asst. U. S. Engineer, Missouri RW Commission 2 year; Railroaded several years on Union Pacific; K. C. Southern. Entered street railway work on Electrification of Street R. R. for K. C. Street Railway Co.; Kansas City Kansas Street Railway, was Chief Engr. St. Louis Chicago Electric Ry. Became Chief Engineer for Mining Milling and Tunnell Company, Leadville, Colorado 1903; 1906 Made City Engr. Tulsa, Oklahoma—ended this job August 1918. Operated Hughes Engineering Company 1918-1930. Not employed 1930-1936. Became Assistant to County Engineer, Tulsa County in 1938.

SPAVINAW LAKE, TULSA'S WATER SUPPLY

Perhaps the first official mention of this source for a water supply was in 1908 when Mayor W. E. Rhode wrote the Secretary of the Interior and asked for government engineering aid in solving Tulsa's water problem. In this letter, both Grand River and Spavinaw were suggested as possible sources. Nothing came of this effort on the part of Tulsa's mayor.

T. C. Hughes, City Engineer of Tulsa at that time, made a study of the government topographic maps, and from them deduced the idea that the water from Spavinaw Creek would flow by gravity to a point somewhere this side, or west of Catoosa. At that time Mr. Hughes was engaged in making a study of the rainfall of the State and was intending to, and did in 1912, publish his findings on water conservation and flood control on a State-wide basis; estimating the cost to be about one hundred million dollars. No one became interested in the proposal at the time.

Col. C. B. Douglas and others, making fishing trips to Spavinaw and Grand River, became interested at this time in the idea of using Spavinaw water for Tulsa. They established a club on Spavinaw Creek near the headwaters of the present lake, and brought some of the water to Tulsa in five-gallon bottles and exhibited it on the streets, for the citizens to compare it with the Arkansas River water they had in the city mains. This was in the nature of an educational program.

About the time T. C. Hughes discussed with Dr. S. G. Kennedy the idea of using the Spavinaw as a source of water supply for Tulsa. Dr. Kennedy was favorably impressed with the idea and agreed to help push the proposition forward. Dr. Kennedy did put forth much energy in this field, and from then on the educational progress was more rapid. This energy added to that of Col. Douglas, Hughes, Col. C. B. Lynch and others, finally crystalized into a settled desire on the part of the public for the use of this stream of pure clear water as a source of supply for Tulsa's growing demands. The discussions were carried on by the old-timers on the streets, at home and everywhere. The idea continued to grow. The most active workers and advocates were:

Col. C. B. Douglas, Col. C. B. Lynch, Merritt J. Glass, T. Tate Brady, S. R. Lewis, C. L. Holland, J. H. Simmons, C. D. Jenal, J. M. Hall, C. A. Sanderson, Lon Conway, John L. Smiley, R. E. Berger, W. E. Chastain, J. B. Diggs, L. M. Poe, D. C. Power, R. T. Daniel, C. P. Alexander, John Gregory, H. A. Porter, L. B. Pence, J. E. Lydecker, P. B. Parr, J. E. Piersol, Grant Stebbins, Glenn T. Braden, J. H. McEwen, O. L. Ghent, J. F. McCarty, O. D. Hunt, L. Y. McFarland, Tom White, Oscar Howard, T. C. Hughes, and L. J. F. Rooney.

There were many others who were just casual talkers for the plan on the streets.

The continued agitation of these persons resulted in the appointment, in 1915, of a committee on a water supply. They were to decide on the best plan and the best method of securing a satisfactory water supply for Tulsa. No strings were tied to them. They were to find and recommend the right proposition. This committee was composed of the following: Grant Stebbins, Glen Braden, J. H. McEwen, Grant R. McCullough, L. J. Martin, W. E. Dickenson, W. Tate Brady, Jim Sloan, C. P. Alexander, T. A. Penny, Tom White, Oscar Howard, Eugene Lorton and Wm. Stryker. This was an imposing committee for those days, supposed to be able to solve any of Tulsa's problems.

This committee investigated Shell Creek, Grand River, Spavinaw, and the well system in the Arkansas River valley, as had been suggested, but in the end, disbanded without making any report whatever. It may be well to mention here that none of the aforementioned active Spavinaw advocates were placed on this committee, by the Chamber of Commerce, to solve Tulsa's water problem.

For some time nothing further occurred pertaining to the water supply till Mr. O. D. Hunt was thrust into the Mayor's chair by the courts upon the removal of Mr. Frank Wooden, and the new Mayor at once got busy to solve this vexing problem. His idea was that it was foolish to spend vast sums for water, when we had an abundance in the Arkansas River at our door; science could do the job for a few dollars, as compared to that required by the Spavinaw dreamers. He called in a Mr. Brown, an employee of the United States Steel Corporation, a clarification expert, in consultation with a Mr. Peterson, a hydraulic engineer of Kansas City. For a certain consideration, they agreed to solve the problem, and were employed. Their plan was a big filter plant at the old water-works site, now in Newblock Park, and the cost, as they estimated it, would be $250,000.00.

Bonds for building this big filter plant were voted, at the instance of the City Commission and the Chamber of Commerce; the plant erected; and the money spent. This seeming solution lasted until the filters were completed. They, of course, failed upon receiving their first mud bath, which happened that fall. Thus was lost the water reputation of O. D. Hunt, who, before becoming Mayor, was Tulsa's Water Commissioner. This also ended the fame of Hunt's advisors, Messrs. Peterson and Brown. Incidentally, the taxpayers of Tulsa lost $250,000.00.

On the failure of Hunt's scheme, water conditions became so serious that in 1918 C. H. Hubbard, who had become mayor, hired one H. A. Pressey to attack the problem of a water supply. By this time the old timers had so agitated for Spavinaw that public sentiment had practically crystalized on that source for a supply; so Hubbard's man, Pressey, was hired specifically to review all the other sources, and then to determine just how to get water from Spavinaw to Tulsa, and just what that cost would be.

For some unknown reason, much mystery surrounded and attached to the movements of Mr. Pressey. Much speculation as to Pressey's plans, what he would do and recommend, was everywhere discussed. Mr. Pressey had sold himself first to the Chamber of Commerce, and through them, to every civic club in the city, as well as to big business such as we had at that time. After long waiting and much newspaper discussion, Mr. Pressey finally made a report.. That is, he wrote a letter to the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Merchants Association, in which he briefly outlined his findings and his plan. To his credit, be it said, that he discarded all the other sources suggested and recommended Spavinaw as the proper source of supply. To accomplish his plan for bringing Spavinaw water to Tulsa, ready for use, he asked for five million dollars.

Briefly, his plan was to construct a dam on Spavinaw Creek with a pump station there, possibly operated by the overflow water of Spavinaw itself; to construct three reservoirs between Tulsa and Spavinaw with a pumping station at each reservoir; and the retention of the reservoirs and pumping stations on the Arkansas River, then in use. Then he planned to pump the water to town from the old plant, thus making, all told, four extra pumping plants: one at Spavinaw, one at each of the three reservoirs, and the old plant on the Arkansas River. The total lift to get the water into the old plant was approximately 350 feet, and the lift from there up town was about 250 feet; so the total lift to get the water into the spigots of the Tulsa citizens was approximately 600 feet.

T. C. Hughes and his friends who had been advocating Spavinaw for a water supply, and those whom Hughes had caused to believe that such a supply could be had by a gravity flow line to a point west of Catoosa in the Bird Creek bottom, were aroused to opposition to this proposed plan of Pressey's. Hughes was at this time the engineer for the taxpayers' League and had suggested to the League the moving of the old plant

from the Arkansas River to the east side of the city, in case Spavinaw water was brought here, and have only one pumping plant.

As the engineer for the Taxpayers League, Hughes made a report on the Pressey plan and advised the League that the cost of operation of that plan would be prohibitive and should never be sanctioned. The League finally went on record as in opposition to the proposed bond issue needed to carry out the Pressey plan—a five million dollar issue of six per cent bonds. Pressey's plan was approved by every other civic club and association in the city. The Taxpayers League was alone in the fight.

On March 11, 1918, an allied civic club committee was appointed, its members drawn from all the civic clubs of Tulsa. This committee consisted of the following: W. C. Steger, Albert Bell, Alf Heggem, W. Lyle Dickey, I. G. Rosser, L. E. Abbott, to act with a business men's committee from the Retail Merchants' Association, composed of Messrs. Heggem, Barney Meyer, Vic Cochrane, and Carl Magee. Both these committees had approved the Pressey plan; Cochrane and Meyer acting as engineers for both committees.

C. A. Mayo introduced a resolution to the Chamber of Commerce endorsing the Pressey plan, and it passed that body with only one dissenting vote, that of L. J. F. Rooney.

It may be well to remember at this point that Charles Page was opposed to the Pressey plan, or to any other plan for a Tulsa water supply, except Shell Creek, and that Mr. Page had employed, or had instigated the employment of engineers to pass on Shell Creek for the feasibility of such supply. Mr. Pressey had discarded the Shell Creek idea.

The engineers who passed favorably on Shell Creek for a water supply, as heralded in The Tulsa Tribune, a paper supposed to be owned by Charles Page at the time, were Wood and Witten, Vic Cochrane, Barney Meyer, and A. Sartori. Some of these engineers also passed favorably on the Pressey plan.

On July 10, 1919, Mayor Hubbard called a bond election for five million dollars, with which to carry out the proposed Pressey plan. The allied civic clubs appointed a campaign committee to put over this bond issue. This committee was composed of W. O. Buck, L. E. Abbott, Lee Daniel, I. G. Rosser, and C. A. Mayo; supported by a committee of eighty from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Taxpayers League organized its opposition with an anti-bond committee. This committee was made up as follows and with headquarters in the Holland Building: C. L. Holland, chairman; John H. Simmons, vice-chairman; W. E. Chastain, secretary. Executive Committee: John H. Simmons, chairman; M. J. Glass, H. A. Porter, L. N. Pence, J. E. Lydecker, John L. Smiley and Loren Conway, as members.

Campaign committee: C. A. Sanderson, chairman; S. R. Lewis, Vice-chairman; R. E. Berger, O. L. Ghent, J. F. McCarty, and P. B. Parr, members.

Finance Committee: J. M. Hall, chairman, R. T. Daniel, C. D. Jenal, C. P. Alexander, Loren Conaway, D. C. Powers and John Gregory, members.

On July 15, 1919, Chairman Holland called a mass meeting of all the above committee, inviting all other citizens opposed to the bond issue of $5,000,000 for carrying out the Pressey plan, to meet in the District Court-room at 8 P.M. to organize and map out a plan of campaign. This meeting resulted in completing such an organization, and an active campaign was inaugurated to defeat the proposed bond issue.

Those citizens did their very best but it was not enough. The bonds carried.

At a meeting of the Taxpayers League two weeks later, it was decided after much discussion that the League would back W. Tate Brady in a

suit to enjoin a sale of the bonds. This suit finally went to the Supreme Court of the State with the result that the bonds were invalidated, the injunction being made permanent.

While this suit was being prosecuted, and after the decision, the members of the Taxpayers League were held up to scorn and ridicule, by both individuals and the two Tulsa daily newspapers. They were called Bolsheviks, knockers, unworthy citizens, undesirables, and were pointed out as citizens whom the city could do well without. They lived amidst the wreck of their former good reputations. However, they had saved the citizens of Tulsa about $500,000 per year in operating costs on a water system which, if constructed on the Pressey plan, would have bankrupted the city with the taxes necessary for its operation, and the replacement, every twenty years, of the costly machinery required in its operation. Every ten years this cost alone would have been equal to the entire cost of the Pressey plan—five million dollars!

The Taxpayers League is entitled to a monument commemorating its opposition to the Pressey plan, rather than to the obloquy heaped upon them at the time. It has never received any recognition for its services, from any administration, from that day to this good time, in any manner in connection with the final consummation of its ideas in securing Spavinaw water for Tulsa.

In 1920 Thaddeus D. Evans was elected Mayor. Before his election an understanding was had with him that if elected he would offer a bond issue of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of making a complete survey of the country between Tulsa and Spavinaw, and determine definitely whether the plans of T. C. Hughes, Taxpayers League engineer for a gravity flowline, were or were not practical.

In his campaign for Mayor he had the support of the Taxpayers League, which at that time had some 1200 or more members; with this support he was nominated and elected Mayor. Mr. Frank Duncan, his City Attorney, drew an ordinance for a bond issue of $25,000 to make the survey as previously agreed upon with the Taxpayers League.

This ordinance was accompanied with another, which asked for a charter amendment to establish a non-partisan water board to carry out any work that might be decided upon; both ordinances carried in the election called for that purpose.

On December 2, 1920, Mayor Evans named this water board, the members were: G. R. McCullough, Al Farmer, C. F. Hopkins, E. W. Sinclair, with C. S. Younkman, water commissioner ex-officio member.

This board hired J. H. Trammell of Fort Worth to make its survey, for the Spavinaw dam and lines, with W. R. Holway for his assistant; later Trammell and Holway took a contract as engineers for the entire job of engineering connected with the work, at a commission of four and one-half per cent of the cost of construction. Later Mr. Trammell was forced out of the firm, although his name was used for several months afterwards without the general public having any knowledge of his dismissal. It has never been made clear as to how his contract was broken.

Mr. Trammell having made the survey, a meeting was called to show to the public what could be done in the way of securing water for Tulsa from the data he had gathered. This meeting was in the north auditorium of the Central High School building at Sixth Street and Cincinnati Ave., in Tulsa.

The gravity plans that had been urged by Hughes of the Taxpayers League were found to be entirely practical and feasible, of accomplishment, even more so than Mr. Hughes had expected, for Trammel improved on the idea by following up the Bird Creek valley as far as Mohawk, some ten miles nearer Tulsa than Hughes expected it could come.

At the instance of C. J. Wrightsman, who had become interested in the project at this time, the Board secured the services of General Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to come here and look over the facts and figures of Trammell and pass his judgment on the practicability of the scheme before asking the citizens to vote the bonds to build it. This was done and General George W. Goethals pronounced the plan both feasible and practical, and that the estimate of cost submitted to him as sufficient. This estimate of cost was six million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Early in 1921 Hopkins and Sinclair resigned from the Water Board, and H. L. Standeven and C. S. Avery were appointed by the Mayor in their stead.

On the approval of the plans and estimates by General Goethals, the Mayor called an election for $6,800,000 of bonds to construct the work. I might mention here that previous to hiring Trammell, there were some talk of inviting Engineers to bid on the survey and construction work, and to make tenders of their services to the Board; the writer has not talked to any engineers who were invited to make the board a tender of their services. If any such invitations went out, T. C. Hughes was not among the number.

After the plans for getting Spavinaw water to Tulsa were all formally approved and before any contracts were let for construction, Mr. Dabney H. Maury of Chicago was employed as the consulting engineer for the job. My memory is that his salary was to be $100 per day, and expenses, covering the time he devoted to this enterprise.

At this point I wish it to be understood that the Taxpayers League was never opposed to getting Spavinaw water for Tulsa, but had well developed ideas how that water should be obtained. However, no one outside that League seemed to agree with them about this plan.

April 15, 1922, the Evans administration entered into a contract with Trammell and Holway to make the surveys for the Spavinaw project and to draw up the final plans therefor. Shortly thereafter (May 4, 1922) H. F. Newblock took the mayor's office, and in September of the same year he sold the first two million dollars worth of bonds. On Oct. 11, the original contracts were entered into. The first dirt was turned on Oct. 19, of the same year, and so was started the work that finally gave to Tulsa the water from Spavinaw.

The Spavinaw dam was completed March 21, 1924; the water was turned into the pipeline Nov. 12; the pumps at Mohawk began to fill the reservoir on Reservoir Hill on the morning of Nov. 14, and about 3:30 p.m. that same day the pure cold water from distant Spavinaw began to flow from the city taps.

The committee of eighty from the Commercial Club all carried little square blocked advertisement in the daily press, all alike, all reading: I AM FOR SPAVINAW, with the name beneath, all in big capital letters, the names were as follows, Committee of Eighty:

J. D. Porter, Mark E. Davis, A. E. Duran, W. Lyle Dickey, J. D. Seward, C. F. Robertson, W. M. Viner, Jack Slaughter, M. J. McNulty, J. C. Letcher, D. A. Mullen, Dan M. Setser, Fred W. Insul, F. M. Bohn, H. F. Newblock, J. S. Davenport, J. W. Sanders, W. A. Reynolds, S. C. Glover, T. J. Hartman, C. H. Terwilliger, Harvey E. Bagby, Lee Kunsman, Frank Goslin, J. W. Dodge, Byron S. Brown, Harry Kinzie, Geo. Baynard, Jno. R. Woodard, Roy Garbett, Arlie J. Cripe, Earl Sneed, Gerald Gahan, H. G. Barnard, J M. Berry, Bert Tilton, R. L. Davidson, E. P. Harwell, E. Constantin, M. Wasserman, Fred Shaw, Glenn T. Condon, Pete Wormington, Sam Mays, Pat Veasey, Harry McCann, Flint Moss, Harry H. Rogers, Frank Greer, J. M. Temples, A. L. Farmer, L. E. Abbott, Rabbi Menkes, Newt Graham, Roy Getman, Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Max Madansky, Carl Magee, W. E. Stahl, Ralph Talbot, R. M. McFarlin, E. W. Sinclair, C. B. Rogers, J. W. Abel,

A. W. Roth, Ray Fellows, Ora Upp, W. A. Vandever, B. A. Hooper, Ed Crossland, W. W. Stuckey, T. A. Penney, J. A. McKeever, Berry Griffith, G. R. McCullough, D. F. Connolly, D. C. Rose, Phil Kates, Ray Short, Pete Joyce, C. O. Baker, A. J. Niles, H. W. Kiskaddon, J. M. Adkison, J. B. Meserve, J. A. Oliphant, and M. C. Hale.

The above Committee of Eighty, together with the committees first mentioned, represent the line-up of the men who were sold on the Pressey Plan and those who were not, and shows how easy it is to mislead men of prominence, and thereby plunge the citizens into costs difficult to relieve themselves of.

We hope this more or less connected story of Spavinaw will enable the present citizenship to gain a fair idea of the old timers' troubles in getting started right in the solution of their water problem, and to give the credit for its proper solution to the persons rightfully entitled thereto, for having finally arrived at the proper solution and method of supplying the city with a permanent, good and potable water supply.[7]

The Legal Complications of Spavinaw Water Supply Clarified

The suit of W. Tate Brady (referred to by Mr. Hughes as having been sponsored by the Taxpayers League) which resulted in the decision by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma forbidding the proposed $5,000,000 bond issue turned not upon any question of the feasibility or merit of the plan to be financed by the bonds but upon a provision of the City Charter which the opponents of the plan discovered and successfully urged in their suit. As the decision completely changed the current of the development of Tulsa's water system, the history of the case as shown by the official records is not given.

On the 6th day of June, 1919, the Board of Commissioners of the City of Tulsa passed an ordinance providing for the submission to the voters of the City of Tulsa the proposition of issuing Five Million Dollars in bonds to provide a fund "To defray expenses and pay the cost of building, constructing, operating, locating, maintaining and acquiring a complete system of waterworks for the purpose of supplying said City of Tulsa with water from said Spavinaw Creek."

An election was had on the 10th day of July, 1919, and the returns showed a majority in favor of the bonds, the vote being 2343 in the affirmative and 1555 in the negative.

On the 22nd of July, 1919, W. Tate Brady, as a taxpaying voter in the City of Tulsa, filed his petition in the District Court of Tulsa County, seeking to enjoin the city authorities from issuing the bonds, and a restraining order was granted pending the hearing of the case.

On September 18th, 1919 the case was tried before Judge Owen Owen, of the District Court, upon an agreed statement of facts. Mr. Brady was represented by Biddison & Campbell, a law firm composed of Mr. A. J. Biddison and Mr. Harry Campbell. The city authorities were represented by City Attorney Edward P. Mar-

[7] Letter to Dr. Fred S. Clinton from T. C. Hughes, dated January 22, 1945, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

shall, by Breckinridge, Bostick & Daniel, a firm consisting of Messrs. M. A. Breckinridge, C. R. Botsick (who is now the City Attorney of Tulsa), and Lee Daniel, and by Mr. W. B. Robinson.

The Plaintiff, Mr. Brady, asked that the election be declared void by the court, and that the city authorities be perpetually enjoined from issuing any bonds pursuant to the election, alleging in his amended and supplemental petition among other things that:

"It is the intent of said defendants to incur the said indebtedness and obligation of the said city in part for the purpose of purchasing, condemning and holding for said city for waterworks, lands outside said city and at a greater distance than five (5) miles from the nearest point of said city, to wit: at a distance greater than fifty (50) miles therefrom.

* * * * * * *

"Nor is said city authorized to purchase, condemn or hold lands for waterworks at a greater distance than five (5) miles from said city, nor is said city authorized to issue its bonds for purchasing or constructing a public utility not exclusively owned by it, nor for renting any portion thereof."

The District Court rendered its judgment in favor of the defendants, the city authorities, who were Mr. C. H. Hubbard, Mayor, Mr. H. F. Newblock, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, Mr. M. J. McNulty, Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, Mr. R. E. Curran, Commissioner of Waterworks and Sewerage, and Mr. F. M. Bohn, Commissioner of Police and Fire, constituting the Board of Commissioners of the City of Tulsa, and Mr. C. F. Burke, City Auditor of said City. The restraining order previously granted was vacated and the plaintiff's petition was dismissed by the District Court's judgment.

The plaintiff appealed this judgment of the District Court to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, where the cause was presented by the respective counsel for the parties whose names have been given.

On September 14, 1920, the Supreme Court, Judge John B. Harrison writing the opinion, reversed the judgment of District Court, holding, in the second paragraph of the syllabus of the opinion, that,

"Where a city charter contains a provision which limits the city in the purchase or lease of land for waterworks system, to within five miles from the city limits, a proposition to vote bonds for the purchase of land beyond such five-mile limit is invalid."

The Supreme Court concluded its opinion with the following statement:

"We must hold, therefore, that the City of Tulsa cannot violate the plain provisions of its own charter, nor transcend the limitation which such charter places upon its municipal officers, and must hold as the result that the instant proposition to purchase property and construct a waterworks system beyond the limits prescribed by its own charter is invalid.

"The judgment of the trial court is, therefore, reversed, with instructions to reinstate the petition of plaintiff below, and to restrain the municipal officers herein affected from issuing the bonds or expending the money sought to be raised under the proceedings herein presented."

The Supreme Court's opinion and decision is officially reported as Brady v. Hubbard, Mayor, et al., No. 11041, 70 Oklahoma Reports, pages 210 to 212.

Colonel R. T. Daniel, now of Miami, Florida, generously financed the litigation which paved the way for the present supply of Spavinaw water to Tulsa by gravity.

The Charter was amended, permitting the new bond issue to construct and complete the gravity system water supply.

Just here the writer wishes to make a statement of his appreciation to all these fine men giving of their mind, time and money to secure that almost priceless blessing and boon to health and comfort, plenty of good, pure drinking water for Tulsa and vicinity.[8]

With the members of the Committee of Eighty the writer walked for hours over the drainage area and reservoir site of the proposed Shell Creek supply. On this treasure hunt many opinions were expressed—and some were ready to commit themselves to the Shell Creek dam. However, many of the party knew of the live springs in the Ozarks and since 1913 these citizens wanted Spavinaw water, so a thorough examination of the Shell Creek location by a competent engineer and a report were advocated before any other money was to be expended.[9]

The report of the engineers advised that Shell Creek would be insufficient for Tulsa and Sand Springs need.

The writer did not hear anything but praise for the City Engineer, T. C. Hughes, whose distinguished service and outstanding engineering ability was recognized by those who knew him.

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[8] It is a privilege and pleasure to acknowledge the valuable aid and wise counsel of the writer's wife, Jane Heard Clinton. Sincere appreciation is also expressed to the Publication Committee and the Editors of the Oklahoma Historical Society for their invitation, encouragement and cooperation in this register of events in the order of time.

The following persons have given assistance and cooperation in the preparation of this contribution to the Chronicles of Oklahoma: Cyrus S. Avery; Captain B. F. Breeding; C. E. Braden, Water Commissioner, Tulsa; Cleve Bruce, Tulsa; Paul Clinton, Tulsa; Norman C. Cross, Tulsa; Phil W. Davis, Jr., Tulsa; Angie Debo, Author, Marshall; A. L. Farmer, Tulsa; Olney F. Flynn, Mayor, Tulsa; M. J .Glass, Tulsa; Engineer T. C. Hughes, Tulsa; Mrs. Mabel Kennedy, Tulsa; James A. Kennedy, Tulsa; Clay F. Kirkpatrick, Tulsa; Mrs. Fannie McIntosh, Checotah; George W. Mowbray, Tulsa; Reuben Partridge, Tulsa; Joyce Saunders, Tulsa; John Shleppey, Tulsa; Hugh Simmons, Tulsa; T. H. Steffens, Tulsa; Claude Tingley, Tulsa; Mrs. Jackson Thompson, Checotah; Mrs. Louise M. Whitham, Sponsor, Tulsa Historical Society.

Tulsa, Oklahoma —Fred S. Clinton

[9] References used in the compilation of this article other than those previously cited are: Files, reports, and communications from engineer T. C. Hughes, Tulsa; the Supreme Court's opinion and decision as officially reported in Brady v. Hubbard, Mayor, et al., No. 11041, 70 *Oklahoma Reports*, pp. 210-12; Angie Debo, *Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1943).

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

Index Volume XXII, *The Chronicles*

Members of the Oklahoma Historical Society and libraries receiving *The Chronicles* may secure the Index of this quarterly journal, Volume XXII, upon request addressed to the office of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

Reprints of the History of Oklahoma Emblems

A limited number of reprints of the "History of Oklahoma Emblems"—State Flag, State Seal, etc.—which appeared in *The Chronicles,* XXII (Winter, 1944-45), No. 4 are available at fifteen cents per copy and may be obtained by forwarding this amount in stamps or coin to Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

News Item on the Opening of "Oklahoma" April 22, 1889

A report of the Run into the Oklahoma Country, April 22, 1889, published on April 27, 1889, has been received from a member of the Historical Society, Dr. R. V. Steele, Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, N.W.1, London, England. A layout of interesting scenes evidently drawn from life in the Oklahoma Country was used as an illustration with this report and appears at page 14 in this number of *The Chronicles.* The news item was as follows:[1]

The Rush for the Oklahoma Territory

For many years past the land-grabbers in the United States have cast longing eyes at that district called the Indian Territory between Kansas and Texas which was reserved by the United States Government for the use of the original Redskin owners of the soil, and much trouble has been experienced in ejecting "boomers" or settlers who have illegally tried to form settlements in the coveted territory. Lately, as the Indians have so largely decreased in number, the Government decided to throw open a large portion of about 1,887,800 acres known as Oklahoma, and situated on the eastern side. It was accordingly announced that the land would become the property of the first occupiers at noon last Monday. The land as we described last week, is exceedingly fertile, and, being virgin soil, will for a year or so yield enormous returns for the most primitive tillage.

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[1] Since this number of *The Chronicles* was sent to press, word has come to the Editorial Department reporting that this news item and accompanying illustrations (see page 14) very probably were first published in *The Graphic,* a London illustrated weekly, on April 27, 1889. Doctor Russell V. Steele served as a medical officer in the Royal Army Medical corps, World War I. The fourth in a line of doctors in his family, he is in active practice with his brother. He is interested in military history and in history of the Old West, and is a member of several state historical societies in this country. His articles have appeared in the *Journal,* Society of Army Historical Research of which he has been an active member since its inception in 1921.

Consequently, people flocked from all the surrounding States to take up their positions on the frontier ready for the rush. Trains of wagons miles long wended their way to the border until fully 50,000 people—quite 40,000 more than the land would accommodate—were assembled. A strong body of troops prevented the "boomers" from making any premature rush, and the commander, General Merritt, wisely ordered the soldiers to take possession of all their guns and pistols, so far as possible to prevent bloodshed. On Sunday night many attempts—some successful—were made to elude the vigilance of the troops, and the scene when the appointed hour of noon arrived was wildly exciting. An uninhabited region was turned in an instant into a country teeming with people. Men rode hard on the fleetest horses they could obtain, followed by all conceivable varieties of vehicles loaded with household goods, women, and children. By nightfall 10,000 settlers had secured possession of all the desirable land, and in a few hours large towns literally sprung into existence. It is said that 100,000 persons composed the invading army, the greater portion of which will have to retire disappointed. Several affrays occurred, and some little bloodshed; but, on the whole, better order prevailed than could possibly have been expected under the circumstances.

"Mistletoe Leaves" Forerunner of "The Chronicles"

The first publication of the Oklahoma Historical Society, called *Mistletoe Leaves,* Volume 1, Number 1, was published at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, August 5, 1893. The masthead bore the imprint of "Oklahoma Press Association" and the names of officers as follows: President J. E. Quein, Edmond; Vice-Pres. E. E. Brown, Oklahoma City; Secretary H. C. Gilstrap, Chandler; Treasurer Effie Gilstrap, Chandler; Hist. Custodian W. P. Campbell, Kingfisher.

The Oklahoma Historical Society was organized at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Press Association, held at Kingfisher, on May 27, 1893. Members of the association present were Frank Greer and John Golobie, *Guthrie State Capital;* W. P. Thompson, *Guthrie News;* Frank Prouty, Guthrie; Mr. Pitts, *Guthrie Leader;* E. E. Brown, *Oklahoma City Journal;* Frank McMasters, *Oklahoma City Gazette;* Rube Weesner, *Hennessey Democrat;* J. B. Campbell, *Hennessey Clipper;* J. E. Quein, *Edmond News;* Mr. Owen, *Edmond Sun;* H. B. Gilstrap and Miss Effie Gilstrap, *Chandler News;* E. E. Hunter and Mr. Hummer, *Okarche Times;* F. T. Cook, *Cloud Chief Sentinel;* J. L. Admire, Kingfisher Free Press; Frank Purcell, *Kingfisher Times;* and W. P. Campbell, Kingfisher. (Ref: Thos. H. Doyle, *History of the Oklahoma Historical Society,* 1935.)

The following item with reference to the Opening of the Cherokee Strip, which afterward took place on September 16, 1893, appeared in *Mistletoe Leaves,* Vol. I, No. 1, page 2:

"As a matter of historic interest *Mistletoe Leaves* states that citizens of Kingfisher began forming a line in front of the Kingfisher landoffice Aug. 3, to be ready to file when the Strip opens. There are now 27 in line, J. L. Shobe of Kingfisher holding first place. Same date a line was formed in front of the land office; now in line, 108, Dan Ryan and J. C. Caldwell, also of Kingfisher, first and second places."

Tradition has it that the first grave made in the Oklahoma Country in the winter after the Opening of 1889 was covered with mistletoe since there were no other floral offerings in the new country except the green of the mistletoe with its white berries growing in great clusters on the elms along the dry creek beds and branches. All through the winter the green bank of the lonely grave could be seen far across the prairie against the sere brown grass or the melting snow of early spring.[2] Thus, the mistletoe became associated with sacred thoughts among the pioneer settlers in the Oklahoma Country, the Legislative Assembly adopting it as the floral emblem of the Territory of Oklahoma by an act that took effect February 11, 1893. And the Second State Legislature likewise designated the mistletoe as the floral emblem of the State of Oklahoma in 1909.[3]

The U. S. S. *Oklahoma* and Its Flag

During ceremonies at a joint session of the Oklahoma State Legislature, March 1, 1945, the flag of the U. S. S. *Oklahoma*, saved from the battleship sunk at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, was presented to the Historical Society. State Commandant J. B. Koch, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma presented the flag to Governor Robert S. Kerr who in turn gave it over to Dr. Charles Evans, Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society. The historic flag and the great steering wheel of the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* are now on exhibit in the museum in the Historical Building.

The *Pearl Harbor Banner* for November 3, 1944, reported that the flag of the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* was held reverently by Legionnairs of Pearl Harbor's Post 24 just before the famous banner was folded for the last time on board the once proud battleship. Under the heading "U. S. S. Oklahoma Decommissioned! Flag Going to State Governor to be Flown at Proposed 'Tomb of Unknown Sailor'", the same paper stated in part:

"Memorial in Oklahoma Planned"

"In a simple, impressive ceremony on the stripped down deck of what was once one of the mightiest battleships of the United States Fleet, the flag of the U. S. S. Oklahoma was lowered for the last time on Friday, September 1st, 1944. The sounding of taps over the quiet waters of Pearl Harbor's West Loch sadly announced the decommissioning of the vessel, and shortly after the ceremony salvage workers took over the ship from its regular crew . . ."

The *Oklahoma City Times* for Tuesday, October 24, 1944 gave the following report:

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[2] Information given by the late Dr. Joseph B. Thoburn, Oklahoma Historian, and Dan Peery, Secretary of the Historical Society, 1930-36.—Muriel H. Wright.

[3] Dee Paradis Jackson, *History of Oklahoma Emblems*, in *The Chronicles*, XXII (Winter, 1944-45), No. 4, pp. 458-463.

"Battleship Oklahoma Ends Long Service as Combat Vessel"

"Pearl Harbor, Sept. 1, 1944—(Special)—(Delayed).—The U. S. S. Oklahoma was decommissioned here today; the once mighty battleship carrying the name of the Sooner state has come to the end of her career.

"While 'Evening Colors' was played on a bugle, the Oklahoma's flag was hauled down by Machinist C. V. Stein of Norfolk, Va., a member of the crew aboard on Dec. 7, 1941. He handed the ensign to Commander Solom Isquith, captain of the Oklahoma.

"The captain turned to the officers and men assembled on the battle-scarred deck. 'Today the life of the ship will come to an end—as a combat vessel—after 35 years of honorable service in all oceans of the world,' he said. 'We will be sorry to leave her.'

"The Oklahoma, up from the bottom of Pearl Harbor but with her superstructure gone and without guns in her turrets, has been turned over to the commandant of Pearl Harbor navy yard. Future plans for the battered and buckled hull were not announced today."

The following notes giving a brief history of the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* were compiled by the American Legion, Department of Oklahoma, J. B. Koch, Commandant:

U. S. Battleship **Oklahoma**

The world's greatest battleship was consecrated to a "Mission of Peace" on Monday, March 23, 1914, at 12:14 o'clock, in Philadelphia, Pa.

For the first time in the history of the navies of the world, a battleship, the "Oklahoma," was christened for peace and not for war, and as the giant vessel slipped into the Delaware from the ways of the New York Ship Building Co., Bishop E. E. Hoss of Oklahoma uttered a prayer that God would hasten the coming of that golden age when all nations should be bound together in a universal brotherhood and that peace on earth and good will to men may find its fulfillment under the whole heaven.

The Oklahoma was launched in the presence of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Navy officials, members of Governor Cruce's staff, members of the Oklahoma delegation, including Senators Owen and Gore, and many Oklahomans.

The ship was christened by Miss Lorena B. Cruce, daughter of Governor Lee Cruce, a princess of Indian blood, with the words "For the United States Government, I christen thee 'Oklahoma.'"

A silver service set, purchased with an appropriation of the State of Oklahoma of $7,500, was presented to officers.

Cost of the battleship was approximately 15 million dollars. It had a displacement of 27,500 tons; its armament consisted of ten 14-inch guns; twenty-one 5-inch guns; four 3 pounders; two 1 pounders; two 3-inch field pieces; two machine guns; four 21-inch torpedo tubes. It was 575′ in length, with a beam of 95′; portion below the water level, 28′ 6″. Sixty-three officers and 1009 men manned the ship, which could make 20½ knots per hour.

After service in World War I, the 28 year old dreadnaught was capsized by Japanese bombs and torpedoes within 10 minutes after start of the December 7 attack. It was righted and drydocked in a brilliant engineering achievement concluded December 28, 1943. Nine months later she was formally taken out of naval service on September 1, 1944.

In Memoriam

During the year 1944, death has taken from the membership of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the following:

LIFE MEMBERS: Pratt Barndollar, Coffeyville, Kansas, D. Nov. 28, 1944; J. T. Griffin, Muskogee, D. September 14, 1944; Hugh Johnson, Oklahoma City, D. January 10, 1944.

ANNUAL MEMBERS: Professor John W. Alley, Norman, D. May 15, 1944; W. I. Ayres Shawnee, D. August 14, 1944; Albert C. Couch, Luther, D. February 23, 1944; C. E. Foley, Eufaula, D. February 26, 1944; George Riley Hall, Henryetta, D. April 13, 1944; Ellis H. Hammett, Coweta, D. April, 1944; David W. Hazen, Portland, Oregon, D. February 26, 1944; W. E. Hightower, Oklahoma City, D. February 4, 1944; Judge John H. King, Edinburg, Illinois, D. November 12, 1944; Mrs. J. A. Lawrence, Tahlequah, D. April 4, 1944; Elmer J. Lundy, Tulsa, D. April 17, 1944; Christian Madsen, Guthrie, D. January 9, 1944; Mrs. Ellen H. Miller, Bartlesville, D. November 13, 1944; Dr. W. B. Morrison, Durant, D. March 30, 1944; A. H. Murchison, Los Angeles, California, D. April 3, 1944; L. E. Phillips, Bartlesville, D. April 16, 1944; R. B. Rice, Oklahoma City, D. January 11, 1944; J. O. Tuton, Lawton, D. July 12, 1944.

Oklahoma War Memorial Records

The Editorial Department wishes to express appreciation and make acknowledgments to the following for their assistance in securing data for the records of the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II: C. S. Harrah, Acting Adjutant, American Legion of Department of Oklahoma; Eighth Naval District, Branch Office of Public Relations (by Ruth M. Tjaden, Lieutenant-jg, USNR), Federal Building, Oklahoma City; Mabel B. McClure, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Enid; Norah L. Francis, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Elk City; Adjutant General's Office, Major Charles D. Keller, Operations Officer, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Tulsa; Mrs. L. K. Meek, Ponca City; Miss Ella Ketcham, Oklahoma City.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Western Journals of Washington Irving. Edited and annotated by John Francis McDermott. (Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1944. Pp. xiii, 201. Bibliography, illustrations, map. $3.50.)

For more than a century, anything pertaining to Washington Irving has been interesting. While he was the first literary ambassador to the European Court of Letters, yet to America he has always been far more than that. His genius for extracting the beauty, joy and genuine worth of living out of all about him and putting these and more into all he wrote, said and did, made him the best loved writer this country has produced.

In recent months two books touching Irving's life have revealed a fidelity and almost worshipful attitude American readers have kept for all things relating to Father Knickerbocker. Van Wyck's "The World of Washington Irving," coming out in the summer of 1944 became the Book of the Month Club and rocketed so high it exhausted the printing capacity of a great publishing house.

The Western Journals of Washington Irving, edited by John Francis McDermott and put forth by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, is another 1944 contribution to Irving life and literature.

Mr. McDermott knows that the real words of a man taken directly from his note books, where they have been placed with eagerness, joyousness and with vivid color, are far more interesting and illuminating than sentences, paragraphs and books taken from these notes many years after. So he has placed all America under obligation by securing and publishing the note books of Washington Irving as he told the story of leaving Cincinnati at five o'clock, September 3, 1832, and making a journey through an almost unknown wilderness of Missouri, Kansas, and the great Indian country, the last now known as Oklahoma; this journey ending at Fort Gibson on November 9, 1832.

These notes of Irving given by McDermott without alteration or explanation, broken, often barely legible, a single sentence at times, then breaking out in to a flood of full paragraphs, are perhaps the finest picture of Irving, in the natural, thus far given to the press and public. "Better than Irving's books" says a critic, "his hasty notes evoke the freshness of that vanished time."

Sixty-six pages are given by the author to what he calls, "Editor's Introduction." With a style, genial and at the same time impressive with detail, the author furnishes a charming background

to the travels of Irving in the then unknown west. He uses copious footnotes and with telling interest and effect. He tells of Irving, the business man, minor diplomat and honored author returning to his native land after spending seventeen years in Europe; how he met, on the homecoming voyage, Charles Joseph Latrobe, tutor of the young Count DePortales; "Latrobe a man of a thousand occupations, a sportsman; Portales, sowing his wild oats, brilliant, frivolous, talented." Irving by instinct and birth a naturalist and traveler, went along with these adventurers to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, up the Hudson, Niagara Falls, on to Buffalo and into Ohio.

In the conversations of these three, the Frenchman spoke of Colonel Chouteau of St. Louis, a trader in the Great Indian Country. "Ah, what a world of fun it would be to get in to that world of Indians, buffalo, bear, wild horses, strange forests," said one. Irving thought it might be well to look in to that and so they did.

Colonel Chouteau advised them he was just leaving St. Louis for his stores on the Saline near Fort Gibson and with him Indian Commissioner Henry Ellsworth and a company of United States soldiers under Captain Bean. Arrangements were made and the expedition to Fort Gibson and the Saline Country became a reality.

The book is rendered attractive by its illustrations, some nine in number including an excellent portraiture of Irving by Peale. An unusually good map, tracing Irving's journey from St. Louis by exact days and location showing for example, he reached Independence, Missouri, September 24, twenty-one days out of St. Louis, down to Boudinot's Station among the Osages, October 3 and reaching Fort Gibson October the 8th, 1832. Then out of Fort Gibson up the Verdigris and crossing it October 10 he reached the farthest point west in the Oklahoma country on October 24; turning thence south and keeping north of the South Canadian, he passes back to Cleveland and up through Hughes Counties as they are now and thence northeast, back to Fort Gibson, reaching there November 9. As the reader marks this winding, twisting arduous journey on horseback and a-foot, through an almost trackless region, in a space of a little more than one month, he is astounded at the physical powers of an Irving at the age of 49.

McDermott takes Irving from Fort Gibson down the Arkansas River to Little Rock; thence after a warm welcome and rest down to Montgomery Point on the Mississippi all by steamboat and joyous leisure, on to New Orleans; then in due time moving on to Washington, the capital, by way of Mobile up through South, North Carolina and Virginia.

It is an engaging volume and the Oklahoma University Press, noted throughout literary America for excellent workmanship, has

in its typing and format of the book increased its reputation for good book making.

The editor, John Francis McDermott, is now at present serving as a captain with the Army Air Forces. He is a native of St. Louis. Washington University kept him as a member of the English faculty for a number of years. He comes by a natural family trend into a deep interest of all things pertaining to the famous Chouteau family. He is a descendant of the House of Chouteau and his early books, *Private Libraries in Creole St. Louis,* a glossary of Mississippi Valley French, and as editor of *Tixier's Travels on the Osage Prairies,* all mark him as an entirely able mind, and competent to offer his last charming volume, *The Western Journals of Washington Irving.*
Oklahoma Historical Society. —Charles Evans

Diary & Letters of Josiah Gregg, Excursions in Mexico & California: 1847-1850. Edited by Maurice Garland Fulton, with an Introduction by Paul Horgan. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1944. Pp. xvii, 396. Illustrated. $3.50).

This is not a book about Oklahoma or Oklahomans, and reasons for including it in a section devoted to book reviews chosen especially for residents and readers of the Sooner State might at first be difficult to find. But Oklahoma bears a distinct relationship to the whole southwestern frontier and the author and central figure of this volume crisscrossed this magnificent region and was himself an important part of it and its development. In that broader sense, then, there is all the reason for bringing this volume to the notice of readers of this journal who meanwhile might have missed it.

This is the second volume of a set that brings to print the private journals and some letters of the man who was the first historian of the Santa Fe trail and the traffic along it. The first volume, published in 1941, covered those phases of Josiah Gregg's life from his retirement from the Santa Fe trade through what has been described by a discerning writer of today as "The Decisive Year." Gregg, early in 1847, rode horseback a thousand miles or more to join General Wool's army then invading northern Mexico. Being well acquainted with the customs and language of the Mexican people, Gregg had hoped to be of some service to his country in that campaign. The present volume, a continuation of the Gregg journals, opens on the eve of the Battle of Buena Vista, of which there is a good account by Gregg who covered it from various spots to which he rode on horseback and at great danger to himself. But Gregg's experiences with the American Army were brief and bitter. After a brief sojourn in the States, he was back in Mexico devoting himself to his old occupation of "looking at the country." He saw much of Mexico, crossed to the Pacific, and sailed up the coast to

San Francisco where the fever and excitement of the gold rush ran high. Subsequent events took Gregg through Northern California and on the epic march that led to the discovery and exploration of the Humboldt Bay, Gregg's life was claimed by starvation and exhaustion.

Gregg was a physician and at least an amateur botanist, geologist and geographer. He was also a mysterious man of many moods. Sometimes this reflects flatteringly on his memory; sometimes it does not; always, or nearly always, these deep feelings color his journals and letters, making necessary a careful reading of them. Some of the greatest contributions, however, have come from the brains and hands of impassioned men and those who labor under strain or abuse. Gregg, to some extent, was no exception. His *Commerce of the Prairies* (published in 1844) has long been acclaimed by students of western history, who are now under great obligation to the University of Oklahoma Press for its part in the discovery and presentation of this attractive sequel. The journals have been annotated and reproduced with letters and other explanatory material. There is an introduction that is classic in style and brilliant in description. The decision to reproduce the journals in their entirety was perhaps a difficult one, since there is considerable material that will appear monotonous and repetitious to many readers, who would have entrusted the capable editors with the task of making a satisfactory job of the elimination. But, as the editors point out, readers are free "to lift their eyes over the obstructions" and, as a result, the historian and reader with leisure have thus a fuller account by this important figure of the Greater Southwest.

The National Archives, Washington, D. C. Gaston Litton

NECROLOGIES

HUGH McCAIN JOHNSON

1874-1944

Hugh McCain Johnson, son of Herbert Pearson Johnson and his wife, Lucy (Fultz) Johnson, was born in Lexington, Mississippi on January 4, 1874, and died at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on January 10, 1944; interment at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His paternal grandfather, Col. William P. Johnson, born in Anson County, North Carolina, on October 22, 1801, in 1825 married Eliza Pearson of Anson County, North Carolina. To this marriage came a son by the name of Herbert Pearson Johnson, born in Anson County, North Carolina, on December 22, 1847, and who died at Kosiusco, Mississippi in 1883.

In 1851 Col. William P. Johnson with his family removed to Lexington, Mississippi, and on September 15, 1869 the son, Herbert Pearson Johnson, was married at Lexington, Mississippi to Lucy Fultz. To them were born three children whilst residents of Lexington, Mississippi:— Frank Pearson Johnson[1] and Hugh McCain Johnson, and a daughter Kate, born in 1876 and died in her early teens. In 1877 they removed with their two sons from Lexington to Kosciusco, in Attalla County, and the father there engaged not only in the practice of law but also edited the Kosciusko Star. There, on January 3, 1879, another son was born to them, to-wit:— Herbert Hunt Johnson. Their father left a modest estate which the wife and mother wisely conserved for the education of their children. Herbert Pearson Johnson enlisted on June 2, 1863 as a Confederate Soldier in the Mississippi Confederate States Army, and attained the rank of Captain.[2]

The eldest brother, Frank P. Johnson, attended the Mississippi A. & M. College 1886-7, 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90, graduating therefrom with a Bachelor of Science Degree. Hugh McCain Johnson, his brother, entered the same college in January, 1888 as a sub-freshman and continued as a freshman in 1888-89 and completed the sophomore course 1889-90, when he went to Vanderbilt University for one year of college work and then with his brother, Frank P. Johnson, entered into a partnership in acquiring the Kosciusko Star of which their father had been editor. Later the Attala Ledger was consolidated with the Star, now the Kosciusko Star-Herald. By working long hours and exercising their characteristic energy, skill and judgment in the operation of the paper, the two brothers built the country weekly into a profitable business.

In 1892 when the late John Sharp Williams was first a candidate for Congress the Star, under the leadership of the two brothers, supported him and aided in his election.

In 1895 the eldest brother sold his interest in the newspaper to his brother, Hugh McCain Johnson, and came to Oklahoma City, where he engaged as school teacher, in editorial work and in the insurance and mortgage business until in 1901, when he organized the Oklahoma City Savings Bank, which was developed under his leadership and in 1903 was merged by him with the American National Bank, of which he became president.

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[1] *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* XVII (December, 1939), No. 4, pp. 458-9.

[2] Robert H. Dunlop, Brigadier General, Acting The Adjutant General; and *History of Attala County* (typescript), p. 489, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

HUGH McCAIN JOHNSON

JOHN HENRY MILEY

Hugh McCain Johnson, having disposed of his newspaper, came to Chandler, Oklahoma in 1898 and acquired a controlling interest in the Lincoln County State Bank and later organized the First National Bank of Chandler with which said bank was merged. In 1916 he acquired control of the State Exchange Bank in Oklahoma City and it was operated by him until he acquired control of the State National Bank in said city. The First National Bank of Oklahoma City having been organized at the opening of Oklahoma Territory the control of it was acquired in 1897 by E. H. Cook and associates and operated by them under the name of the State National Bank until 1919 when a controlling interest in said bank was acquired by Hugh McCain Johnson and the State Exchange Bank was by him merged with the State National, of which Hugh McCain Johnson became President and by him the name First National was restored and he continued as President thereof until April 22, 1927 when the American National Bank, of which his brother, Frank P. Johnson, was President (17 Chronicles, pp. 458-459), was merged with the First National Bank, with Frank P. Johnson as President and Hugh McCain Johnson as Chairman of the Board, and operated as the American-First National Bank and Trust Company until January 2, 1930, when the American-First National Bank having taken over the Security National Bank, the name was then changed to the First National Bank & Trust Company and continued with Frank P. Johnson as President, and Hugh McCain Johnson as Chairman of the Board, and so continued until the unexpected death of Frank P. Johnson, on October 5, 1935. Hugh McCain Johnson, until his death on January 8, 1944 filled the places of President and Chairman of the Board of said Bank.

Said Bank had grown until it was the largest bank not only in Oklahoma City but also in the State and a credit to the two brothers and their associates connected therewith.

Hugh McCain Johnson and Miss Mary Margaret Mills were married at Mascomb, Mississippi on 1st day of March, 1905. In all the activities of his life he was a success, a devoted and faithful son to his widowed mother and in his home life devoted and faithful and loving husband to his accomplished wife who survives him. In every sphere of business he was a success, and loyal and faithful to his associates and friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Life Member of the Oklahoma Historical Society and affiliated with the Democratic Party and in all of its associations from the earliest day until his health prevented it he was a wise and faithful counselor. His death was a great loss to the State.

By Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

JOHN HENRY MILEY

1878-1944

John Henry Miley, son of Andrew Barnwell and his wife, Avarilla (Dollahite) Miley, was born at Bastrop, Texas, on February 23, 1878, and died at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on October 22, 1944; interment at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

In 1901 he married Stella Warner of Batesville, Arkansas. After her death he married Cora May Brown of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, on June 12, 1907.

By his first marriage a daughter came, Cora A. Miley Harvey, and to the second mariage a son, William H. Miley.

John Henry Miley was educated in the common schools of Texas, graduating from Rockdale High School in 1893,[1] and A. & M. College, of Texas.

[1] See Record in "The Lair", Texas publication 1936.

His father, Andrew Barnwell Miley, on account of his admiration for Ex-Governor Ross who was then President of the A. & M. College, College Station, Brazos County, Texas, sent him there to complete his education, but being too young to register at first as a regular student the President, Ex-Governor Ross, took him in his own home for some time to study. Mrs. Ross took as much interest in him as she would in her own son. She said he had such a fine sense of humor that he was always like sunshine in their home. He was a member of The Ross Volunteers and President of the "Red Head Club" (himself red headed), and an officer in other clubs. At the Commencement in 1896 he was awarded the Bachelor of Science Degree in the Civil Engineering Department. Soon thereafter he began to read law in the office of Origain and Garwood, a firm composed of the late Captain B. D. Orgain and H. M. Garwood, who at the time of his death was a member of the law firm of Baker, Botts, Lovett & Garwood of Houston, Texas, and being admitted to the Bar in 1898 formed a law partnership at Bastrop with Jack Jenkins, later County Attorney of Bastrop County, and District Attorney for the Twenty-First Judicial District. This partnership continued for about one year when it was dissolved and he formed a partnership with State Senator Paul D. Page, with his office located at Smithville in Bastrop County and after about three years his office was removed to Bastrop as a member of the firm of Page, Miley & Price (J. B. Price later District Judge of that District). His firm represented The Missouri-Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, The Citizens State Bank of Bastrop, and many other substantial clients. His specialty was land law, his engineering education making him especially proficient in that respect.

In 1910 he removed from Texas to Shawnee, Oklahoma to engage in the practice of the law. From 1913-1915 he was special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States as to Indian titles in the Creek and Seminole Nations. From 1915-1916 he was Assistant Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma and from April 17, 1917 until the second Monday of January, 1919, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma by appointment of the Governor. Opinions prepared by him whilst a member of the court are reported in Oklahoma Reports 63-72, inclusive. After his retirement from the Supreme Court of Oklahoma he became a member of the law firm of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of Burford, Miley, Hoffman & Burford and after the death of the late Judge John H. Burford and the late Judge Frank B. Burford the law firm was continued as Miley, Hoffman, Williams, France & Johnson, as existed at the time of his death.[2]

He was a member of the Oklahoma, and the American Bar Associations. In his law practice he represented several large oil companies and had an important clientage.

Judge Miley has been truly said to have been the guiding genius of the Boy Scout program in Oklahoma for nearly twenty years, having become interested and attached to it in 1918 when his only son, William H. became a Boy Scout, and he himself became a Scout Master and attended the summer camps as a leader and held every office in the Council, acting as its President in 1922 and 1923 and giving not only liberally in time, but also in finances in developing the local Council to greater growth and higher attainments. His greatest service was in 1923 when he influenced the National Council to conduct a series of regional training schools for Scout Leaders so as to put efficient tools in their hands to properly conduct the program. As a reward for his efforts the first training school was conducted in his region and the ninth at New Braunfels, Texas. He served for many years on the National Council as representative of his district and so continued in his efforts until in the early 1930's when owing to personal business responsibility and later the condition of his

[2] Who's Who in America, Vol. 23 (1944-1945, pp. 1461-2) and Vol. I, Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, p. 924.

LEFT TO RIGHT: JNO. ROBINSON, SINGER; BURCH CULPEPPER, EVANGELIST;
REV. J. A. PARKS, AND REV. J. S. LAMAR

health he was forced to gradually turn the leadership over to younger hands.

He was a member of the Democratic Party and of the Episcopal Church.

As a great and accomplished lawyer and leading member of the Bar as well as an outstanding jurist and a devoted husband and father and an upright citizen and faithful friend and civic leader he will be remembered in the history of the State.

Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

REVEREND JAMES ALLEN PARKS
1867-1945

Reverend James Allen Parks, son of Thomas Jefferson Parks, and his wife, Maria Ann (Thompson) Parks, was born March 20, 1867, about three miles west of Fort Gibson at a place on the old Texas road, where the family was temporarily located on their return to their home in the Delaware District, Cherokee Nation (now Delaware County) from the Red River country where they had refugeed on account of disorders of the Civil War. He had the following brothers and sisters:—

1. Susan M. Parks, now deceased, who married E. E. Carr, son of Rev. John Carr, long time Methodist Missionary to the Choctaws, and Superintendent of the Choctaw Schools, died at Grove, Oklahoma in 1943;
2. Johnson Calvin Parks, deceased, died near Grove in 1928;
3. Mary J. Parks, deceased, who married Robert F. Browning, and died at Coachilla, California in 1936;
4. Emma Parks, now living, who married Robert Samuels, and now at Santa Anna, California;
5. Anna Parks, deceased, who married James B. Woodall, and both died at McIntosh, New Mexico;
6. Jefferson T. Parks, living, and residing at Tahlequah;
7. Alma Parks, living, who married Henry C. Ballard, now at Afton, Oklahoma;
8. James Allen Parks (subject of this article);
9. Frances Elizabeth Parks, who married Davis Hill, Vinita, Oklahoma. (*The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XXI (March, 1943), No. 1, pp. 109-110.)

His maternal grandfather, James Allen Thompson, came from Ireland, and settled in The Indian Territory, near Maysville, Arkansas, and near Fort Wayne, Indian Territory about 1820. He married Martha Lynch, daughter of Jeter and Nancy Lynch, who were the maternal great-grandparents of James Allen Parks.

His mother, Maria Ann Thompson, daughter of James Allen and Martha Lynch Thompson, married Thomas Jefferson Parks, whose parents were Samuel and Susan Taylor Parks of Tennessee, Samuel Parks being of Scotch-Irish descent.

The said father, Thomas Jefferson Parks, came from Tennessee in the Cherokee migration in 1838-39 and the said mother, Maria Ann Thompson, came with her family from Georgia in 1838 and were married in the Cherokee Nation in the early 1840's. The father, Thomas Jefferson Parks, was raised in the Cherokee Nation and served as a Captain in the Confederate States Army under Stand Waite and was in the Battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Cabin Creek.

James Allen Parks was educated in the primary schools at the Cherokee Orphanage near Tahlequah and at Salina, Cherokee Nation, and in the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah and at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, 1886-1887, 1887-1888, 1888-1889, 1889-1890 and 1890-1891 and was

awarded the A. M. Degree at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, at the Commencement in 1891.[1] He matriculated in the Religious and Theological Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1893 and continued in 1893-1894-1895-1896 and was awarded the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the Commencement in 1896.

He joined the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1896 and by succession he became a member of the Oklahoma Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1906 and later when the Oklahoma Conference was divided into the East and West Conferences he became a Member of the East Oklahoma Conference and later was transferred to the West Oklahoma Conference and was stationed at Altus, Frederick and Hobart and served as Superintendent of the Orphanage at Britton, and then was transferred back to the East Oklahoma Conference.

His first appointment after he joined the Indian Mission Conference was at Eufaula and under the Indian Mission Conference was stationed at Woodward, Checotah, Tahlequah and in the Eastern Oklahoma Conference at Durant, Wewoka, McAlester, Grove, Welch, Coweta and was Presiding Elder of the Durant District, and at the time of his retirement he was stationed at Haskell where he lived at the time of his death.

His funeral was held at the Methodist Church in Haskell under an impressive service with nine ministers participating.

He was married to Mary Florence Youngblood at Wesson, Mississippi on Dec. 31, 1914. He had met her while she was teaching at Tahlequah and he was Pastor of the Methodist Church there. She and their two children survive, one a son, Joseph B. Parks now in France with the Armed Forces of the United States of America with the Rank of Captain and a daughter, Mary Allen Parks, an Accountant with The General Paint Corporation, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a grand-daughter, Florence Ann Parks, age two, daughter of Joseph B. Parks and his wife, Florence Evans Parks, the granddaughter and his wife being domiciled with his wife's parents in Washington, D. C.

He had retired on account of failing health and had resided at Haskell amid the people of his last charge who loved him. In his last sermon when he retired in 1938 he said "Life and religion had taught him to love everyone, and he could honestly say that he felt no bitterness against any living person." As a scholarly Evangelical Preacher he sought to serve as a servant of his Master and to help everybody. He will be truly remembered for his kindly work among the poor as well as the better favored in life.

By Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

WILL LINN

1871-1944

Will Linn, son of Lilburn Cyrus Linn, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his wife, Louisa Susan (Thornton) Linn, of English descent, was born at Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky, on September 28, 1871, and died at Chickasha, Oklahoma, on January 29, 1944, where he was interred.

The genealogy of his family in this country began with Adam Linn who came from Ireland to the United States about 1745 and settled near Norfolk, Virginia, and there married Miss Sidney Ewing on February 2, 1771, who died in Trigg County, Kentucky, on June 1, 1832. Their descendants with the dates of their births and the name of the one through whom

[1] Letter from Registrar of Vanderbilt University, Jan. 10, 1945; and letter from Registrar of Central College, Jan. 29, 1945.

WILL LINN

Will Linn takes direct descent to the third generation are shown by italics in footnote one.[1]

The children of the said Lilburn Cyrus Linn, the father of the said Will Linn, and his wife, Louisa Susan (Thornton) Linn, being eight in number, four boys and four girls, the said Will Linn being the first to pass away, to-wit:—

(Laura 77), Mrs. Will G. Harris, Nashville, Tennessee;

(Conn 75), Lilburn Conn Linn, Tulsa, Oklahoma;

(Will 72), deceased;

(Emma 69), Mrs. Ryan Fugerson, Greenwood, Mississippi;

(Ludie 64), Mrs. R. C. Butterworth, Mayfield, Kentucky;

(Melas 61), John M. Linn, Murray, Kentucky;

(Fannie 58), Mrs. Thomas S. Williams, Mayfield, Kentucky;

(Ruben 56), Ruben P. Linn, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

He was educated in the schools of Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky, finishing at Murray Male and Female Institute. On January 12, 1897 he was married to Miss Willie Radford of Murray, Kentucky, to which union came one child, Miss Evelyn Linn, born December 9, 1899 who resides at Murray, Kentucky and has been for many years and is an outstanding teacher and executive in the Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Kentucky. He was married a second time to Miss Lena Brock in 1912 at Chickasha, who survives him and resides at Chickasha.

Soon after reaching his majority he prepared to follow in the steps of his father. He graduated with credit from the Law Department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky in 1895 and was associated with his father in the practice of the law at Murray in Calloway County, Kentucky.

After having been engaged actively and successfully in the practice of law in the association with his father at Murray, in Calloway County, Kentucky, for over a decade, he with his father, removed in April, 1906, to the Indian Territory, and located at Chickasha, in the Chickasaw Nation, and he lived there continuously until his death, and engaged in the practice of law with his father until after statehood, and on the erection of the State, was appointed by the Governor as Secretary of the State Election Board and aided in organizing the election machinery under the State Government.

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[1] James Linn, December 6, 1771
Mary Ewing Linn, November 4, 1773
Agnes Linn, January 25, 1775
Charles Linn, September 11, 1777
Joseph Linn, March 31, 1780
Polly Linn, November 22, 1782
Martha Linn, June 25, 1785
Robert Linn, February 13, 1888
Reuben Linn, May 25, 1790
Betsy Linn, January 12, 1793
Peggy Linn, April 3, 1795
Isabel Linn, June 30, 1797.

Joseph Linn, July 16, 1803
George P. Linn, January 26, 1805
Alpha Linn, February 7, 1807
W. C. Linn, October 28, 1808
Lilburn Linn, March 22, 1810
Burnetta Linn, February 23, 1812
Manervia Linn, December 21, 1813
Charles B. Linn, January 21, 1816
Reuben Linn, February 16, 1818
John L. Linn, June 20, 1820.

V. P. Linn, May 1839
John I. Linn, December 18, 1840
Alice B. Linn, January 18, 1843
Lilburn C. Linn, March 19, 1845
B. B. Linn, January 17, 1847
Mary E. Linn, April 15, 1849
Ward Linn, January 31, 1851
W. C. Linn, August 29, 1856
Agnes Linn, March 8, 1858.

Laura Linn, October 15, 1867
Conn Linn, October 11, 1869
Will Linn, September 28, 1871
Emma Linn, June 18, 1875
Ludie Linn, June 8, 1880
John Melas Linn, August 8, 1883
Fannie May Linn, May 1, 1886
Ruben Linn, November 25, 1888.

He qualified as Judge of the Superior Court of Grady County on October 14, 1910 and held same until it was discontinued by the Legislature in March, 1913, during which period he tried and disposed of 592 civil and 269 criminal cases, the last order being entered by him on March 22, 1913. By election in January, 1915 he become Judge of the District Court of which Grady County was a part. Though the district was later changed by Legislative Act he was re-elected term after term and was holding said office at the time of his death, his judicial tenure in said area beginning with the Superior Court Judgeship and continuing as a District Judge the aggregate period of over thirty-three years.

Under Act of March 15, 1915 the Governor was authorized at any time in his judgment the public interests would warrant it, the Supreme Court concurring therein, to designate not more than nine District Judges to act as a Supreme Court Commission, three sitting in a division, but for a period of not less than four months at a time. Under that authority Division No. 5 was created consisting of:— Charles B. Wilson, Jr., of Osage County, Will Linn of Grady County and T. P. Clay of Greer County.[2]

His brother, Judge Conn Linn of Tulsa, had removed from Murray, Kentucky and located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in September, 1909, there engaging in the practice of law, and at the November election in 1912 was elected County Judge of Tulsa County, serving one term, 1913-1914, and at the November election in 1914 elected District Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District composed of Tulsa and Pawnee Counties and served 1915-16-17-18, voluntarily retiring therefrom in January, 1915, and since has been continuously engaged in the practice of law at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In Kentucky, prior to coming to Oklahoma, Judge Conn Linn had been a member of the State Senate from the District composed of Calloway, Christian, Lyon, and Trigg Counties, and for a period its President protem, and prior to that time City Attorney of the City of Murray, and County Attorney of Calloway County, and a member of the Board of Regents of the Western State Normal School.

The father, Lilburn Cyrus Linn, died at Chickasha, Oklahoma in 1920, interment in the cemetery at Murray, Kentucky. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Confederate States Army as a member of Company H, Third Kentucky Regiment, but was disabled from further service at the Battle of Shiloh where he received wounds that made him a cripple for life. After the close of the war he was elected Sheriff of Calloway County, Kentucky, during which period he studied law and was admitted to the Bar to practice law, and for a time was a Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District composed of Calloway, Lyon, Christian and Trigg Counties. His wife, the mother of his eight children, was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia in 1847 and came with her parents over the Daniel Boone Trail when the travel was by hacks and wagons, to Kentucky. She died at Mayfield, Kentucky while on a visit to her daughter in 1927 and is buried by the side of her husband at Murray, Kentucky. She was a descendant of Mathew Thornton who signed the Declaration of Independence as a delegate from New Hampshire.

The original ancestors on the paternal side all settled in Virginia, and some on the maternal side in New England and gravitated to Virginia, and their descendants crossed the mountains to Kentucky and later some of them came to Oklahoma.

The Linns and Thorntons sprang from pioneer families and held many positions of honor and trust—leaders in their community, taking an active interest in the public welfare and betterment of their country. In politics uncompromising democrats—in a leading way were identified with their party, and supporters of the respective churches.

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[2] 57 Oklahoma Reports (State Report 1916) Division V, p. III. 59 Oklahoma Reports (State Report 1916) Division V, p. III.

JULIUS VALENTINE CONNELL

On September 11, 1937 under his leadership the Grady County Pioneer Club consisting of residents of said county on Sept. 17, 1907 was organized. At the time of its organization its officers were as follows:— Will Linn, President, Chickasha; Mrs. Wessie Burney Ray, Secretary, Chickasha, Oklahoma; Vice-Presidents, R. A. Thompson, Ninnekah, Oklahoma; and John C. McVey, Verden, Oklahoma; Jerry Powell, Minco, Oklahoma; J. R. Burleson, Rush Springs, Oklahoma; C. D. Van Dyke, Tuttle, Oklahoma; Chester Minter, Pocassett, Oklahoma; Dave Chitwood, Alex, Oklahoma.

Not only was he active in community organizations to preserve the history of the country and the lives and deeds of the pioneers, but in everything that went to the up-lift of the community. He was an active member of the Methodist Church as well as a loyal member of the Democratic Party, but not more active than was discreet and ethical and proper with his position as the Judge of a Court.

By Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

JULIUS VALENTINE CONNELL

1861-1944

Julius Valentine Connell, born in Faulkner County, near Rosebud, Arkansas, on April 15, 1861, removed to and settled at Durant, Indian Territory on February 11, 1898, was a son of Alford Connell, born April 6, 1828, near Newnan, Georgia, whose father was Thomas Connell of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Ireland, and whose mother was Mary Carolyn Harlan, of Scotch descent, born in North Carolina in 1831, whose father was Vance Harlan.

Alford Connell and Mary Carolyn Harlan were married July 3, 1848, at Newnan, Georgia, on a Sunday afternoon and the next day with her two sisters and their husbands, to-wit: Allan Cochran and his wife, Sally Cochran, and John R. Maddox and his wife, Alice Maddox, all traveling in carry-alls, started for their new home in Arkansas.

Alford Connell and his wife, Mary Carolyn Harlan Connell first located in White County, Arkansas, and then in a short time moved to another side on their farm which location was in Faulkner County. The first home was at the foot of a hill by a spring and the second location was on top of the hill, where spring water was also abundant, their post office remaining Rosebud, Arkansas. Mary Carolyn Harlan was educated in North Carolina and interested in Missions. She was a teacher and continued to teach after locating in Arkansas. Alford Connell, in addition to his vocation as a farmer, was deeply interested in development of the country and in the advancement of community life.

Julius Valentine Connell received his education in early years in the local schools. At the age of 19 years he entered Quitman College at Quitman, Arkansas, and having completed his education he taught for over ten years in his home school district, his teaching career ending in 1893, having been elected in 1892 as State Senator as a Democrat for a term of four years from the district composed of Faulkner and White Counties, covering the sessions of the Legislature that convened in the years of 1895 and of 1897. He was active in civic and community and church interests.

At the time he removed to the Indian Territory he owned property in Conway, Arkansas, and traded same for property in Durant, where he arrived on February 11, 1898, and engaged first in the Mercantile business and later, in 1902, was admitted to practice law at the bar of the United States Court of the Central District of the Indian Territory and all courts of the Indian Territory and on the erection of the State of Oklahoma was admitted to the bar of its Supreme Court of the State and actively engaged

in the practice of law, and so continued until after he was eighty years of age.

He was married to Isabella Loven on October 28, 1883 in Faulkner County, Arkansas, and to that union came the following children:

Herschel Gardener Connell, now a resident of Houston, Texas;

John Randal Connell, lawyer of Idabel, Oklahoma, now deceased, interment at Durant;

Vera Pearl Connell (Mrs. Henry G. Bennett), Stillwater, Oklahoma;

Trula May Connell (Mrs. Frank P. Hynds), Durant, Oklahoma.

He was a Mason, Blue Lodge, first as a member of St. Mary Masonic Lodge, Rosebud, Arkansas, his membership transferred to Durant A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 45. He was also a Knight Templar, Royal Arch, Durant No. 28, and a Shriner. As a member of the Methodist Church at Durant, he was district and local steward and Sunday School Superintendent and delegate to the district and annual Conferences. He served successive terms as member of the Durant City Council and was a Trustee of the Municipal Library of Durant. He was County Registrar of Bryan County and United States Commissioner at Durant, for over twenty years, in each capacity until he retired therefrom on account of age.

He was an agreeable and kindly man in his various contacts in life but of best moral courage and always aligned on the side of the best citizenship, a fine citizen and active member and supporter of his church in all its obligations as well as the Democratic Party and a loyal friend, and a faithful and devoted husband and father. As such he will be remembered and appreciated.

By Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

NATHANIEL BERT SMITH

1878-1944

Nathaniel Bert Smith, born on August 30, 1878, in Whitley County, Kentucky, was the son of Marshall M. and Patty (Mayfield) Smith. His father had served in the Union Army during the War between the States.

After completing the course in the public schools of his home community, he attended the Baptist College in Williamsburg, Kentucky. In 1896, he came to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, where he clerked in the general merchandise store owned by his cousin, I. A. Smith. Four years afterward, he moved to Wewoka where he held a position as bank clerk, leaving this in 1903 to run his own general merchandise store in Wewoka. He became actively identified with the cotton business in 1907 and the owner of cotton gins at Wewoka, Holdenville, and Sasakwa. From that time he was an outstanding leader in this business in Eastern Oklahoma for twenty years, moving his headquarters to Oklahoma City in 1919. He became interested in the oil industry as an operator and eventually had wide holdings in the state, serving in later years as president of the Middle States Royalty Corporation, the Smith-Poe Company, and the Bert N. Smith Royalty Inc. He was also secretary-treasurer of the Seminole Oil Company with headquarters in the Key Building, Oklahoma City.

On January 29, 1908, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Willie E. Williams of Greenville, Texas, who was the daughter of Sherwood Williams, a descendant of John Tisdale, a veteran of the American Revolution from South Carolina. Mr. Smith is survived by his wife and their daughter, Patty Lee Smith, and their son, Nathaniel Bert Smith, Jr.

The daughter, Patty Lee, received both her B.A., and M.A. degrees in the Department of English from the University of Oklahoma, where

NATHANIEL BERT SMITH

she was active in student organizations, including Mortar Board Alpha Lambda Delta, Chi Delta Phi English Honorary Scholastic Sorority, and Pi Beta Phi Sorority (president of the Norman Chapter) . She was united in marriage to John H. Poe, an attorney, the youngest of five sons of Judge Lewis M. Poe, a pioneer attorney of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Poe are residents of Tulsa and the parents of two sons: John H. Poe, Jr., born July 10, 1938, and Lewis Nathaniel Poe (namesake of his grandfathers Poe and Smith), born October 4, 1943.

The son, Nathaniel Bert Smith, Jr., graduated from Classen High School, Oklahoma City, and from Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. He attended the University of Oklahoma where he was a student of petroleum engineering, and a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and of Bombardiers and Scabbard and Blade military fraternities. Commissioned second lieutenant of Field Artillery, Reserve Officers Training Course, University of Oklahoma, he was called into the service April 4, 1942, attended the School of Fire at Fort Sill, and sailed for duty overseas November, 1942, in the Armored Division of General George S. Patton's Task Force. First Lieutenant Smith served through the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns and is now in active combat on the Western Front in Europe.

Mr. Smith's principal interest in later years was in his activity as president of the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, established by charter from the State on March 10, 1927. The progress of this company was a tribute to his insight and ability. In devoting himself to this work, his own statement proved his deep concern for his fellowman: "My final decision to enter the life insurance business and build a company on the right basis—an old line, legal reserve company—was based on the fact that I could do all men good, particularly the average man, as these comprise ninety-five to ninety-seven per cent of our population."

Mr. Smith was a Mason, member of the Blue Lodge at Wewoka, received the 32nd Degree, Scottish Rite, in the Albert Pike Lodge, McAlester, Oklahoma, and was a member of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was active as a Republican in politics and took part in community affairs, serving two terms as a member of Wewoka Town Council. His social organizations included the Oklahoma City Club and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club.

Nathaniel Bert Smith will be remembered as a loving husband and father and an outstanding citizen whose talents and desire to do a good work for his fellowman have placed his name among those leaders who actively promoted the great development of the Territory and the State during the first half century of Oklahoma's history as a commonwealth.

By Muriel H. Wright.

Oklahoma Historical Society

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

January 25, 1945

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society convened in the Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, January 25, 1945, with Judge Robert L. Williams, President, presiding.

The Secretary called the roll which showed the following members present: Judge Robert L. Williams, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, Dr. Emma Estill-Harbour, Hon. George L. Bowman, Dr. E. E. Dale, Judge Thomas A. Edwards, Hon. Thomas J. Harrison, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Mrs. Frank Korn, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Hon. R. M. Mountcastle, H. L. Muldrow, Judge Baxter Taylor, Mrs. John R. Williams, and Dr. Charles Evans, the Secretary.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that the absentee members be excused as having given good and sufficient reasons for their absence. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Senator Bowman made the motion that the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, held October 23, 1944, be passed subject to be called for consideration upon request. The motion was seconded and, by unanimous vote, carried.

Mrs. Anna B. Korn made the motion that the Daughters of the American Revolution be permitted to have Colonial book cases built in the Oklahoma Historical Society Library under the plans submitted by them, for their collection of Library books; and that a committee from the Board of Directors be appointed to cooperate with them. The motion was seconded and the vote for its adoption was unanimous.

The report of the Treasurer of the Society was submitted and on motion, duly seconded, by a unanimous vote was received and filed.

The report of the Secretary, on motion duly seconded, by unanimous vote, was ordered received and filed.

The following gifts were presented for the archives of the Society and accepted: (1) Honorary Appointment by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma of T. J. Ellis, Jr., as a delegate to the convention of the Oklahoma branch of the League to Enforce Peace, to be held in Oklahoma City on the 29th day of March, 1917. Presented by Tom Ellis. (2) A large silver medal which was presented by President Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Chisholm, the last Cherokee hereditary war chief, which was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Narcissa Chisholm Owen, mother of the Honorable Robert L. Owen, Washington, D. C., former Senator from Oklahoma, who presented this medal to the Society, through the Honorable Robert S. Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma, in a letter as follows:

"ROBERT LATHAM OWEN
2400 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Robert S. Kerr, January 23, 1945.
State Capitol Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Governor:

In January, 1809, President Thomas Jefferson in Washington gave to my grandfather, Thomas Chisholm, a Cherokee Chief, a silver medal about

five inches across containing on one side the effigy of Jefferson and on the opposite side two clasped hands beneath the words, 'Peace and friendship.'

My grandfather and his father, John D. Chisholm, by agreement with President Jefferson took the first band of Western Cherokees, then located in Alabama and Tennessee, to the lands on the Arkansas River where they made a preliminary settlement on White River and on the Arkansas.

By treaty of 1828, the United States ceded to the Western Cherokees lands now comprising a part of Oklahoma.

My mother was born at Webbers Falls, October 3, 1831. She cherished the medal given to my grandfather by President Jefferson and gave it to me many, many years ago.

I was glad on Sunday morning, last, January 21, when you and Dr. Bennett called to see me to hand you this medal and request that you have it placed on display in the Historical Museum in Oklahoma so that interested people might see it. Of course, I retain the title to this medal subject to future disposition but in all probability shall leave it in the Museum permanently as a historical relic.

I thank you for your willingness to receive the medal from me and your willingness to have it placed where people can see it who might be interested.

'Peace and friendship' is the need of the world and the time has come when the increasing intelligence of the human race will establish and forever protect the 'peace and friendship' of the world. With kindest regards.

Your friend,
(signed) Robert L. Owen."

(3) Two brochures (a) *The Social Homesteader* (Offprint from *Nebraska History*, v. 25, no. 3), by Edward Everett Dale; (b) *The End of the Indian Problem* (Reprinted from the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1942, v. III), by Edward Everett Dale. Presented by the Author. (4) A portrait of the late Mrs. Alice M. David, Methodist Missionary and Temperance Union worker. Presented by Mrs. Anna B. Korn for Anna Gordon Unit of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Judge Doyle made the motion that these presentations be accepted with thanks to Tom Ellis, Senator Robert L. Owen, Dr. E. E. Dale, and Mrs. Anna B. Korn. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The following list of applicants for membership was presented:

LIFE: Mrs. Virgil Browne, Edmond; Lt. Col. Ross H. Routh, Oklahoma City.

ANNUAL: Alfred Aaronson, Tulsa; George B. Austin, Oklahoma City; Professor Nels M. Bailkey, Tulsa; Betty Jo Beck, Norman; Mrs. C. C. Brooks, Oklahoma City; Mrs. I. Frank Brown, New York City; Mrs. J. S. Buchanan, Norman; Mrs. Ray M. Buck, Bartlesville; Forrest Butler, Oklahoma City; Charles S. Caldwell, Oklahoma City; Walter O. Christie, Oklahoma City; Rev. Warren P. Clark, Muskogee; Edith Clason, Oklahoma City; H. B. Cobban, Miami; Mrs. Annie M. Coblentz, Stillwater; Colonel Joseph Cohen, New Orleans, Louisiana; Mrs. Blanche Boze Cooper, Oklahoma City; Hudson Cooper, Carrollton, Missouri; Millard Cope, Marshall, Texas; Murray L. Coppock, Cherokee; L. E. Crawford, Lawton; Stephen D. Crouch, Norman; Mrs Ruth Darr, Freedom; C. C. Davis, Fort Smith, Arkansas; W. E. S. Folsom-Dickerson, Austin, Texas; Valentine Domoney, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth DuBois, Guthrie; John W. Dunn, Norman; George Ellefson, Jr., Fort Smith, Arkansas; Don Emery, Bartlesville; John England, Fort Smith, Arkansas; W. B. Fitch, Fort Smith, Arkansas; Oscar Gardner, Hatfield, Arkansas; George H. Garmon, Ellwood City, Pennsylvania; J. B. Graybill, Leedey; Eugene P. Gum, Oklahoma City; Mrs. D.

Tudor Harrell, Silver Spring, Maryland; C. R. Hayes, Oklahoma City; Captain R. Lee Haynes, Norman; Charles A. Heirich, Muskogee; Mrs. Lucille Iris Hinshaw, Norman; Dr. Arthur F. Hoge, Fort Smith, Arkansas; Miss Martha M. Huster, Tulsa; Dr. Joe Jennings, Evanston, Illinois; R. Johnson, Guthrie; Rev. M. Jordan, Tecumseh; Harry B. Kniseley, Tulsa; Cornelius Kroll, Houston, Texas; Gus Krone, Fort Smith, Arkansas; E. P. Ledbetter, Oklahoma City; John F. Loessin, Oklahoma City; J. H. Logan, Hitchita; Mrs. J. E. McDowell, Oklahoma City; W. E. McGehee, Enid; Mrs. Alice Sutton McGeorge, Enid; Guy Bruce Massey, Broken Bow; Paul May, Muskogee; Mrs. Helen N. Mitchell, Guthrie; Mrs. Ruth E. Moon, Guthrie; Carl F. Moore, Norman; Mrs. Sam L. Morley, Oklahoma City; R. E. L. Mugg, Oklahoma City; W. S. Murphy, Norman; Mrs. A. Roscoe Norris, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Lucille M. Oldham, Tecumseh; S. C. Ortner, Oklahoma City; Clyde H. Porter, Kansas City, Missouri; J. E. Randolph, Oklahoma City; Judge W. E. Rice, Oklahoma City; O. H. Richards, Arnett; A. B. Richert, Oklahoma City; Mrs. J. M. Riddle, Oklahoma City; Charles A. Rockwood, Oklahoma City; Hack Rodgers, Oklahoma City; H. L. Sanders, Tulsa; Mrs. L. W. Scott, Oklahoma City; Antonette Sebastian, Oklahoma City; Edwin R. Shapard, Muskogee; Felix Simmons, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Annie M. Sooter, Oklahoma City; Guy Spottswood, Norman; Dr. G. M. G. Stafford, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Hugo; W. F. Stilley, McLoud; U. S. Stone, Oklahoma City; Miss Alta Taylor, Poteau; Miss Katharine Terry, Sperry; Mrs. Harry Tinker, Stillwater; Frederic E. Voelker, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Leverett West, Ardmore; Wilbur S. White, Tishomingo; A. H. Witherspoon, Oklahoma City.

Judge Baxter Taylor made the motion that each be elected and received as members of the Society in the class as indicated in the list. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Blanche Lucas made the motion that the name plates and the United States flag from the U. S. S. OKLAHOMA, which was sunk during the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, be secured for the Historical Society collections; and that a committee be appointed to make contacts with the proper authorities. The motion was seconded and by unanimous vote carried.

The Chair appointed the following committee to make contacts in securing these relics: Mrs. John R. Williams, Chairman; Judge Robert A. Hefner, and Sen. George L. Bowman.

The President read a letter from the Missouri Historical Society in regard to a microfilm of the St. Louis *Republican,* covering the period from 1825 to 1870, not now being published.

Judge Thomas A. Edwards made the motion that the Oklahoma Historical Society purchase the film of the St. Louis *Republican* for the archives of the Society at the cost stated in the letter; and that the Secretary be authorized to secure information as to how to proceed.

The motion was seconded by Judge Baxter Taylor and, upon a vote, unanimously carried.

The President read a letter from Mr. Wirt Franklin, of Ardmore, regarding a painted portrait of himself which had been solicited by the late Jasper Sipes.

Senator Bowman made the motion that the Secretary be instructed to write Mr. Franklin and inform him that the Society would be pleased to accept his portrait for the art gallery. The motion was seconded and, by unanimous vote, carried.

The Secretary read the report of the membership contest carried on the past year by the Board and the staff members. The member of the Board securing the largest number of new members during the year was declared to be Mr. H. L. Muldrow and he was awarded the $50 offered and presented by Judge Hefner. The staff member who secured the lar-

gest number of new members was Miss Muriel H. Wright, which entitled her to a life membership in the Society under the rules of the contest.

The motion was made that Miss Wright be made a life member of the Society by reason of her having won this honor during the membership contest. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

The Secretary read an affidavit from Otis Leader asking for the return of some articles of World War I which he said he had lent to the Society.

Senator Bowman made the motion that the Secretary get the information pertaining to these articles and get the advice of Judge Robert A. Hefner, Judge Baxter Taylor and the President before these articles are returned to the alleged owner. The motion was seconded and by unanimous vote carried.

The Secretary reported that no petition was filed by January 1, 1945, for the election of any successors to the five members of the Board whose terms expired at this time; namely, Gen. William S. Key, Oklahoma City; Judge Harry Campbell, Tulsa; Judge Baxter Taylor, Oklahoma City; Judge Robert A. Hefner, Oklahoma City, and Mrs. John R. Williams, Oklahoma City.

Judge Doyle made the motion that the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for their re-election, for the ensuing five year term, of the five members of the Board whose terms had expired with this meeting. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote, and they were declared as re-elected.

The President reported that Mrs. Jessie R. Moore, who is ill, called from her home in Wayne, Oklahoma, and reported that her health is improving and she hoped to be able to attend the next meeting of the Board.

A resolution was passed by the Board, by unanimous vote, expressing hope for her speedy recovery and the desire that she will be able to attend the next meeting of the board.

Judge Taylor made the motion that the membership contest, under the previous arrangements, be renewed under the offer of Judge Hefner to again give $50 to the Board member securing the most new members during the year be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that Judge Hefner be thanked for his interest and cooperation and aid in increasing the membership of the Society. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge Hefner made the motion that a vote of thanks be given to the Board members and the staff members who worked so faithfully and splendidly during the contest to secure new memberships. The motion, seconded by Judge Taylor, was carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that a committee be appointed to see about the silver from the U. S. S. OKLAHOMA. The motion was seconded and the vote for its adoption was unanimous.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Judge Robert A. Hefner, Judge Baxter Taylor, and the Secretary, Dr. Charles Evans.

The motion was made that the meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the President. The motion, duly seconded, carried by unanimous vote.

Robert L. Williams, President
presiding.

Charles Evans, Secretary

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society,
Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I nominate for membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society:

1. Name _____

   Address _____

2. Name _____

   Address _____

3. Name _____

   Address _____

4. Name _____

   Address _____

Dues: Annual membership is $1; life membership is $25. The Oklahoma Historical Society sends *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* to its members.

Nominated by: _____

Address _____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Date..... 19.....

To the Oklahoma Historical Society:

I hereby request that the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society elect me to Annual, Life, membership in the Society. In order to expedite the transaction, I herewith send the required fee $.....

(Signed) .....

P. O. Address.....

.....

.....

The historical quarterly magazine is sent free to all members.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP due (no entrance fee), one dollar in advance.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP fee (free from all dues thereafter), $25.00. Annual members may become life members at any time upon the payment of the fee of twenty-five dollars. This form of membership is recommended to those who are about to join the Society. It is more economical in the long run and it obviates all trouble incident to the paying of annual dues.

All checks or drafts for membership fees or dues should be made payable to the order of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA

DR. CHARLES EVANS, *Editor* MURIEL H. WRIGHT, *Associate Editor*

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THE BRAVE MAJOR MONIAC AND THE CREEK VOLUNTEERS

By Carolyn Thomas Foreman

A Creek hero who should be celebrated among his people is apparently unknown in Oklahoma, the home of the Muskogee or Creek Indians. There seem to be no members of the Moniac family in this state, although there are descendants of other Creek volunteers who fought with the United States in the Seminole War of 1836.[1]

The Moniac family had its origin in Holland, and the name can be traced in this country to a time before the Revolution when it was said that there was never a Talasse or a Natchez Indian who took up arms against the colonists; this attitude was attributed to the influence of Dixon Moniac and James McQueen.[2]

McQueen, a Scotsman, and Dixon, or Dick Moniac appear to have been associated before the Revolution. They were instrumental in breaking up a small town built by the French at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, near old Fort Jackson. McQueen had married a Talasse woman, and in 1756 he moved the members of her tribe down opposite Tuckabatchi and settled the Natchez, under Chief Chenubby and Dixon Moniac, at the Talasse old fields on the Talassehatchi Creek.[3]

Another well known half-breed was William Weatherford, the son of Charles Weatherford, a white man who went into the Creek country soon after the Revolution. William's mother was a half-breed Tuskegee, and the daughter of a Scotsman named Malcolm McPherson. William Weatherford was described as: "a man of fine sense, great courage [who] knew much about the government and mankind in particular . . ." He was not a chief, according to General Woodward, although the *Handbook of American Indians* accords him that position; at any rate he had great influence with the Indians. Malcolm McPherson's daughter, Sehoy, who was reared in early youth by the family of Dixon Moniac, first married John Tate, last English agent among the Creeks. By him she bore a son whom she named David. As a man, he is said to have been

[1] Various spellings of the name Moniac are McNac, McNack, Monica, Moniack. The last was sometimes used by Alexander McGillivray in letters delivered by "Moniack" (*McGillivray of the Creeks*, John Walton Caughey, Norman, 1938, pp. 82-84.)

[2] "James McQueen was the first white man I ever heard of being among the Creeks. He was born in 1683—went into the nation in 1716, and died in 1811." (Thomas S. Woodard, *Woodard's Reminiscences of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians*, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1939, pp. 110, 116.)

[3] *Ibid.*

a person of fine sense, great firmness, and kind to his intimate friends as well as remarkably charitable to strangers.

Charles Weatherford was the second husband of Sehoy Tate, and by him she had four children. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Sam Moniac who was the son of William Moniac and Polly Colbert, a Tuskegee woman. There is an island in the Alabama River, near the mouth of Noland Creek, which is known as Moniac Island, and it was there that William Weatherford settled his people. He and Sam Moniac, together with other men, accompanied Col. Benjamin Hawkins to the Hickory Ground (on the edge of the modern city of Wetumpka) when he arrested the notorious William Augustus Bowles, who was there at the head of 1,500 Indian warriors. That episode made Weatherford well known in Georgia.[4]

From Little Tallassie, on April 4, 1787, Alexander McGillivray wrote to Governor Arturo O'Neill at Pensacola: "I am Sorry to inform Your Excellency of the sudden Death of my Interpreter Moniac who dyed of a dry Belly Ache. I feel his Loss. He was a Just & faithfull man in his place. I Shall never have Such another again." In another letter to O'Neill dated August 12, 1788, he acknowledged his esteemed favor but he had no paper to write till young Moniac came home with his pack horses.[5]

Sam Moniac, considered one of the most intelligent half-breeds in the nation, was selected as interpreter by General McGillivray at the time he visited George Washington in New York to make his celebrated treaty of 1790. General Woodward wrote that he had frequently seen the medal that General Washington gave Moniac on that occasion. The Indian always kept it on his person, and it was buried with him in his grave at Pass Christian, Mississippi.[6]

Sam Moniac was the owner of a tavern beside the Federal road which ran some fourteen miles south and west of the city of Montgomery; the inn was located at the junction of the Pinchona and Pintlala creeks near an Indian mound. He also owned cow pens on Pinchona Creek.[7]

In 1811, when Tecumseh and his followers visited Tuckabatchi Town to enlist the Creeks in Pontiac's conspiracy against the United States, Moniac and Weatherford attended the talk where no white persons were permitted. Tecumseh stated that if the object of his mission could be attained, the Creeks would be in a position to recover all of the land that the whites had taken from them, and the

[4] Woodward, *op. cit.*, pp. 42, 49, 89; Dr. Marion Elisah Tarvin manuscript, September, 1893, in library of Grant Foreman.

[5] Caughey, *op. cit.*, pp. 147-48, 191.

[6] Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 94.

[7] Authority of Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, in a letter to the writer, January 20, 1944; Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 93. Pintlala Creek flows southeast into Alabama River, sixteen miles below Montgomery (*Lippincott's Gazeteer*, Philadelphia, 1888.)

British would respect their rights. Sam Moniac was the first man to oppose the great Shawnee; he declared that the talk was a bad one and that Tecumseh should leave the Creek Nation.

Sam Moniac, with Weatherford, in 1813, made a trip to the Chickasaws in Mississippi Territory for the purpose of trading in beef cattle. When they returned they found an assembly of several chiefs engaged in taking the black drink. The families of Moniac and Weatherford were present on the square, and the chiefs warned the two men that they must join in the hostilities against the United States, or be put to death. Moniac boldly refused, and had mounted his horse, when Josiah Francis, his brother-in-law, seized his bridle. Seizing a war club from the hand of Francis, David dealt him a hard blow and dashed away, followed by a shower of bullets.[8]

Sam and Sehoy Moniac became the parents of several children; their son David, because of the "faithful and disinterested friendship of his father to the whites," received an appointment to the United States Military Academy on September 18, 1817, when fifteen or sixteen years of age.[9]

David Moniac's ancestry and background explain the eagerness of the youth to become a soldier. From his relatives and friends he must have heard tales of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and of his countrymen who had participated in the battles.

David Moniac went to West Point from his father's home in the central part of Alabama, where he lived before he moved to his plantation on Little River.[10]

It is said that David could not read when he left home, but after a six month's course of study under an Irish tutor he passed the examination for West Point.[11] Three months before his graduation from the Military Academy young Moniac received the following disturbing letter from his uncle, David Tate:

"Cadet David Moniac, West Point, New-York.

April 23rd, 1822. Dear Nephew

"Your letter came safe to hand, & the contents was particularly attended to, you will excuse my not writing you earlier as I was waiting to hear from your father & mother, but no opportunity offered from that quarter, I have this moment taken up my pen to answer your letter. You requested me to endeavor to get what property was left off your fathers in my possession until you could return to take charge of it yourself, but it was too late, your father had partly waisted all, long before you wrote me. I took it upon myself to advise your father not to waist his property but it had no effect he kept continually drunk, & made bad trades, & every advantage was taken. Your father has at this time little or no

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[8] Woodward, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-96.

[9] Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

[10] Authority of Peter A. Brannon; *The American State Papers*, "Military Affairs" (Vol. 7, p. 27) credit David Moniac's appointment to the Military Academy to Mississippi, while Heitman, in his *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, (Vol. I, p. 719) says he was appointed from Alabama.

[11] Authority Peter Brannon, March 2, 1944.

property & has been compeled to move into the nation to save what little he has, you need not make any calculations on your fathers property as I am fearful that he will be without any in a short time.

"Your mother still holds her property, perhaps you may calculate on some from her. I would advise you to get home as quick as you can conveniently do it, as your presence is very much wanted at home. Your sister has been living with me for two years & going to school, she has some of your mothers negroes which are at this time in my possession. As it is entirely out of the power of your father to assist you to any money should you need it to get home, I have made an arrangement for you to get what will be necessary to bring you home. You will call on T. B. Wakeman Esqr No. 187 Pearl Street New York. Should an opportunity offer to get a passage to Pensacola Mobile or Blakely whenever you are ready to start for home, I would advise you to come by water, should you land in Pensacola enquire for Mr. Collins, who will assist you in getting as far as my house, should you land in Mobile enquire for Messrs Sheffield & Leavens living in Blakely & they will assist you in getting as far as my house.

"All I have to say to my Dear Nephew is to use no extravagance and not to call on Mr. Wakeman until you are ready to start for home.

"Your sister & your neices all send their best respects to you and are anxious to see you arrive safe, your uncles William & John Weatherford & family are all well. Nothing worth your attention in this quarter only *hard times.* You will answer my letter & say when we may expect you.

"I am yrs my Dear Nephew &c &c

"David Tate,

"NB You had best advise with Mr. Wakeman the best way for you to get home & go agreeable to his directions and let him provide for you.

D. Tate."[12]

Moniac stood number 39 in his class when he was graduated on July 1, 1822; he was assigned as a brevet second lieutenant to the Sixth Infantry, but immediately afterward he was granted a leave of absence to December 31, 1822. When that date arrived, he resigned from the army, no doubt feeling that it was his duty to remain at home to attempt to help his family. It was a pity that he left the service, as he was the first Indian to be graduated from West Point.[13] A search discloses that eighteen officers in Moniac's class of 1822 resigned from the army within a few years.

After the Dade massacre the government ordered a pursuit and punishment of the Seminole Indians, and suggested the enlistment of Indian fighters in the campaign. Gen. Thomas S. Woodward, of Macon County, Alabama, was authorized, on March 14, 1836, by Gen. Winfield Scott to secure the services of five hundred Creek warriors, to be used as auxiliaries against the Seminole Indians. United States agents in the Creek Nation were ordered to give every facility to raising and despatching this force.

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[12] Military Records Division, Alabama's Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

[13] Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officer Graduates of the United States Military Academy,* New York, 1868, vol. I, p. 239.

"Commissions, of course, cannot be granted to the gentlemen who may be employed with this force, but the commander will be considered as having the rank of lieutenant colonel, the next officer the rank of major, and the third that of captain . . ."[14]

General Woodward, employed at that time in operations of Creek removal to the West, declined to attempt to raise the volunteers, declaring that he had no influence with the Indians, but if they were raised, and no better man could be found, he would go with them; this project would have delayed emigration of the Creeks, and Woodward disapproved of it on that account.[15]

Secretary Cass wrote to Hogan from Washington, April 12, 1836, as follows:

"I would rather that the campaign should be brought to a successful termination without the aid of the Creek Indians. Still, if from the nature of the operations this cannot be done without sacrificing our own troops to the unhealthfulness of the climate in the sickly season of the year, the department will consent to have a corps of these Indians raised, if they are willing to be employed."

On July 11, Cass wrote to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup at Fort Mitchell, Alabama:

"It has been suggested that a few Creek warriors might be useful to Governor Call [of Florida], and might be willing to be employed in the contemplated expedition against the Seminole Indians. You will please to correspond with Governor Call on this subject, and if he should desire it, I would thank you to raise a small corps of this description, not exceeding two or three hundred, and send them to Florida. They may be paid and organized as volunteers, but would be placed under the command of some white man, well acquainted with them, and who has their confidence . . ."[16]

General Jesup, in command of the forces in Florida, appointed Capt. John F. Lane, Second Dragoons, and only twenty-six years old, to command the Indian force.[17] David Moniac, who had volunteered, was made a captain, and the other officers were white men. No doubt Colonel Lane was glad to have a man with Moniac's training as an officer in his regiment, particularly one with his standing in the Creek Nation, and one who would be an inspiration to the other Indians. Under instructions of the commanding general, the band of friendly Indian warriors was to be "mustered into the service, mounted, equipped, supplied and paid as volunteers, for twelve months."[18]

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[14] *American State Papers*, "Military Affairs", vol. VII, p. 258. Order No. 13.

[15] *Ibid.*, "Military Affairs," vol. VII, p. 260, letter from John B. Hogan, superintendent of Creek Removal, to Hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of war, from Tuskegee, March 28, 1836.

[16] *Ibid.*, "Military Affairs," vol. VI, p. 1047.

[17] *Army and Navy Chronicle*, November 17, 1836, p. 311. Lane had served on the Staff of General Jesup during the Creek war.

[18] *House Document* No. 27, Twenty-fifth congress, first session, Indians in military service. "Headquarters Army of the South, Fort Mitchell, July 25, 1836, Order No. 50."

Among the Creek volunteers were two celebrated men of the tribe: Tustennuggee Emathla, commonly called Jim Boy, and Paddy Carr. The first was described as "a fine-looking savage, and has a certain air of importance in his appearance and bearing that marks him out as a 'great chief.' "[19]

The Creeks were recruited under Jim Boy,[20] and doubtless these warriors had great respect for him. He stood over six feet, had a martial appearance and great physical strength. He was instructed by General Jesup not to engage in hostilities with the Seminoles until he had attempted to induce them to abandon their hopeless contest against the whites.[21]

Paddy Carr (Patrick Carey), an intelligent half-breed, had acted as an interpreter with the Creek delegation to Washington in the spring of 1831; during the Creek removal to the west he was associated with a band of citizens of Columbus, Georgia, who attempted "the most detestable and heartless frauds upon the Indians to be found in history." Echo Hadjo,[22] sent out with a white flag to offer peace to the belligerent Indians, was greeted with the question: "What have ye come here for?" by the hostile chief, who also demanded: "What have you to do with the business?" To which Echo Hadjo replied: "We have come to offer you peace . . . We have entered into the service of the United States for the purpose of persuading you to make peace." The Seminoles were very boastful regarding their past battles, and some of the young warriors were about to kill Echo Hadjo and his delegation, when the chief interfered. When departing the Creek was informed that he had narrowly escaped death, and that if another party was sent to the Seminoles they would be killed.[23]

On September 20, 1836, the Creek volunteers boarded steamboats twelve miles below Fort Mitchell for Tampa Bay; leaving there, the force was engaged in several skirmishes and the soldiers captured 500 head of cattle before arriving at Fort Drane, on October 19. Colonel Lane was seriously ill when he reached Fort Drane,[24] and while sitting in Captain Galt's tent, complained of severe pain in his head, inquired if the tent was not very warm; Captain Galt went out to raise the tent when he heard a groan. He returned at once and found Colonel Lane on his knees, with the point of his sword

[19] Foreman, *Indian Removal*, Norman, 1932, p. 186, from *The Courier*, (New Orleans) October 16, 1837, p. 3, col. 1; John T. Sprague, *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War*, New York, 1848, p. 162.

[20] *Army and Navy Chronicle*, IV, p. 8; Foreman, *ibid.*, p. 348, note 15.

[21] *The Indian Tribes of North America*, Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall, Edinburgh, 1934, vol. II, pp. 173, 174.

[22] Echo Hadjo and two of Jim Boy's sons served with the Creek volunteers in the Seminole war. Foreman, *Indian Removal*, pp. 107, 130, notes 6 and 7.

[23] A letter from Fort Brooks, Florida, dated October 8, 1836, printed in the *Army and Navy Chronicle*, November 3, 1836, p. 285.

[24] Foreman, *op. cit.*, Norman, 1932, p. 179; Albert G. Brackett, *History of the United States Cavalry*, New York, 1865, p. 47; Cullum, *op. cit.* vol. I, p. 328.

in his right eye. He did not speak again, and died in a few minutes. His friends thought that he had brain fever, as there was no cause for him to have committed suicide. "He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. No officer had been more rapidly advanced . . . or enjoyed a greater degree the confidence of his commanding officer . . ."

The officers of the Creek volunteers held a meeting at Fort Drane on October 23, to adopt resolutions to express their regret at the loss they had sustained by the death of Colonel Lane. Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Brown[25] occupied the chair, and the resolutions were signed by him, by Wm. G. Freeman, captain and adjutant; Major W. W. Morris,[26] and the captains of the volunteers, including David Moniac.[27]

The St. Augustine Herald, November 2, 1836, reported the following particulars regarding the position and intended movements of the army under General Call at Fort Drane, on October 30:

" . . . the regiment of Creek volunteers are all ready to march at a moment's warning, in the best of temper and spirits." The vacancy caused by the death of the "lamented Lane, will be ably filled by Colonel Pierce,[28] for whom the Indians, from former acquaintance in the Creek Nation, have testified the greatest respect and regard. Under his command, and associated with the gallant veterans of the army, whom he will lead in the field, they will prove a most efficient corps."[29]

The army left Fort Drane on November 12 for the Withlacoochee, and three days later Moniac became a major. The *Jacksonville Courier,* on November 10, reported: "Colonel Pierce was ordered . . . to proceed to the nation. They go again to that charmed spot, where nearly all of our forces have met defeat, the Withlacooche; . . . where Osceola, proud monarch of the wilderness, reigns triumphant."

On November 26 Colonel Pierce, commanding the right division, reported to Governor Call from "*Camp near Volusia* . . . the 3d

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[25] Harvey Brown of New Jersey was appointed to the Military Academy October 11, 1814, and upon his graduation entered the artillery branch of the service. He held the rank of captain in the Fourth Artillery until he became connected, as lieutenant-colonel, with the Creek volunteers. He was brevetted major November 21, 1836, for gallant conduct on several occasions, and general efficiency in the war against the Florida Indians. (Heitman, *op. cit.,* vol. I, p. 251.)

[26] William Walton Morris of New York entered the Military Academy in 1815. He became a captain in the Fourth Artillery December 17, 1836; he received a brevet for gallantry on several occasions in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida. (Heitman, *op. cit.,* vol. I, p. 728.)

[27] *Army and Navy Chronicle,* November 17, 1836, pp. 310-11, 315.

[28] Benjamin Kendrick Pierce was appointed to the army from New Hampshire, of which state he was a native. He entered the service in 1812; became a major of the First Artillery on June 11, 1836, and lieutenant colonel August 21, for distinguished service in affairs at Fort Drane, Florida; died April 1, 1850.

[29] *Army and Navy Chronicle,* November 24, 1836, p. 331.

and 4th columns composed of Creek volunteers commanded by Lieut. Col. Brown and Major Morris; after marching about five miles and within 400 yards of the Wahoo swamp, the enemy appeared in force on the edge of the Hammock which skirts the swamp, and by their war whoops and other indications showed themselves in readiness to give battle . . . the Creek volunteers under Lieut. Col. Brown penetrated the extreme left. . .''[30]

In this battle the regulars and Tennesseeans took a trail to the right and became stranded in a morass where the men were obliged to wade waist-deep in mud and water and the horses could not move.[31]

Colonel Brown had found a trail to the left which avoided the morass and passed over dry land through a dense hammock. He pressed forward with great intrepidity, at the head of one hundred and fifty Creeks, and soon became engaged with a large body of Seminoles, strongly posted in a cypress swamp, on the opposite side of a deep and boggy stream. A severe fight ensued, and while the ''brave Major Moniac'' of the Creek regiment, was advancing to head a charge across the stream, he fell and sunk into the water. The Creeks continued to battle against the fearful odds with which they were engaged.[32] According to Colonel Pierce, the force pushed through a large swamp and hammock, driving the enemy before them for a distance of a mile and a half. ''A portion of our friendly Indians at length reached a deep and difficult morass, on the opposite side of which the enemy were posted. In attempting the passage of this, Major Moniac was killed and sunk in the stream.'' A sharp engagement was then commenced by the Creeks under Colonel Brown and Major Morris. The loss in Pierce's division consisted of Major Moniac, an Indian chief, two Indian enlisted men killed; Captain Ross, U. S. Marine Corps, and three Indians wounded, of the Creek volunteers.[33]

Major Moniac's grave was added to the two large burial places containing the men of Dade's company massacred by the Seminoles on December 28, 1835.[34]

Moniac was thirty-four years old when killed. He was graduated in the same class at West Point with Major General George A. McCall and Major Eustace Trenor who saw much service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, as young men. A contemptible story con-

[30] *Ibid.*, January 5, 1837, p. 8.

[31] Samuel G. Drake, *The Aboriginal Races of North America*, . . New York, 1880, p. 467.

[32] *Army and Navy Chronicle*, December 15, 1836, Call's *Report* to Secretary of War, p. 374; *Drake*, op. cit., p. 467; *Niles' Weekly Register*, December 24, 1836, pp. 260-61, from *Charleston Courier*, December 5, 1836.

[33] *Army and Navy Chronicle*, December 15, 1836, p. 374; Sprague, *op. cit.*, p. 165.

of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Foreman, *op. cit.*, 1932, p. 179, n. 7.

[34] Manuscript Diary of Major Ethan Allen Hitchcock, formerly in the Library

cerning the gallant Major Moniac appears in a book written by an army officer. He declares that Moniac stood well at West Point, "but, upon going South and getting among his old companions, true to his Indian instincts, he stripped off his uniform and changed it for a blanket."[35] It is not likely that Moniac, after four years of training at the United States Military Academy, would have become a blanket Indian after returning to his people. That unfortunately happened among members of the savage tribes, but it does not seem possible with a man of Moniac's position. He left a daughter, and two of his sons were county office-holders; one was a sheriff in the late fifties. One or two of the Moniac family are living on a farm in the northern part of Baldwin County, Alabama.

Captain John Sprague, in describing the battle of Wahoo Swamp, recounted: "Lieutenant Colonel Brown, with the Creek volunteers, aided by the gallant Major Morris and the lamented Moniac . . . . moved nobly into the action, and for a considerable time sustained an unequal combat with the enemy, holding him in check until the arrival of the artillery and volunteers."[36]

Cullum stated that the civil history of Major Moniac was unknown, but through the courtesy of Mr. Peter A. Brannon some facts of his life before he returned to the army may be given. He married Mary Powell, a cousin of Osceola, and several children of the union are said to have been "quite good size" at the time of their father's death. The house in which David's children were born is still standing, and is in fairly good condition.

An account of the temporary post, named in honor of Major Moniac, who died a heroic death at the battle of Wahoo Swamp, is contained in a letter which appeared in the *Army and Navy Chronicle,* August 23, 1838:

"Camp Moniac, Hogan's Ferry, E. F. August 5, 1838.

"I am alone with my company, in a perfect wilderness of pine woods and cypress swamps. . . .

"I was ordered to establish myself and company at this place (near the head of the St. Mary's and the S. E. corner of the Okefonokee swamp, in Florida), rather east from Fort Gilmer and 28 miles from it, and the same distance from Trader's Hill, the head of navigation of the St. Mary's, whence I derive my supplies. I arrived here on the 24th ult., having erected a block house, store house, etc., and call my fort FORT MONIAC, after the late Major David Moniac, a Creek and an officer of the regiment of Creek Volunteers, who was killed in action with the Seminoles . . . . in 1836. He was a friend and classmate of mine at West Point, and as a small tribute of respect to his memory I call my fort in the wilderness by his name. . . ."

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[35] Albert C. Brackett, *History of the United States Cavalry*, New York, 1865, p. 47.

[36] John T. Sprague, *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War*, New York, 1848, p. 165.

The name of the writer of the above letter was not printed in the magazine, but a search in Cullum discloses that Captain John J. Abercrombie of the First Infantry was the only member of Major Moniac's class at West Point stationed in Florida on the date it was written. He served in the Florida War from 1837 to 1840, and was engaged in the battle of Okee-cho-bee, December 23, 1837.

A writer at Fort Heilman, East Florida, on September 18, 1838, telling of the distribution of troops in that state, reported that part of the Second Infantry was located at Fort Moniac.[37]

Although the Indians had been enlisted for one year, the government decided to retain them in the service until the Seminoles were conquered. They were to receive the pay, equipment and emoluments of soldiers in the regular army, "and such plunder as they may take from the Seminoles." This offer was understood by the Creeks to authorize them to retain the slaves captured in Florida. This loot amounted to ninety Negroes who were carried to Fort Pike. After many fraudulent claims to these slaves were made by traders of Florida and Georgia, they were sold to James C. Watson for between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.[38]

"When the Indian regiment was raised in the Creek country, for service in Florida, it was distinctly understood by *them*, as well as by *me*, that they were to be allowed to return to Alabama in time to remove to the country assigned to them, west of the Mississippi, before the season for planting their corn.

"I found it necessary to retain them in service up to this time, and it is important that they remain until the Seminoles remove. . . . Had they left on the Ist of February, according to assurances given to them, I must have called into service at least two regiments of militia or volunteers to have taken their places, at a heavy expense . . . From a careful consideration of all the circumstances in which I found myself, as well as from the situation of the enemy and the nature of the country in which we were operating, I was decidedly of the opinion that sound policy, as well as considerations of economy, made it proper to retain the Indian force. . ."[39]

On March 27, from the war department, Secretary Joel R. Poinsett wrote General Jesup: " . . . respecting the further continuance of the regiment of Creek warriors in the service of the United States. The reasons given by you for adopting this measure are entirely satisfactory, and the department therefore approves it. . . ."[40]

Some of the Creek soldiers succumbed to the unhealthful climate; others were sent to their people at Pass Christian, Mississippi, where they were waiting to be sent to the west. General Jesup

[37] *Army and Navy Chronicle*, October 11, 1838, p. 236.

[38] Foreman, *op. cit.*, pp. 161, 365.

[39] General Jesup to Hon. B. F. Butler, secretary of war *ad interim*, dated Fort Dade, March 7, 1837.

[40] *American State Papers*, vol. VII, p. 522.

ordered Lieut. Frederick Searle to go to Pass Christian in September to muster out the Creek troops.[41]

Jim Boy and other Creek warriors were incensed, upon their return to Alabama, to find that the government had not kept faith with them regarding the removal of their families. Jim Boy's family had been exempted from the enforced removal until he joined his two wives and twelve children. They sailed down the Alabama River to Mobile, but were soon moved on to Pass Christian because of the panic among the Indians caused by a great number of deaths at Mobile Point. Jim Boy and some other chiefs arrived at New Orleans on October 16; he and his family sailed aboard the ill-fated steamboat *Monmouth*, and four of his children were drowned when the boat was cut in two by the ship *Trenton*.[42]

In answer to a resolution in the House of Representatives, September 18, 1837, asking the number of Indians employed in the military service since the commencement of the Seminole war, the war department reported that an examination of the files in the adjutant general's office showed that "a regiment of Creek Indians, composed of 15 companies, and amounting to an aggregate of 749, was received into the service of the United States on September 1, 1836, by Major General Jesup's order . . ."[43]

This paper is the result of correspondence with historians and historical societies in several states. Sincere thanks are due Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Winter Park, Florida; Mr. T. Frederick Davis, Jacksonville, Florida, and Mrs. Rella L. Looney, archivist, Oklahoma Historical Society. Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, was most helpful with data and suggestions; through his kindness the writer learned much of "the brave Major Moniac".

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[41] Foreman, *op. cit.*, pp. 348, 349. General Woodward, engaged in removing the Creeks, states that Sam Moniac is buried at Pass Christian. He may have been connected with Woodward in the work of sending his tribesmen to the West, and have died far from his family and home.

[42] Foreman, *op. cit.*, pp. 184, note 17, 185, 187.

[43] House of Representatives, *Document No.* 27, Twenty-fifth congress, first session.

THE PUBLIC LAND POLICY OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

*By Norman Arthur Graebner**

Although for many centuries the concept of private property has been almost universally accepted by civilized peoples, occasionally there have been communal forms of rural life in the history of the United States. One such attempt was the Virginia colony, during the first decade of its existence[1]; another was the famous Brook Farm experiment of George Ripley,[2] Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles Dana, and other intellectuals in Massachusetts a century ago. Neither of these, however, can be considered successful, for they were never widely adopted, comprised only small areas, and were of short duration. Perhaps the most singular and most successful experiment in public ownership was that of the Five Civilized Tribes. Residing in what is today eastern Oklahoma, and occupying an area larger than the state of Indiana, they employed a system of communal land ownership which was not relinquished until the turn of the present century.

These Indians, driven westward by the irresistible force of American expansion, immigrated into their new homeland west of the Mississippi during the 1820's and 1830's. Culturally and politically the most advanced of all American Indians, they brought with them their old tradition of communal landholding. Upon their arrival in the West they were agreeably surprised over the advantages and the extent of their new domain. The fertile valleys and uplands, when cleared and cultivated, produced better crops than had the fields of their former homes. Luxuriant grass on the prairies provided rich pasturage for livestock, while the woods yielded an ample supply of fuel and lumber. Besides an abundance of land for agricultural needs there were huge unoccupied tracts which were reserved for the use of all citizens. This land was the public domain held as communal property.

Aided by such ample resources, the communal system of landholding soon dominated again the life of the Five Civilized Tribes. It not only influenced greatly the manner of life in Indian Territory, which was decidedly rural, but created a demand for legis-

* Norman Arthur Graebner, faculty member History Department, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, is now in the Ordnance Officer Candidate School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.—Ed.

[1] John Esteen Cook, *Virginia: A History of the People*, Chapter III, "The Oldest American Charter" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1889), pp. 15-16.—Ed.

[2] *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th Edition, Vol. IV, pp. 645-6; *Dictionary of American Biography*, life of George Ripley, Vol. XV.—Ed.

lation to control the use of the public lands as well. Each Indian was permitted to occupy as much land as he wished to cultivate or use for grazing. Improvements were his, but the title to all land was reserved by the tribal governments. The people of these five small Indian republics, moreover, were not citizens of the United States, but of their own individual nations, and were only partially subject to the laws of the Federal Government. Although they were dependent upon the U. S. Congress for appropriations of money due them by treaty, they were independent in action. Regulations concerning agriculture and landholding, therefore, were of their own enactment.

Immediately upon their arrival in the West the Five Tribes needed some restrictions to govern their settlement on their new public lands. Perhaps the best examples are the Cherokee law and the Choctaw law of 1839 which provided that no person could settle within a quarter mile of the house or other improvements of another citizen without the latter's permission. If, however, a settler's holding extended a half mile or more from his residence and a spring or running water was available, another citizen was permitted to settle a hundred yards from such a field.[3] This law continued to remain on the Cherokee statute books, and was copied later by other tribes.[4] Such rules guaranteed a measure of freedom to those Indians who were first to settle in a new area, secured for each farmer an easy access to the open range, and attempted, though in vain, to maintain a rural economy among the five nations.

One naturally assumes that under a system of governmental ownership the tracts of land held by individuals will tend toward uniformity in area. This need not be true; it was not the case in Indian Territory. From the very inception of the system in the West some citizens of each tribe held small acreages, while others controlled large farms, plantations, or ranches, usually in the most fertile regions.[5] This tendency resulted in distinct classes of landholders long before the Civil War, and reached its height in the following half century. By 1890 the Cherokee census showed farm acreages in that Nation to vary from one and one-half to over a thousand acres. Only among the Seminoles did this wide variation not exist. Their holdings were uniformly small.

Essentially the reason for the great diversity in the area of farms lay in the inherent psychology of the two leading classes of Indian farmers. It is true that each citizen was permitted as much land as he wished to improve; but some were contented with a life of little labor and small return, while the more progressive sought

[3] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1839, 91 (and, also, *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation*, Session VI, 1839.—Ed.)

[4] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1875, 249; *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation*, 1894, 247.

[5] See Joseph B. Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma* (1916), I, 260.

the accumulation of capital and the adoption of the Anglo-American way of life. This latter group was aided not only by the vast extent of the public domain, but also by the frequent reversion of vacated lands to public control, which often enabled a landholder to expand and perhaps consolidate his holdings. The Creek Nation reclaimed for public use land vacated for five years,[6] while the Cherokees had previously fixed the time limit for possession of land not actually in use at two years.[7]

The small farmer was usually a full-blood, was out of sympathy with the hurry and competition of the white man's civilization, and lived in isolated communities, close to water but away from any frequently travelled road. Here, living in a log cabin surrounded by crude outbuildings and small hand-cultivated fields, he held little livestock, while his crops were hardly sufficient to eke out a meager subsistence. It was only through the sale of a few bushels of corn, a few pelts, a pony, or a cow that he received a little cash. Consequently, such luxuries as flour, coffee, and sugar might grace his table only on Sundays.[8]

While the farmers of Indian Territory tended roughly to fall into two extreme groups, not every citizen belonged definitely to one or the other. Actually all gradations could be found, and many full bloods combined self-sufficiency with various attempts at commercial farming.[9] In addition to raising all of their food and owning some livestock, they might produce several bales of cotton and some corn, wheat, or oats for market. Yet the holdings of this group were rarely large, as may be seen from a statement made in 1893: "It is a rare thing to find a full-blood in the Indian Territory who is living comfortably on as much as a quarter section of land under cultivation."[10] The full blood farmers in the Flint District of the Cherokee Nation, whose farms scarcely averaged ten acres, prove the truth of this statement.[11]

On the partially timbered prairies and the fertile river bottoms lived the commercial farmers, the pride of the Indian apologists who pointed to them as proofs of the thrift and enterprise to which the Indians might attain. Although even the homes and acreages of this class showed considerable variation, they, as a group, lived well and in no small degree of luxury.[12] These wealthy farmers often

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[6] *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation*, 1892, 57.

[7] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1875, 249.

[8] "Interview with Lewie Felihkatubbe, Antlers, Oklahoma, August 5, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection, University of Oklahoma.

[9] See Angie Debo, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic*, 113.

[10] R. W. McAdam, "An Indian Commonwealth," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, LXXXVII (November, 1893), 890-891.

[11] "Interview with Zeke Acorn, October 4, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[12] McAdam, *loc. cit.*, 890.

displayed great energy and were worthy of praise, but it must be remembered that few of them were fullblood Indians. Most of them were mixed bloods and some were intermarried white citizens. Many of them were renowned political and economic leaders of the Five Tribes. Two notable representatives of early Cherokee aristocracy were John Ross and Joseph Vann. Not far from the mission station of Park Hill, John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokees from 1827 to 1866, built his home, "Rose Cottage," on a holding of over a thousand acres, while Joseph Vann controlled a large cotton plantation near Webbers Falls. Captain R. M. Jones, a Choctaw, though known chiefly for his commercial activities, held five plantations.[13] In the Chickasaw Nation, Colonel Pittman Colbert in 1838 cultivated almost four hundred acres of cotton besides enough corn for the needs of his huge household. Roly McIntosh typifies the early Creek aristocracy.

Toward the end of the century Lee Smith, an adopted white citizen of the Cherokee Nation, cultivated a thousand-acre farm.[14] Albert Morris, who farmed eight hundred acres, and Mary Halderman, with fifteen hundred acres, were unusual native Cherokees who had also attained the "big business" status in agriculture.[15] But the great landholders were not all Cherokees. George Perryman was a Creek cattle king with over one thousand acres of land under cultivation to provide feed for his livestock.[16] Nelson Chigley, a Chickasaw baron, began with a small farm in 1884, but by energy and perseverance had increased his holdings to two thousand acres by 1890.[17] A Choctaw, Charles Bilbo, during the late 1880's rapidly increased his holdings until he held three farms totaling seven hundred and fifty acres, and a pasture three times as large.[18] Thus there continued until the end of the century what might be termed a landed aristocracy in Indian Territory, although actually there was no private ownership of land.

Such extremes in economic status among the citizens of Indian Territory and the resulting variety in demands on the unoccupied lands made a consistent policy governing the public domain almost impossible. Had all citizens of the Five Tribes held the outlook of the typical fullblood, the public lands would have presented no problem. The Seminole Indians, one of the Five Tribes, illustrate this fact quite clearly. Over half of their lands in the West were hilly, broken, and well timbered, although the bottom lands and

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[13] Muriel H. Wright, "Early Navigation and Commerce Along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, VIII (March, 1930), 82.

[14] *Cherokee Census of* 1890, Delaware District.

[15] *Ibid.*, Cooweescoowee District.

[16] John Bartlett Meserve, "The Perrymans," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XV (June, 1937), 182-183.

[17] H. F. O'Beirne, *Leaders and Leading Men of Indian Territory*, 274.

[18] *Ibid.*, 40.

prairies had excellent soil. The farms, however, remained small, mere patches of cotton and corn, one contemporary states; and even to the end of the century these Indians were carrying their produce to mill and market in sacks slung either over their saddles or over their backs.[19] Consequently this Nation required and had few regulations governing the use of its unoccupied lands. In the other nations, however, the presence of beckoning prairies plus the spirit of economic expansion made the encroachments on the public domain increasingly greater. The Indian governments faced this problem squarely. They saw no need in attempting to confine the Indians, for this would have rendered the public lands useless. Instead, they fostered its use, but tempered it with regulations. These, quite naturally, were largely experimental, and resulted in almost constant revision, fluctuating policies, and a great deal of imitation among the tribal governments. It was a problem of making the communal land system work in the face of ever-changing commercial demands. Only by recognizing the extremes of economic ambition held by the citizenry of Indian Territory can one understand the regulations pertaining to the Indian public land policy.

It was more, however, than the mere differences in attitude toward the public domain that made restrictions necessary. Had Indian Territory been a desert, or had it been free of marketable resources over and above the products of cultivation, few tribal regulations of the public lands would have been needed. This, however, was not the case. The existence of oil reserves in eastern Oklahoma was known but oil was not discovered in commercial quantities until about the time of the breaking up of the tribal governments. There was great commercial wealth in the form of lumber and prairie hay. Even as pasture land the public domain could yield undue profits. Obviously, the unlimited use of the surplus lands demanded early restrictions to safeguard the rights of all.

With the cross-timbers of Oklahoma stretching over their lands, the Indians found wood for buildings and fuel in great abundance. The unrestricted removal of timber, however, could not long continue, for the supply was soon being depleted through wanton destruction. The Cherokees, as a conservation measure, decided to impose a fine, or imprisonment as long as sixty days, on any person who cut pecan, walnut, hickory, or other nut tree on the public domain, unless the timber was designated for some useful purpose or its removal was necessary for the improvement of the farm.[20]

Unscrupulous persons took advantage of the generosity of Indian law to make the disposal of lumber a commercial enterprise. This presented an even greater problem to the tribal governments,

[19] Julian Ralph, "The Unique Plight of the Five Nations," *Harpers Weekly*, XL (January 4, 1896), 12.

[20] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1875, 143.

since the demand for choice lumber was great. A citizen of a state as distant as Michigan wrote to Chief D. W. Bushyhead of the Cherokees seeking to buy lumber in his Nation.[21] Great quantities of valuable lumber were soon being shipped from Indian Territory. As this lumber was being sawed from timber on public property, such shipments could not be tolerated. The Cherokee Nation began to restrict this traffic by requiring a license for sales of sawed lumber to United States citizens. In addition, the lumbermen were forced to file a bond for five thousand dollars and pay to the national treasurer semi-annually fifteen per cent of the amount of their sales.[22] When these restrictions proved inadequate to stop the already extensive lumber trade of the seventies, a law of 1878 prohibited the transporting of timber outside the National limits after the present supply of logs had been shipped.[23] But the sale of Indian lumber continued nevertheless.

Word came one day during the summer of 1881 that logs were being cut and rafted down the Verdigris River. A sheriff hurried to the site and attached 500,000 feet of lumber. The party of woodcutters included white men and some adopted citizens who were probably unaware of the illegality of their work. Another man was found having a "boom" under construction for the ostensible purpose of using it to catch logs which were then banked, but it was plainly an attempt to evade the law.[24] Some non-citizens, believing that the law did not apply to them, continued to ship lumber out of the Nation.[25] Owners of sawmills were required to have permits, yet in 1881 United States citizens were operating a sawmill in the Cherokee Nation near Fort Smith without any authorization.[26]

Of particular difficulty was the traffic in railroad ties and walnut logs before it was legalized by the Cherokee National Council in the early nineties.[27] In the year 1887, J. A. Mare had a contract to furnish the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad 125,000

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[21] W. E. Rogers, Alpena, Michigan, to Chief D. W. Bushyhead, June 26, 1882. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXIV, No. 58, Frank Phillips Collection.

[22] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1875, 255.

[23] Charles Thompson, Principal Chief, to Mr. James Oates, Cincinnatti, Arkansas, February 20, 1878. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXIV, No. 30, Frank Phillips Collection.

[24] Jesse Cochran, Sheriff of Cooweescoowee District, to D. W. Bushyhead, August 23, 1881. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXIV, No. 51, Frank Phillips Collection.

[25] J. H. Alexander, Camp Creek, to D. W. Bushyhead, January 4, 1881. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXIV, No. 46, Frank Phillips Collection.

[26] United States Indian Agent John Q. Tufts to D. W. Bushyhead, June 13, 1881. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXIV, No. 49, Frank Phillips Collection.

[27] *Cherokee Advocate*, May 22, 1897.

ties and a half million feet of bridge lumber,[28] a contract which would naturally be a tremendous drain on the timber resources of the Indians. To engage in the lucrative trade in walnut, D. W. Hays endeavored to evade the law by converting his lumber into manufactured articles such as furniture, gun stocks, and table legs. Other sawmill proprietors claimed it lawful to ship timber which they had received in partial payment for services rendered.[29] Although the demand for lumber continued, Chief Bushyhead continued to uphold the principle that the timber was for the use of citizens only, and attempted to enforce the laws restricting lumber sales.[30] The frequency of legislation dealing with the sale of timber illustrates clearly the magnitude of this problem.

The sale of walnut timber was actually permitted in 1890, with the provision that the timber must be cut on the citizen's own claim, and only if its removal was necessary to aid cultivation. In addition, a permit had to be procured from the district clerk, and five dollars paid to him for each one thousand feet of timber sold.[31] Citizens owning sawmills could, after a payment of one dollar on every thousand feet sawed, ship pine lumber anywhere they wished. All non-citizens were barred from the lumber trade entirely.[32] After 1895 any non-citizen caught in the timber traffic was subject to arrest and seizure of his team.[33] One year later the trade in timber for railway use, which had been permitted in 1892, or its sale to any citizen of the United States, became punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars or six months imprisonment.[34] Thus a brief period of legalized commercial lumbering in the Cherokee Nation came to an end, and all cutting of timber on the public domain had to be for domestic use only.

The story of timber regulation in the other of the Five Tribes closely parallels that of the Cherokees. Citizens of the Creek Nation were not permitted to sell walnut or other lumber outside their territory, but the Chickasaws allowed their National Agent to contract for shipments beyond the Nation's borders at a royalty of

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[28] George W. Sroemmer to D. W. Bushyhead, May 11, 1887. *Cherokee Letter Press Books,* I,No. 87, Frank Phillips Collection.

[29] R. E. Blackstone to D. W. Bushyhead, May 18, 1885. D .W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files,* XXV, No. 76, Frank Phillips Collection.

[30] See abstract of reply to letter of W. E. Rogers, Alpena, Michigan, to Chief D. W. Bushyhead, June 26, 1882. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files,* XXIV, No. 58, Frank Phillips Collection.

[31] In 1895 this sum was raised to ten dollars for every thousand feet. See Acts of the Cherokee Council, December 17, 1895, *Cherokee National Files,* XXIII, No. 324, Frank Phillips Collection.

[32] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation,* 1893, 375-376.

[33] Acts of the Cherokee Council, December 17, 1895, *Cherokee National Files,* XXIII, No. 324, Frank Phillips Collection.

[34] *Cherokee Advocate,* May 22, 1897.

eight dollars per thousand feet.[35] With a law in 1870 prohibiting non-citizens from cutting timber on the public domain, the Choctaws also began a policy of protecting their lumber resources.[36] In the following year a National Agent was appointed to approve the sale of timber by citizens. A fine of one thousand dollars was appended for failure to seek such approval. The agent alone was empowered to contract for lumber sales to the railroads.[37] A complete schedule of royalties was prepared in the early eighties, covering all types of lumber, telegraph poles, piling, railroad cross ties and switch ties, cord wood, and shingles.[38] Since the Agent was at times defrauded in his dealings with merchants outside the Nation, a uniform scale of measurement was adopted in 1883.[39] A decade later all rafting or floating of timber within the limits of the Choctaw Nation was prohibited.[40]

Negroes, excluded from equal rights on the public lands by the treaty of 1866, had been allowed only such timber as was necessary for their own use.[41] Near the close of the century, with the exception of lumber for mining purposes, this restriction was extended to all citizens of the Nation, permitting shipment of timber for home use only.[42] Shortly thereafter the allotment of lands in Indian Territory ended all problems of timber conservation for the five Indian nations.

Prairie grass was another product of the Indian public domain which needed legal regulation to guarantee its conservation. Because of possible destruction by fire, the burning off of prairie grass was limited by law to specified periods each spring.[43] Prairie hay constituted a public wealth and was to be used freely by the Indian citizenry for its livestock. Again it was the demand of farmers and stockmen outside Indian Territory that offered temptation for commercial enterprise. The Indians had reserved the right to sell hay to other citizens or laborers under a legal permit, but soon intruders could be found edging into the Indian domain, baling

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[35] *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation,* 1892, 60; *Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation,* 1890, 165.

[36] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, I (1869-1871), No. 53, Frank Phillips Collection.

[37] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, I (1869-1871), No. 114, Frank Phillips Collection.

[38] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, II (1882-1884), No. 70, Frank Phillips Collection.

[39] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, VI (1883-1884), No. 13, Frank Phillips Collection.

[40] *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation,* 1894, 338.

[41] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, IV (1877-1880), No. 33, Frank Phillips Collection.

[42] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, XV (1898), Book II, No. 46, Frank Phillips Collection.

[43] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation,* 1875, 141; Acts of the Choctaw Nation, VII (1885-1886), No. 34, Frank Phillips Collection.

hay and shipping it to surrounding states. Legal restrictions were inevitable. The Cherokees attempted to keep the intruders away by making illegal all cutting or baling of prairie hay for shipment outside the Nation. Such hay was subject to seizure by the local sheriff.[44] G. E. Garetson, a United States citizen who decided to disregard the law, was found in July, 1885, baling hay near Chelsea and shipping it out of the Cherokee country. He was summarily arrested and his hay and machinery confiscated. The hay was advertised for public sale, but the disposal of the machinery required additional consultation, for no special provision had been made for it.[45] In the same month a complaint was made to Chief Bushyhead that a white man who had married an Indian girl was cutting hay on the public domain and having his brothers help him haul it to Chetopa, Kansas. The author of the complaint said that when she was uptown she "seen 2 loads going to Chetopa and selling it." Evidently many other United States citizens in the vicinity were doing the same thing, for she added: "Will you pleas to have the officers attend to business here in this end of The Nation or the white renters will soone take this part of the Nation and run the citizens out of the country. We have know [sic] protection whatever from our Sherriff or Solicitor."[46]

Some men among the Cherokees proposed to evade the law by declaring prairie hay a farm product, and as such exempt from marketing restrictions. Chief J. B. Mayes, however, ruled that prairie hay, being a spontaneous growth of the country, could not be transformed into a cultivated product merely by stretching a few wires around it.[47] Finally during the nineties the Cherokees were permitted to sell small quantities of hay to travellers or to persons bearing proper permits. Anyone wanting to ship prairie hay could do so by obtaining a permit and paying the district clerk a royalty of twenty cents per ton, with the promise that he would not cut hay within a quarter mile of the improvements of another citizen.[48]

Also with regard to hay and its use by all citizens the policy was similar in the other tribes of Indian Territory. The Chickasaws were quite lenient until the eighties, but then made it unlawful for any person to cut hay for shipment outside the Nation. To assure compliance, a heavy fine or a jail sentence of thirty days

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[44] Acts of the Cherokee Council, January 30, 1888, to March 3, 1888, *Cherokee National Files*, XXII, No. 256, Frank Phillips Collection.

[45] Jesse Cochran, Sheriff of Cooweescoowee District, to Chief D. W. Bushyhead, July 18, 1885. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, 1885-1890, *Cherokee National Files*, XXV, No. 78, Frank Phillips Collection.

[46] Mrs. Ira Williams to D. W. Bushyhead, July 8, 1885. D. W. Bushyhead Correspondence, *Cherokee National Files*, XXV, No. 90, Frank Phillips Collection.

[47] J. B. Mayes to W. B. Goodman, July 1, 1889. *Cherokee Letter Press Books*, XIV, No. 92, Frank Phillips Collection.

[48] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1893, 205-206.

was imposed upon offenders.[49] Until 1887 the Choctaws allowed non-citizens under a legal permit to cut and ship prairie grass from the public domain. Thereafter those with permits were compelled to purchase their hay, and only for personal use, from tribal members. In addition, a royalty of fifty cents per ton had to be paid on all shipments,[50] increased three years later to one dollar per ton.[51] Citizens could continue to cut prairie hay for their own use.

During the early history of the Five Civilized Tribes in the West the public domain seemed so extensive that each Indian was allowed as large a pasture as he desired. After the Civil War, however, due to the growth of the cattle industry, some citizens had holdings eight to ten miles square, which barred many citizens from the use of the public lands.[52] It soon became evident that the unlimited use of the rich prairie lands could be preserved only by legal means. The basic reason for these huge pastures, moreover, lay not in the great size of Indian herds, though many Indian herds did number into the thousands, but rather in the practice of leasing grazing land to intruding cattlemen. Indian law stipulated that no white person could lease grazing land or hold cattle in Indian Territory,[53] but the lure of sizeable returns from Texas cattlemen stimulated the lease system enormously. By the eighties huge pastures could be found in the Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw nations.

The tribal governments, recognizing the injustice of this commercialism, sought during the following years to limit the size of pastures. A Cherokee law finally held the size of pastures in that Nation to fifty acres,[54] while the Creeks and Chickasaws limited their enclosed prairies to one square mile of public domain.[55] The Creek law, passed in 1892, provided that additional land could be rented from the tribal government at five cents an acre, but restricted the large pastures to a region within ten miles of the Nation's borders, and required stockmen to secure the consent of all settlers within one half mile of the proposed enclosure.[56] The Choctaws ordered a corridor of twenty-five feet between all enclosures in order to prevent the merging of several pastures into one.[57]

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[49] *Constitution and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation,* 1899, 215.

[50] *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation,* 1894, 245, 311.

[51] Acts of the Choctaw Nation, X (1890-1891), No. 17, Frank Phillips Collection.

[52] *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,* 1887, 111.

[53] *Constitution and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation,* 1899, 134; *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation,* 1894, 248, 281.

[54] *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation,* 1893, 384.

[55] *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation,* 1893, 115; Joe T. Roff, "Reminiscenses of Early Days in the Chickasaw Nation," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* XIII (June, 1935), 179.

[56] *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee Nation,* 1893, 116-119.

[57] *Constitution and Laws of the Choctaw Nation,* 1894, 271.

But all these laws had little effect in reducing the size of the extensive holdings. In 1890 twenty Chickasaw citizens were said to control ninety per cent of the arable lands of the Nation.[58] The Honorable H. L. Dawes, in a speech delivered in 1895, reported that in the previous year he had taken from the Creek records the names of sixty-one individuals and companies who controlled over one million of the three million acres of the Nation's lands, and had sublet much of these lands to Texas cattlemen for twenty-five cents to a dollar and a half an acre.[59] Although the tax of five cents an acre was very low, the Creek Indian Agent complained that it was seldom collected. The Cherokee tax was levied on cattle instead of acreage, but the Cherokee Nation also received little compensation from its pasture lands.[60] These large holdings of cattlemen tended to aggravate the already great inequality in the size of farms in Indian Territory.

Whether a more equitable distribution of lands under the communal landholding system could have saved the Indian domain is doubtful, for the encroachment of homesteaders after the disappearance of the American frontier in 1890 could not have been halted until every available acre of marginal farming land in Indian Territory had been occupied. Nevertheless the extremes in economic status caused the Indian land policy to become the major point of attack in the allotment struggle. Many citizens of the surrounding states could not forget that in Indian Territory were farms and pastures whose fences a horseman could not encompass "from sun to sun" and which were held by mixed bloods and adopted white citizens. Men of avaricious bent, they felt, had taken advantage of the system of land tenure to satisfy their own greed, and deprived the more reticent full blood of his just inheritance. Others argued that the more enterprising Indian created wealth for the community and thus contributed to progress and a higher standard of civilization, and that the poor Indian could defend his rights at the polls as his class was in the majority.

Strangely enough, neither the fullbloods nor the commercial farmers, around whom the heated discussion revolved, took active part in the controversy. Both seemed quite content with conditions as they were. The explanation of the problem lay not in the Indian land policy. This policy had but one objective, namely, to guarantee the rights of all tribal citizens to the benefits of the public domain. This it sought to do in the face of constant opposition from the citizens of surrounding states. Rather the explana-

[58] W. D. Crawford, "Oklahoma and Indian Territory," *New England Magazine*, XV (June, 1890), 456.

[59] Thirteenth Mohonk Indian Conference *Proceedings*, *Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners*, 1895, 73.

[60] *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1892, 248.

tion lay in the inherent differences between the economic philosophy of the Indian and the white man, and, even more, in the landhunger of the American pioneer farmer.

The public domain was the frontier of Indian Territory. It offered the possibilities of economic expansion and provided the Indians with many of their wants. The rich grass lands were vital to their grazing industry. While the Five Tribes were aware of their dependence upon the unoccupied lands, they often permitted their leasing, either for the purpose of easy money or as the only means of stemming the steady pressure of the whites. With the loss of Indian control over the public domain and the allotment of land in severalty at the turn of the century, the communal land system disappeared. The old agricultural economy of Indian Territory was forced to yield to progress, and to the American system of private ownership.

THE ROUND-UP OF 1883: A RECOLLECTION

By Ralph H. Records

The round-up of 1883 was a notable one. It ended riding the open range for cowhands of the Cherokee Outlet and of southern Kansas. For, in 1882, the cattlemen of the Strip had begun fencing their ranges, and now they wanted their round-up representatives to comb Indian Territory from its northern border to Washita River and as far east as Chisholm trail.[1] And it lasted three months.

In their annual March meeting at Caldwell, the members of the Cherokee Livestock Association appointed a round-up captain and authorized him to set the date for the round-up and arrange an itinerary for the wagon outfits to follow. The manager of such an enterprise must be an experienced cattleman. More often than not, the men who actually owned herds of cattle knew less about caring for them than did their seasoned foremen. Abner Wilson, Major Drumm's foreman in the eighties, was known all over the Strip. He had managed the spring round-up of 1880 so successfully that the Southwestern Cattlemen's Association in their meeting of 1881 voted to give him a hundred dollar saddle.[2] Wilson as round-up captain had watched the range cattle shed their winter hair until the brands showed through. Then he knew it would be time to grease wagons, arrange bows and sheets, get rope, buy grain for the teams, and lay

[1] Previous articles on ranch life in the Indian Territory by Professor Ralph H. Records, Department of History in the University of Oklahoma, that have appeared in *The Chronicles* are "Range Riding in Oklahoma," XX (June, 1942), No. 2, pp. 159-71; and "Wild Life on the T-5 and Spade Ranches," XXI (September, 1943), No. 3, pp. 280-99.

Additional articles and references by other writers can be found in the following issues of *Chronicles of Oklahoma*: "Reminiscences of a Range Rider" by James C. Henderson, Vol. III, No. 4, pp. 253-88; "The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association," Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 58-78, and "Ranching on the Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation," Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 35-59, by Edward Everett Dale; "The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet" by Joe B. Milam, Vol. IX, No. 3, pp. 268-86, with Map of the Cherokee Strip and early ranch locations; "Reminiscences of Charles F. Colcord," Vol. XII, No. 1, pp. 5-18; "The Two Cattle Trails" by H. S. Tennant, Vol. XIV, No. 1, pp. 84-122; "When the Territory Was Young" by T. E. Beck, Vol. XIV, No. 3, pp. 360-64; book review by Dan W. Peery, on *The Cherokee Strip* by George Rainey, Vol. XIV, No. 4, pp. 118-20; book review by Morris L. Wardell, on *A Rider in the Cherokee Strip* by Evan G. Barnard, edited by Edward Everett Dale (Boston, 1936), Vol. XIV, No. 4, pp. 507-08; and, also, mention of the buffalo hide, presented by the Cherokee Cowpunchers Association with the names of five hundred members, now in the museum of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Vol. 13, No. 4, p. 492.—Ed.

[2] Cowhands of the Strip and southern Kansas contributed the money. Mr. A. W. Rumsey of Old Kiowa ordered the saddle from Wyeth Hardware and Harness Company, St. Joseph, Mo. It had a silver horn, silver buckles, and was hand carved. It was on display at Rumsey's for several weeks.—Letter, A. B. Rumsey, Kiowa, Kansas, to R. H. R., May 8, 1944.

in a supply of coffee, flour, salt, dried fruit, and other essentials for the cowhands. Wilson had to estimate how long it would take to notify the ranch foremen. They could be reached by mail, but the names of all foremen and their post office addresses appeared in the Association brand book.[3] There were times when a mail carrier called at some of the cow camps, operating from Kiowa, Kansas.[4] Wilson also prepared a diagram showing when each ranch representative would get going and he gave the names of those who would send wagon outfits. He advised foremen who were not sending wagons, what wagon their representative should join, and where, on a given day.

Just as the cattleman depends on his foreman, so the foreman must know which cowhand is most competent to attend the spring round-up. The round-up representative must have perfect eyesight, be quick at recognizing brands and marks, know how to handle horses and take care of them under unusual circumstances, be able to ride a horse swimming a swollen stream, be familiar with all the traits of his horses—knowing which ones are sure-footed, which ones are good cutting horses, or good roping horses, and which one would make a good packhorse. This cowhand knows that no two cows are alike in disposition, and he will not permit a rustler or any one else to make off with a cow whose brand appears in the brand book, even though she be missing from home range two years or more. The competent cowhand does not complain about what he has to eat, when matters can not be helped by complaining, and he performs his duties, faithfully, cheerfully, and well. And this cowhand—the pick of the men on the home range—should be conversant with the lingo of the range, its lore, and cow country custom.

So during the first week of April, 1883, Foreman Sam Fling of the Spade ranch, after a personal conference with Drumm's man Wilson, told L. S. Records he would represent the Spade ranch and that his friend "Texas Dave" Thomas would represent Drumm's outfit.[5] They were told to meet at a certain spot on the Texas trail and join the Comanche Pool wagon.[6] These two cowhands had five saddle horses apiece and their bed rolls strapped behind their saddles. When they met on the trail, a fine mist was falling but

[3] The Southwestern Brand Book for the round-up of 1883 was printed by two Medicine Lodge newspaper presses, the *Cresset* and the *Index*, and contained the marks and brands of 239 cattle and horse raisers of southwestern Kansas, Indian Territory, Panhandle of Texas.

[4] Charles King, Kiowa, Kansas, once carried mail in a one-horse cart to the Spade and other ranches for a monthly fee.

[5] Thomas removed to Montana, continuing in the cattle business, after the Strip was cleared of cattle. Interview, R. H. R. with Roy Streeter, Kiowa, Kansas, June 27, 1937.

[6] The Comanche Pool headquarters were called Evansville, on Salt Fork. In 1881, there were fifteen members of the Pool and 26,000 head of cattle—*Hennessey Clipper*, April 24, 1941.

the wagon was not in sight. So they wrapped their two rolls of bedding inside a water-proof sheet and placed the pack on one of the other horses. They then drove eight horses down the trail, making good time.

Soon they overtook a wagon, equipped with excellent bows and sheet, belonging to a Barber County cattleman, and Lee Bradley of Medicine Lodge was in charge. Bradley stopped and let them throw their bedding inside his wagon under the sheet. Several other Barber men ahead of the wagon drove a fairly large bunch of saddle horses. In keeping with cow country custom at least two of the men rode in front of the horses, the other riders following. Thomas and Records threw their extra mounts into the Barber herd, making a sizeable herd of horses.

Thomas then rode ahead of the wagon, looking after the saddle horses, but Bradley and Records rode behind the wagon while another Barber man sat in the driver's seat. Soon the two riders behind the wagon heard a turkey gobbling in a brushy hollow near the trail.

Said Records, "Lee, let's go over and get that turkey."

Bradley replied, "Oh, it would be useless. Let him go."

The insistent Spade cowhand replied, "If we work it right, we can have turkey for supper."

When Bradley recalled how roast turkey tasted, he grew interested. The men rode to the opposite side of the turkey, and Bradley fired a shot from his six-shooter as the turkey flew. The bird alighted in the trail, and Records told Bradley how to catch him without shooting him: keep him on the trail, keep him trotting, and watch for his wings to droop. The turkey overtook the moving wagon, but by now his wings were dragging on the ground. The bewildered bird, seeing the strange object in front of him, tried to turn back on the trail, and then tried to turn out of the trail. But those two old cutting horses kept that bird in his place until he was too tired to fly. Bradley yelled to the cook. He poked his head from behind the wagon sheet.

Records said, "Come and get your turkey for supper."

The cook jumped out, gathered the wobbly bird into his arms, and asked, "Where did you get him?"

The cowhands would not tell, but the Spade rider warned the cook to tie the turkey's legs carefully if he wanted to eat him for supper.

As night approached, the wagon master selected high ground east of Turkey Creek near the present site of Hennessey, Oklahoma.

The trail was west of this stream. The Barber men feared a rise in the stream would cut them off from the trail crossing on the Cimarron south of the site of the present Dover, Oklahoma. Recalling the supper many years later, Records said, "We ate all that turkey before we left camp."

Early next forenoon, the Barber wagon stopped in front of John Chapin's general merchandise store on Red Fork ranch, where Dover now stands. Records and Chapin were well acquainted. They rode to the stage crossing on the Cimarron to see how high the river was; Chapin had said it was booming. Records recalled that it "was awfully high." Crossing that river with a team and loaded wagon was out of the question. This cowhand told the Barber men that Chapin would let them use the stage company's boat if they would find two men who could row it across the river.[7] There were two oars and space for two rowers. Records went on to say, "I pretended that we had two men to operate the boat."

But the only man who could row a boat under such conditions was Ad Pardee of the Barber outfit, who was a master oarsman. He was not a product of this dry western country, for he had grown to manhood in the East. Pardee did not once suspect that he would be the whole crew! Records got the key and unlocked the padlock on the boat chain; Pardee eased the boat to a spot up-stream from the stage crossing and prepared to load it with bedding and supplies taken from the wagon.

As the two cowhands loaded the boat, seven or eight Cheyenne Indian boys jumped out of a brand new farm wagon on the south bank of the river and swam across. Some of the boys were nearly full grown and spoke good English. A middle aged German-American owned the wagon and team and was driving the boys to Caldwell, Kansas, where they expected to entrain for the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Indian school.

The Indian spokesman for the boys asked Records for permission to use the boat. He wanted to take his father and mother across. Pointing a finger at two persons sitting on the south bank he said, "That's my father and mother. They want to cross and go with us to Caldwell."

Records replied, "I can't let you have the boat. But if you'll take our empty wagon across, I'll give you a dollar and a half in silver and we'll bring your father and mother when we come back with the boat." The young Indian was pleased.

Just as this brief parley between Records and the Cheyenne Indian youth ended, the German lashed his long-legged mule team

[7] The Southwest Stage Company operating from Caldwell to Fort Reno owned the boats, using them to exchange mail when the coaches could not cross streams at flood stage.

into the roaring Cimarron. The Barber County cowhands wondered if that man could be sane. Every eye was riveted on the man in the wagon. First one mule plunged out of sight and then the other. But the driver, standing stiff as a poker, held the team steady until they came within forty yards of the north bank. There, the water was deepest and swiftest. Suddenly both mules dropped out of sight, yet the driver knew they were still on the lines. Then their heads popped above water as they made a great effort to reach shore. In the struggle the wagon box was shaken loose from the running gear and started down stream. The driver let the lines go, and the team walked out upon the bank; the cowhands caught and tied them.

Records went on to say, "The old German hollored, 'Help! Help! I want help!' But that bunch of Indian boys just stood looking. I said, 'If you expect to get to Caldwell, go and get that fellow.' "

They rushed into the water and soon overtook the wagon box. Swimming alongside, the Indians turned it shore-ward and saved their driver's life.

Now the Barber wagon was ready to go south. The wagon bed was tied firmly to the running gear. The team was unharnessed and the whole Barber horse herd swam the river, part of the cowhands swimming their mounts in front of the herd, and others behind them. The Indian boys took the wagon across, and had as much fun doing it as the Barber cowhands had watching it.

Pardee was anxious to set the boat in motion, and Records climbed in. They rowed up stream in still water close to shore, to make allowance for the heavy current, so as to connect with the stage crossing on the south shore.

Recalling this incident Records said, "We had not gone far when Pardee asked, 'What is the matter with you?' He noticed that my oar missed water with one stroke and plunged toward the bottom with the next one!"

The Spade cowhand, now caught red handed, confessed, "Ad, I'll just tell you the truth: I never had an oar in my hands; but we've got to cross this river."

Pardee replied with some feeling, "If I had known that, I never would have gotten into this boat. But go ahead and do the best you can until we hit the current."

"Let me have your oar," said Pardee when the boat reached the current.

Continuing the account Records said, "He took both oars, and, leaning back as far as he could, rowed as fine as I ever saw a boat go. When we got through the current he said, 'Take the oar.' "

Soon the boat struck the south bank and the old Indian, grabbing the prow, helped pull it out of the water. As quick as the boat was unloaded, the cowhands motioned to the Indian and his squaw to get in. And Records asked the Indian to take the oar.

The old fellow shook his head vehemently; he would not touch it. So Pardee took both oars again and soon the Indian couple were getting out of the boat on the north bank, near the Carlisle-bound Indian lads.

These boys were waiting for their money. Records handed their leader a dollar and a half, and he and Pardee began filling the boat with the remainder of the cow outfit's bedding and supplies.

The two men were getting into the loaded boat when the old German driver came rushing up and said, "These boys want their money." Then he turned around and talked to them a moment. Addressing the cowhands more excitedly he said, "They say you never paid 'em."

The Spade cowhand replied heatedly, "You start right out of here or I'll build a smoke under you!"

The German driver whirled around and left without saying another word.[8]

After taking the second boat load of supplies across the river, Pardee chained and locked the boat and Records returned the key to Chapin. Then Ad remarked slyly, "Records, I believe you made some improvement. If you keep it up, you might learn to handle a boat after a while!"

They were soon swimming their horses across the river, where they reloaded the Barber County wagon and started for North Canadian River. Deer were plentiful, but the Cheyennes were not hunting, because the government was issuing them beeves. Pardee killed a large buck deer, near the stage crossing on the Canadian, and the whole outfit had venison for several meals.

Pardee's bag of this large buck excited young Jim McDonald, who had never been on a round-up. He said to Records, "Let's go and see if we can kill a deer."

The Spade cowhand replied, "I have not lost any deer, and I have a hunch that I'll have all the work my string of horses can do."

After that, McDonald rode forth alone. Continuing his story the old Spade man said, "After a while Jim came riding in with

[8] L. S. Records believed the driver encouraged the Indian boys to demand more money to remunerate himself for loss of his personal effects in the river, for loss of dignity, and for his narrow escape from drowning.

a most sorrowful look on his face. His horse was bleeding at the nose, and he wanted to know how he could stop it."

McDonald was chasing deer through timber when a small dead limb struck deep into the horse's nostril and broke off. The rider dismounted, pulled the limb out, but got a terrible scare when blood began flowing. Jim had other reasons for feeling distressed. If this horse bled to death, he would have to pay for it and he might lose his job. It was a gentle company horse, and McDonald thought a great deal of it.

Records, seeing that the wound was hard to reach, said, "If I had a hot iron, I might be able to cauterize it."

Like a drowning man reaching for a life line McDonald said, "I have an iron stake pin about eighteen inches long."[9] He built a fire, heated the pin until it was red, and stuck it up the horse's nostril. "I suppose he hit the right spot, for the wound stopped bleeding," said the Spade man in conclusion.

The Barber men pulled up to the North Canadian and found the river running over its banks, and the Comanche Pool wagon was there. Apparently this outfit had crossed the Cimarron before it reached flood stage. Tom Pettijohn was in charge of the Comanche wagon; Tom Doyle and Jim Wilson were also there. Noah Mills, Bill Parker, and Tip McCracken, representatives of other ranches in the Outlet, had joined the Pool wagon when it left headquarters on Salt Fork.[10]

The Comanche Pool outfit were making a log raft to put their wagon on. When it was finished Pettijohn said, "We've got to stretch a rope across from a tree on this bank to one on the other bank."

Immediately someone asked how he was going to do that. He replied that he would swim the torrent, holding one end of the rope in his teeth, providing he could find a nimble fellow who would hold the coiled rope and release it gently by degrees as the swimmer made his way across stream. Pettijohn, after looking the two outfits over, selected the light quick-moving Spade representative. "I want you to take the rope and play it out to me," he said.

Records replied, "All right, I'll do the best I can. I want to cross that river myself."

Pettijohn, like Pardee with the boat on the Cimarron, preferred to go up stream to make certain that he would reach shore opposite

[9] No experienced cowhand would carry these dangerous iron stakes. He used hobble rope instead. Usually the ground was too hard and dry to drive stakes.

[10] Wilson was a small independent cattleman in Barber County. Doyle's connection is unknown to the writer.

the raft. The current carried Pettijohn with it, but the Spade cowhand kept up with him, unrolling the rope as he shifted until the swimmer reached shore. Then Pettijohn tied his end of the rope to a tree, and the other end was made fast to a tree near the raft. An additional rope tied the raft to the main rope.

Only the wagon boxes were placed on the raft, but one at a time. Noah Mills, getting into the Comanche wagon box as ballast, kept shifting his position in the box to keep the raft from dipping water, and did the ferrying by pulling on the rope. The Barber men then placed their wagon box, filled with their supplies, on the raft and ferried it across.

The running gears of the wagons were pulled across by horses, the home ends of the ropes being fastened to saddle horns, and the other ends to the wagon tongues. But the Comanche men had neglected to tie down their wooden bolsters on their wagon gear. As a result, the front bolster and king bolt were swept away, when the wagon surfaced near the south bank. The Barber men, seeing this accident, took pains to fasten their bolsters.

Records remarked that he did not know until then that common cowpunchers could be such good wagon makers. "Yet the Comanche Pool wagon carried more tools than I have ever seen in a cow outfit," he added. They felled a solid young tree, planed it down, bored a hole through it to receive the king bolt, and shaped the remainder of the tree into a bolster and standards.

Now that the wagons and teams, even the saddles, were all on the south bank of North Canadian, Bill Parker and Laban Records were left on the north bank with all the saddle horses of both outfits. The river bank was so steep, the horses were afraid to step off into the water. So the men fastened a number of ropes end to end, forming a chute, and forced the horses into the water. Of course, all these horses could swim. But Little Dog, a Kingsbury and Dunson horse,[11] brought up the trail in the spring of 1880, was a queer fellow. He always settled to the bottom to see how deep the water was before swimming. Records knew all about this trait, but in the rush of getting a mount and starting the herd he jumped on Little Dog's bare back and glided gently into the water. Said Records, "Little Dog sank to the bottom and left me ten feet above, waiting for him to come up!" But the cowhand clung to the rope—the horse had no bridle on. Soon the horse "came up and swam as pretty as a duck."

This water show appealed to Parker, whose horse was several lengths ahead of Little Dog. Parker slid off behind his horse, grabbing him by the tail and holding the coil of his rope in his

[11] Kingsbury and Dunson, of Texas, sold many horses to cattlemen in the Strip and southwestern Kansas.

left hand. Then he let go of the horse's tail and trailed at the end of the rope. Waving his right arm high in the air, his quirt dangling from the wrist, Parker whooped like a savage Indian.

When L. S. Records made shore a huge fire was burning, and his old friend Tip McCracken sat on a log nearby. They had ridden the line together on the Spade ranch in 1880. McCracken was now Barbecue Campbell's ranch foreman.[12] Cattle rustlers soon became the subject of conversation. McCracken related that these fellows, after hearing of this great clean-up round-up, warned the Strip men not to cut out any "burnt" cattle.[13] McCracken said the rustlers had branded a number of stray cattle during the previous winter, and he saw a number of cattle with Campbell's brand on them. "We were more determined," now that they had made their threats, "to cut out of their herd everything we could claim," Records added.

Shortly before the Barber and Comanche outfits broke camp, a Texas cowman accompanied by his cowhands rode into camp, looking for some men who knew how to pilot his herd of full-fed beeves across the Canadian. He added that none of his men could swim a horse and keep a herd of longhorns swimming and moving in the right direction at the same time.

The Spade cowhand commented bluntly, "You must have a dickens of an outfit; all they need is a good firing."

This caustic statement caused one of the Texas riders to say he would swim his horse alongside the herd if his critic would tell him how to get into the river and on which side of the herd to ride. So the Spade cowhand atoned for his harsh comment by helping the Texas cowman and his drivers round up their herd and point them into the river. He suggested that he and the volunteer driver should swim their horses on the down-stream side of the herd at the point—the more difficult to do, for these men were to keep the cattle from turning down stream. The volunteer rider was also told to let his horse swim without interference. Other riders were to fall in behind and keep the whole herd pointed north. At about mid-stream this Texas driver, losing his head, jumped to his feet on his horse's back, then leaped over its head and swam for the north bank, reaching shore ahead of his horse.

Then Records looked back and saw that he was the only horseman in the stream and that the cattle on the trail end of the herd were crowding down stream to a huge tree whose large branches were partially submerged in water. It appeared that the herd was going to break in two at that tree and cause trouble. Luckily the

[12] B. H. Campbell's range was on Turkey Creek, Indian Territory. It contained 60,191 acres. Brand Book, 1883, p. 31; Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Part I (Wash. D. C., 1886), p. 308.

[13] Cattle rustlers burned over many brands, mutilating them beyond recognition.

first big longhorn reaching the tree hooked his horns on a limb, and the current rolled him into the tree on his back. He made such a noise, pawing the water and struggling for his life, that the cattle veered up stream again, and the whole herd made the crossing safely. The old fellow, caught in the limbs of the tree, slipped loose and followed them.

When this ordeal was over, the cowman said he could not swim a horse and had never crossed a stream like this one. He did not blame his drivers for not wanting to swim their horses. The Comanche men let the Texan use their raft and keep their rope in the cable across the river, providing he gave them an equal amount of rope. This was agreeable and both outfits broke camp.

The two wagon outfits from southern Kansas headed for South Canadian River, where they held their first round-up. "It was a regular rustlers' round-up," Records recalled, and there were about four thousand head of cattle of many marks and brands, making it very difficult to find strays. Yet the Strip men soon had a sizable herd of their own, which Bill Parker, Fine Ewing's ranch representative, and one or two others, were holding at some distance from the rustlers' herd. Tip McCracken, Ad Pardee, L. S. Records, and a number of other cowhands from the Strip were riding through the rustlers' round-up herd, looking for Strip cattle. In a moment Records spotted two four-year-old beeves with Fine Ewing's brand and ear marks on them. Just then this cowhand saw five of the rustlers bunched on the outside, between their herd and the Strip cut. They heard what Parker and Records said.

"Bill," said Records, "here are two of Fine's beeves."

"All right, I'll help you get 'em out," Parker replied.

As the two men started these beeves toward the Strip cut the rustlers yelled, "Hold on there you can't take them out of the herd!"

Parker drew his Winchester, and Records his six-shooter. McCracken and other Strip men, on the farther side of the big herd, rode at break-neck speed to assist the two men. McCracken was a fearsome-looking fellow at that moment. Even his old friend Records had never seen him so heavily armed, "He carried a Winchester, a six-shooter, and a dirk knife in his belt!" the Spade cowhand added. The rustlers sat glued to their horses, saying nothing as the two beeves were pushed into the Strip cut.

Parker and Records then rode back, and Records was surprised to find that Andy Puckett was with the rustlers.[14] Addressing this man he said, "Puckett, I'll show you why we were so cocksure about these steers." Then Records opened his brand book to page 15, showing F. Y. Ewing's brand UIN on the left side of all grown

[14] See Evan Barnard, *A Rider of the Cherokee Strip*, (Houghton, Miflin Co., Boston, 1936), pp. 73, 86-88, 89, for mention of Puckett.

cattle on his Driftwood range, and UN on both sides of his Texas cattle.[15] Pointing to the brand on the left shoulder of Bill Parker's horse Records asked, "Are you claiming horses, too? We have five of them with Ewing's brand on their shoulder. What have you fellows to show for your claim?"

Puckett replied, "We have no claim we can show on the beeves; but we have orders to hold all UN four-year-olds."

Parker, Ewing's man, said he was going to keep these steers. And he rode away. Soon all the participants were busy working the herds, and the Strip men spent three or four days along South Canadian.

A day or so later, Puckett hailed Records, when no one else was in sight, and asked him what he thought of Bill Parker's ideas, if he was usually correct. The Strip man told him that Parker was an experienced cowhand who had worked several years for Ewing. Then he wanted to know if Tip McCracken was a bad man, and how long Records had known him. The Strip man replied that McCracken had come up the Texas trail in 1878, that he met him in 1879, rode the line with him on the Spade ranch in 1880, and now McCracken was Barbecue Campbell's foreman and round-up representative for 1883. Records warned Puckett that McCracken was hunting Barbecue Campbell's cattle and would take them whether they had winter brands or not. And he ended this talk with Puckett by saying, "We'll stand by McCracken in whatever he says."[16]

Next day, after Puckett and the Spade man had conferred, Parker rode around the Strip cut to where Records was working and said, "Well, I've been making a fool of myself again."

Records quickly remarked, "Well that's natural, Bill, but what's the news?"

Parker replied dolefully, "Fine Ewing sold all his three-year-old steers last fall to a fellow who had a Government contract to issue beef to the Indians at Fort Reno. That would make them steers four years old this spring, and the steers must be theirs!"

"Bill, why in the dickens didn't you think of that before? You might have got both of us badly spanked. . . ."

Parker replied, "Oh, I forgot all about it."

"Well," said Records, "I'll see Puckett and tell him about it."

Records did so, and Puckett promised to come in person. But he never came. So when the Strip round-up outfits broke camp

[15] Ewing's postoffice was Kiowa.

[16] Verification of McCracken's connections with various cattlemen was furnished by Mrs. Anna McCracken, Medicine Lodge, Kans., in a letter to R. H. R., July 18, 1937.

on South Canadian, Parker and Records cut the two steers back into Puckett's herd.

Now the Barber and Comanche wagon outfits—accompanied by Tip McCracken, Bill Parker, Dave Thomas and others—started up South Canadian. Noah Mills and Laban Records transferred to the 4D wagon and headed south for the Caddo Indian reservation on Washita River.[17] The Strip cowhands were greatly interested in observing how Caddo Indians lived and dressed. Said Records, "Most of the men wore plug hats, white men's pants, gaudy shirts, beads and ornaments around their necks and in their ears." He also noted that a majority of these people lived in log houses—all residences were facing south—but that a few had nice-looking frame houses. And the Caddoes seemed to be a clean people, the cowhand crediting the squaws with this cleanliness. The earth around each residence was cleaned of all vegetation a rod in extent. Each day, if dry weather prevailed, a squaw sprinkled this barren ground with water and then tamped it with a wooden maul.[18] As a result, there was no dust in these houses, and the soil did not erode.

The observing cowhand noted that the Caddoes had small corn fields but he did not learn how they planted seed corn or tended a growing crop. One morning he watched an Indian grinding this white soft-kerneled corn, using a wooden mortar and a wooden pestle. The mortar, a short log stood on end, was actually a hewed-out basin, in which the corn was poured; and the pestle, made of close-grained wood, usually four inches in diameter and two feet in length, ground the corn into fine meal, resembling flour. For this reason, the Strip cowhands called the Caddoes' corn "flour corn." Records said fine bread was made from this meal; he tasted it. He also noticed that a neat fitting wooden cover, made of native wood, kept the mortar free of rain and dirt.

Of course, this cowhand would be interested in the Caddoes' livestock. Both horses and cattle were numerous on this reservation, but there were no individual brands. There was one tribal brand which the Caddoes called "T on a stool." But the Spade man did not see hogs or chickens.

The Strip men spent several arduous days on this reservation—for it rained nearly every day or night—swimming their horses across swollen Washita River, Sugar Creek, Cobb Creek, and other streams, looking for cattle. Continuing his account Records said, "When the clouds broke and the sun shone, we rolled our clothes in our slickers and rode in our under-clothing."

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[17] The 4D wagon belonged to E. M. Flood whose range was on Red Rock and Black Bear creeks Cherokee Strip, I. T.—Brand Book, 1883, p. 49, P. O. Hunnewell.

[18] The maul, hewed from a log, was four feet long; it was squared at the bottom and tapered to a hand hold at the top.

By nightfall of the second day, the Strip men had more than a score of cattle in their cut. That night they put these cows in an Indian corral, and spread their bedding inside a new log house. Records placed his saddle in an old abandoned lodge, the inclosed building in front of the new house. It was dark, a storm was approaching when two young Indian men entered the log house, saying it was their property and they would spend the night there. They lay on the bare floor and shortly seemed to be asleep. Then a hurricane struck with terrifying fury, scaring the two Caddoes. "They screamed and howled, throwing themselves in all sorts of shapes, and finally dashed out the door," Records recalled. They did not return.

Next morning the cowhands stepped outside and noted the storm's toll of destruction. Several large trees were uprooted, many had their tops broken, and the Indian lodge had collapsed upon Records' saddle. He worked hard, removing the entire roof, before he could reach his saddle. "I decided I would take my chances in the open," the cowhand added ruefully.

The Strip men had a new camp after this day's work. Next morning they scattered as usual, Records going southeast. Returning toward camp later in the forenoon he met George Dean with thirty head of cattle. Dean was employed on a Washita ranch. The Spade man rode through Dean's cut and found a cow with a Strip brand, which he verified with his brand book. Dean knew the brand was that of a Strip cattleman; but he objected to Records taking the animal because two Strip cowhands were present and did not protest when he took the cow into his cut. Records said he would have to take her. "I cut her out and started back. She was wild and made a terrible run."

The cow and the old cutting horse raced north. Approaching a circular grove of large trees, the cow suddenly veered toward it, causing the cowhand to think she was trying to turn back. Yelling and pounding his chaps, the rider dashed through the timber to head her off. "I rode into a Caddo Indian camp meeting, in a nicely arranged arbor, and a missionary was addressing them," the astonished cowboy said. And he rode out of the grove even more quickly than he came.

Now that the cow was running in the right direction, the cowhand looked back to the left of the grove to see what had frightened her. "I saw an Indian man and woman. She was fat and wore gaudy clothes—had a red and yellow shawl about her head and shoulders. He was dressed in black and wore a stovepipe hat. I could not tell whether it was one or two joints high. I thought the cow showed good judgment in being frightened!"

It was near noon-day when Laban and his fast-running cow caught up with the Strip cut. Noah Mills was the only cowhand present. They had not gone far when they passed an Osage Indian party unsaddling their horses. The men were all wearing blankets. The Spade representative, stopping to visit with them a while, learned that they were going to visit Cheyenne Indians. By using some Osage words, a few of the Indians got the idea that the cowhand might be an Osage. Several left their horses and came running.

When the Strip cut overtook the wagon, all the cowhands stopped and had dinner. Then Noah Mills had some fun with L. S. Records. Addressing the group he said, "You ought'a heard this fellow gabbling to some of his relatives—old blanket Indians! It was the happiest meeting I've seen in a long time."

Soon the wagon was headed north, following the Strip cut. As the afternoon wore on rain began falling again. That night the men were supposed to take turns standing night guard. Finishing night herd alone at midnight, Records found that every suitable place to spread a blanket was occupied by a sleeping cowhand. Rain was falling in a gentle downpour. Since he knew his slicker and chaps were of excellent quality and that his Stetson hat would shield his face, the tired Spade man lay in the mud and went to sleep. "In the morning my right shoulder felt as if it was dead," he recalled.

All that day the Strip outfit moved north. At camp that night, the Spade representative told the fellows he would not night-herd, for he had been doing more than his share, and he was going to sleep late. He did so. Next morning Noah Mills' voice waked him. "Who is that lying there asleep after sunup?" he asked the fellow who had bunked with Mills the night before.[19]

The late sleeper, opening his eyes, saw dew drops sparkling in the sunlight, and grass blades were fairly bent to earth by them. "It is the heaviest dew I have ever seen," thought he.

Then Mills said, "Let's get him by the feet and drag him around in that dew."

The other fellow said, "All right, let's go and get him."

The Spade cowhand, jumping to his feet and holding his old forty-five in his hand, said, "You'll never get me. I like fun but there's no fun in that."

Both fellows stopped. But Mills said, "He won't shoot; come on, let's go." They started toward the Spade man again.

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[19] Invariably cowhands doubled beds and slept by twos.

Continuing his account Records said, "I fired into the ground in front of them, peppering their faces with gravel. I knew this would make them reconsider what they were doing."

Reflecting an instant Mills remarked, "Oh, come on, he won't kill us."

The other fellow replied, "I don't know what he'd do, but I'd kill a fellow before I'd let him drag me around in that dew and sand." He turned away and went to his bunk.

"Well," commented Mills as he began putting on his clothes, "I guess that's about right."

But the Spade cowhand recalled the breakfast that followed. The cook called the men and told them that, with the exception of coffee, there would not be enough grub for all. He counted men, he counted biscuits. "Let's do this on the square," the cook said. "Bring your tin plates here and I'll ration the food out to you." He laid one whole biscuit and a half of one and a slice of bacon on each plate. Then he said, "Help yourselves to coffee."

One of the cowhands in this outfit, who worked for a ranch on Deer Creek near Arbuckle trail, said he would show the wagon master to his camp, where flour and bacon could be gotten, and it would not take more than a half day's travel. So the wagon and the guide left camp first, the cattle and horses following. In an hour or so, the cow outfit lost the wagon trail when rain began falling again. But the cattle did not suffer from heat. Yet the horses were slipping and dropping to their knees on the sandstone, which tended to make them lame. The men shifted their course northeast to South Canadian River, and, crossing to the north side, found traveling easier.

To escape this sandstone area, the herd had traveled many miles out of their way. So when they started west up the Canadian they were a day's travel behind the wagon. The wagon had reached its destination early that afternoon. Noon came and passed, but the men had nothing to eat.

Shortly before nightfall a cow bearing Milt Bennett's brand broke out of the cut and started back.[20] She had been in this country so long she did not want to leave it. Two young inexperienced cowhands tried to head her off. But, seeing that the fellows did not know what they were doing, she charged and bluffed them.

The Spade cowhand rode back to them.

One of them said, "You'd better keep away from her; she'll gore your horse."

[20] The Brand Book of 1883 carries no reference to Bennett.

Seeing the Spade man's horse, she charged, and he turned his horse broadside, pulling out his six-shooter. "When she got within ten steps, I put a forty-five bullet where I thought it would do the most good!"

One of the chaps yelled excitedly, "Why, you have killed her."

"It looks that way to me!" Records commented casually.

The herd and hungry cowhands did not stop. Records had only a small pearl-handle knife, used to trim his finger nails. He thought it would be too delicate to skin a beef with. Learning that neither of the young fellows had a knife, he asked them to overtake the men with the herd and ask if one of them had a livestock knife. They reported, "There is not a knife in the bunch."

So the cowhand, using his manicure knife, peeled off the hide from the hock joint to the hip bone, and, cutting out several chunks of round steak, filled his saddle pockets with it. Then he filled the boys' slickers with meat. Overtaking the men with the herd the three said, "We're going to have round steak for supper!" And this sounded good to the hungry men. They had given up hopes of finding the wagon and Deer Creek camp, for night had fallen.

For a campsite the outfit stopped at a cottonwood tree, partially burned by a prairie fire and broken in two ten or twelve feet above ground. It was a good place to build a fire. Everybody asked at once, "Who has matches?"

There was not a match in the crowd. Then one man thought of the heavy coat he had on under his slicker. He borrowed the pen knife, split the lining of his coat and took out a quantity of lint. Others extracted dry fiber from beneath the bark of the tree, and, by firing a six-shooter into the tinder, soon had a roaring fire in the cottonwood stump. All hands gathered around the fire roasting beef and eating it without salt. And there was no grousing. The men slept on the dead tree limbs, for their bedding had gone with the wagon.

At daybreak Jim Hudson, John Eaton and L. S. Records got out and tried to roast more beef; but there was not enough dry wood left to make a suitable fire. So these men ate raw meat; the others could not bear the smell of it, much less eat it.

The majority of men who broke camp this time wished they had never gone on the round-up. Only one man knew where Arbuckle trail crossed South Canadian, and he said a tall sharp butte marked the spot. There they would recross the river and proceed up Deer Creek to camp. The butte was too far away, to be seen.

Presently the men saw a curl of smoke in timber to the right. Records said he would investigate. He found a tepee and a squaw

standing at the entrance. Using sign language, he asked if she had food for a group of hungry men. She shook her head. He asked if white men lived near-by. Again she shook her head. Looking into the timber, this cowhand saw an Indian with a rifle in his hand. He believed the Indian had walked to the timber when he saw white men approaching.

Hudson, Eaton, and Records were having "an awful time keeping our cow outfit together." Said the latter. "Seven or eight of the fellows wanted to ride to Fort Reno, fifty miles away." As complaints increased and tempers got out of hand the three seasoned cowhands told the others to go. Since some of the cows had calves the Spade man said, "We can milk cows, eat land terrapins, and get along fine without you!"

Just then several men saw the butte and what a change came over them. "They even began to help us drive cattle!" said Records.

When the men reached the trail, they stopped the herd near good grass and water. Being trail-weary they would stay there seven to eight hours. Then Eaton and Records changed to new mounts, Eaton taking all the loose saddle horses, while Records remained a few moments with Noah Mills observing the herd.

Seeing that the cattle had no desire to roam, these two cowhands started down the Arbuckle trail toward the river crossing. Records' mount was just spoiling to run; he wanted to overtake the horse herd. Jumping stiff-legged into a deep pool, "he kicked water all over me," said the cowhand, "and made me mad. I turned him loose. Soon we began passing the other fellows, slouched in their saddles, as if they were suffering all sorts of misery." Overtaking John Eaton and two other men with the saddle horses, the Spade man pounded his chaps and yelled, stampeding the whole herd.

Eaton called to the other fellows, "Come on boys, he'll eat everything in camp before we get there!" Then these fellows, seven or eight in number, came like a whirlwind up Deer Creek.

Seeing that Records had not spotted camp, and was about to pass it because he was riding so fast, Eaton yelled, "Throw 'em off the trail. Them fellows will beat us to grub yet!"

Quick as a flash, it was done. Seeing a log cabin, the Spade man was on the ground running toward the door with the bridle rein caught in the crook of his arm. "Looking in," said he, "I saw a pile of biscuits and a platter of bacon. I rushed in, helped myself, and started eating." Then the hungry cowhand turned to see who was there. "Five strangers sat on boxes and stools, grinning at me," recalled the embarrassed cowhand.

Then Eaton came to the door and said, "Say, fellers, he don't know much to begin with, and, when he gets hungry, he ain't got a lick of sense!"

They all laughed. Then the ranch owner invited Eaton to come in and help himself.

Records was taking his second helping, when two other range riders walked in. One of them had stayed all night with Records at his Skeleton camp in the Strip a year before. He said, "You fed me good then and I'm glad to see you help yourself now."

As the unbidden guest finished eating, he saw his own—the 4D—wagon parked behind the cabin. But all the Strip men had eaten, and there was food to spare. So the Spade man lay under the wagon and slept a while. The sun was out again, and it was hot. Eaton was busy working out a deal with the cow outfit quartered in the log cabin. Then he waked the Spade cowhand, told him to eat some of the Strip cook's dinner, and Eaton would tell him about this deal.

This was the story. Eaton had "swiped a red yearling steer" several days before, and he was afraid some one would claim it before he could get it into the Strip. Now, since Records had already killed a cow and passed steak around and since Eaton did not care to have all these Strip men knowing what he had done, Eaton suggested that his trusted friend from the Spade ranch take Noah Mills, and the cook, and the wagon to the Strip herd near Arbuckle trail and butcher the yearling and dress it. Eaton would stay in camp with the saddle horses until the Deer Creek ranch wagon got back to headquarters. Just as soon as this wagon came in, he would tell the driver to drive it out to the Strip herd and trade some of their flour and salt for part of the beef of Eaton's yearling.

As the Strip wagon pulled out of Deer Creek camp, Eaton admonished the cook to see that the animal's kidneys were salted and roasted: "You'll find they're as good as any bread you ever ate."[21] And this Strip outfit had been without bread for some time. It might happen again before the round-up ended.

Records shot the steer; Mills and the cook helped him dress it. But Eaton and the other wagon had not arrived. The Spade man told Mills some one should ride back to a hill near the trail and help them find the Strip cut.

"Get on my horse," Mills said to the cook.

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[21] It was the opinion of L. S. Records that Eaton was the ablest cowhand he ever met. He had grit and determination. Yet his company furnished him with horses of poor quality. "They were rough old pelters," said the Spade man.

"Which is your horse?" the cook asked.

"There he is," replied Mills, pointing at Records' dun horse. The cook climbed on the horse.

The Spade man said, "Don't you start off with that horse." The cook hesitated, then slid off when the owner of the dun horse reached toward his holster.

Then the cook mounted Mills' bay horse and rode off. "Noah," said the Spade cowhand, "do you ever expect to see your horse again?"

"Why?" he asked.

Records explained, "He's just a transient here without a job, looking for a chance to get out of the country. Now he has a good outfit to go with."

"My gracious," said Mills, "I never thought of that!" He ran to the top of that sandhill and stood looking. A moment later he yelled, "Here they come!" The other wagon and Eaton and all the saddle horses met the mounted cook just before he reached the trail, and they brought him back with them. Mills recovered his bay horse; but he had learned some of the ways of the cow country.

The cowman from Deer Creek, just off Arbuckle trail, got a quarter of fresh beef to serve his cowhands at the log cabin; and the Strip's 4D wagon got a generous helping of flour and salt. The Strip camp that night was where the beef was butchered.

Next morning they headed north on Arbuckle trail. They had heard that White Bead, a Caddo Indian, had several hundred cattle on a ranch up the trail, but that no one had tried to work this herd for strays. Later in the day the Strip men saw this Indian mounted, on a knoll, holding a buffalo gun, and his herd grazing near-by. The young Strip men passed on. The Spade man called to them, "Why don't you go in?"

"It is dangerous," they replied, "to go in there. He doesn't allow anybody to cut his herd."

So the man on the dun horse rode in, telling the young fellows to watch the Indian to see that he did not turn that long gun around: and he made two round trips through the Indian's herd, just as he had done with all other herds. He came out near White Bead and saw that he wore full Indian regalia including an eagle feather stuck in his hair. Concluding his story about this misunderstood Indian, Records said, "I gave him a friendly salute, and he bowed in a very dignified manner."

The Spade representative was greatly interested in looking over the Mennonite mission farther up the trail: its two-story stone build-

ing, an Indian school, and Poll Angus cattle were a strange sight to the men who had been so long in an unsettled country.[22]

The Strip men spent their last night out at Fort Cantonement on North Canadian. Next morning the men began to separate, Mills and several others following the river northwest. "Eaton, Hudson, three other fellows, and I turned northeast to Cimarron River," Records pointed out. There Eaton and his outfit took Cantonement trail up Indian Creek. The Spade man caught one of his mounts and made a packhorse out of him, and crossed the large river, coming out near the mouth of Eagle Chief, with the Spade cattle and horses, "in a crowd to myself."

It was hot, the cattle were trail weary and hard to drive. The horses sensing they were getting close to home range walked faster. So the lone cowhand dropped the Spade cut near a big timber on the T-5, "arriving at Spade camp in time for supper."

Before Laban Records finished eating supper, Foreman Sam Fling told him that he and John Smith of Timberlake's were to throw in with Major Drumm's wagon to attend round-ups in Barber and Comanche counties, Kansas. Only four ranches from the Strip were represented: Frank Streeter, "Texas Dave" Thomas, John Smith, and Records made up the outfit.[23] Closing with simulated weariness in his voice Laban said, "I was gone another month and did not return to Spade ranch until the fourth of July. It was the longest round-up I ever attended, and I lay in the shade ten days."

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[22] U. S. Indian Agent D. B. Dyer, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, August 9, 1884, in his annual report speaks of the large brick school building used by the Mennonites for both Cheyenne and Arapaho children.—*Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for* 1884. p. 76.

[23] H. W. Timberlake's range was south of Salt Plains. Caldwell was the postoffice. Wicks, Corbin and Streeter were on Mule Creek and Driftwood, their postoffice being Kiowa. Drumm's range was at the mouth of the Medicine on Salt Fork. Kiowa was the postoffice address. Bates and Company, or Spade ranch, was south of Drumm on Sand Creek. Wellington was the postoffice, Bates residing there. Drumm was his own foreman until 1886 when he took up residence in K. C. Mo.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH COLLEGE IN OKLAHOMA

By Charles Evans

Education in America has proceeded to build from the top downward. After the periods of discovery, exploration, and settlement in America all the forces that had brought English civilization its higher values were projected into colonial life. While there were few Latin highschools and a sprinkling of grammar schools up and down the Eastern seaboard in even the middle of the 18th century, still there was a formidable influence in education in New England and the colonies to the south. The Puritan influence beginning with the appearance of the Mayflower was the dynamic current that seemingly while below the surface for more than a century and half, still it was the life stream shaping and directing the educational spirit of the colonies. So it was not unexpected when Englishmen who had received their education at Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh finally set up in Massachusetts in 1636 Harvard college, and Yale in Connecticut in 1698. To show that the same impulses were moving the English mind in the south, Virginians developed a center of learning and at Williamsburg, founded the William and Mary college in 1702.[1]

Such institutions as these waxed strong and forceful in a few decades and higher education with Latin courses highly accented set a high mark for the sons and daughters of the colonies. The common schools were, in their efforts and developments largely controlled by the universities.

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[1] Early American colleges founded through the influence of the churches, other than Harvard (1636) at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Yale (1700) at New Haven, Connecticut, include the following: Brown University (1764) at Providence, Rhode Island, first called Rhode Island College and established by the Baptist denomination as its first institution of higher learning; Dartmouth (1769) at Hanover, New Hampshire, by the Congregational Church; Mercer University (1833) at Macon, Georgia, first established at Penfield by the Baptists; Randolph-Macon College (1830) at Ashland, Virginia, first established at Boydton, Virginia, by the Methodist Episcopal Church and now a part of the "Randolph-Macon System of Colleges and Academies" which also includes Randolph-Macon College for Women (1893) at Lynchburg, Virginia; Transylvania University (1783) at Lexington, Kentucky, established by Legislative Act as Transylvania Seminary with influential Baptists serving on the Board and consolidated about 1865 with Kentucky University which had grown out of Bacon College that had been opened at Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1836, by the Disciples of Christ; Emory University at Emory Post Office, Georgia, established by Legislative Act of 1836 and opened by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837; Columbia University (1754) at New York City, first known as Kings College, its original charter providing religious influences yet noted for its non-sectarianism with the naming of ministers of five different denominations as ex-officio governors.—Ed.

The Puritan movement dominated by a strict interpretation and an almost fanatical faith in the Anglo-Saxon Bible gave form and fashion to the educational life of American education until the appearance of the free school movement in the 19th century. The whole school system of America as late as 1870 kept its eyes fastened upon the mark of making all learning religious. The McGuffey readers appearing in the 50's of the 19th century and exercising a pronounced influence in the training of youth in public schools for 40 years or more reveal this religious hold on the American mind.

As America grew richer, as states were added to the original thirteen and as educational ambitions widened, these ambitions took the form of increase in the church colleges. Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and all across the continent where men and women were aspiring for learning, such colleges as Transylvania, Oberlin, Knox, Randolph-Macon, and Mercer, and other such institutions were set up in great numbers. And in the foundations of everyone of these you found great reverence, allegiance and practical use of religion centered about the teaching of the Bible.

So in Oklahoma after the great run and even before the appearance of statehood in 1908 the first settlers true to the influence of their forefathers, set up religious institutions of higher learning. Of course, many of these had come into being through the missionary spirit of religion, and out of the Eastern colleges came missionaries to offer biblical training to the Indians. Examples of these can be found in the Female Seminary set up at Tahlequah, Armstrong Academy for the Choctaws, Bacone for the Creeks, Hargrove for the Chickasaws, and others like them.

With statehood the church college threw its unreserved and exalted purpose and aspirations into furnishing the youth of Oklahoma an opportunity to secure higher education centering around religious ideals. At Enid, the disciples of Christ developed Phillips University; at Shawnee, the Baptist offered a college that has grown into a tremendous power in this state. In Oklahoma City, the Methodists, directed an institution that is expanding into a Vanderbilt of the Southwest. While the Protestants were doing this, it must be said that the Catholic church was covering the educational field of higher learning with splendid schools.

But along with the church college there came territorial government and state-supported colleges and the University. At this point the stern red line of differentiation in growth, financial income and powers began to appear between the state-endowed institutions and the church college. No organization with a mere support of a few, based upon fidelity to a religious ideal can compete with another organization based upon the taxation of all the people within the confines of the state.

So as statehood grew stronger, richer, and larger, so did the six state teachers colleges, the A. & M. college and the University forming the apex of higher learning in Oklahoma become stronger, richer and larger; just in proportion did the church colleges become weaker, poorer and smaller.

This red line of demarcation was broadened and intensified by a disposition on the part of state laws granting privilege of certification to the state-endowed institutions of higher learning which were withheld or negatived in the church college. In 1916, a young man, a graduate of the four-year course in the Methodist University then at Guthrie, asking at the end of a summer term in one of the state Normal schools if he could secure a life diploma at the end of their term was told by the president he could not, but must take residence work for one full year according to the state laws. Here was a young man, and one of fine personality, asking for a privilege in the teaching world which had been granted to students of less powers and learning with two years less instruction in college work than he then possessed. Because he entered or preferred a church college and completed its four-year course securing an A.B. degree, he forfeited the powers of a certificate to teach and add to his life the values that come from securing needed financial income. In short, the church college student had to run four years in a course of higher learning while a student in the state-endowed colleges made a short cut of two years to reach the same certificate. No wonder that at that time, 1916, the church colleges of Oklahoma were low in enrollment, weak in finances, and had the appearance of folding up as many others of their kind had done.

In order to meet this situation a law was introduced in 1917 in the Oklahoma legislature giving to the church college, the same rights and privileges of certification as state-supported institutions possessed, provided they did equal work.

Strange to say, this bill was fought by the leaders of the state-supported colleges and university with but very few exceptions. This resistance toward the expansion, growth and rights of the church college seemed to stem from egotism, always manifested by the rich, the powerful and mighty toward the poor, the weak and the unfortunate. Those who were mapping out the campaign for securing equality of educational powers for the church college knew that they had an understanding mind and an earnest believer and advocate of the church college and its contribution to the body politic in the Governor of the state, Robert L. Williams.

The Bill of Rights for religious institutions in Oklahoma was drawn up by an able lawyer, Mr. D. I. Johnston of Oklahoma City, who was a trustee at that time, of Henry Kendall College, Tulsa. Governor Williams was approached and the bill and intent of those

who had it in hand were placed before him. He heartily indorsed the movement and so when the legislature in 1917 met, Glen Condon, Representative from Tulsa together with John Rogers also from Tulsa, Tom Waldrep of Shawnee, and J. B. Campbell of Garfield County, introduced the measure. These legislators had little difficulty in having it pass the House but its passage seemed to arouse certain forces of education in the state-supported colleges and through Representatives and Senators close to them they moved down upon the measure and it drifted into a silence akin to death. Nothing more was heard of the bill until in the last days of the legislative session of 1917. The manager of the campaign for the bill for church college rights, and privileges went into the senatorial chamber only two or three days before the session and asked Senator F. E. Tucker of Ardmore representing the counties of Carter, Love, and Johnson the whereabouts of the bill. He replied, "I have not heard of it." Asking Senator Tucker where it might be, he replied that, "It should be in the hands of the chairman of the committee on education in the Senate and by the way, there he is now." Senator Tucker, walking over to him asked him if he knew about the bill and where it was. The chairman replied, "Yes, I know about it, it is here in my pocket." He further stated that nobody is interested in the bill and there is no need for it. Mr. Tucker replied, "That is to be seen; Let the bill come on the floor of the Senate and let the test be made." The gentleman with the bill in his pocket said, "I don't see that that is necessary," or something to that effect. Mr. Tucker said, "You may take the bill on the floor or I will secure enough Senators to sign a petition forcing it on the floor." So, calling a stenographer and dictating the terms of the call he turned at the finish and said, "You say the Governor wants this bill passed." The answer was "yes," then said he, "Go tell the Governor I would like to see him up here a little while," and the man went immediately to the Governor and told him about the situation. Governor Williams said, "I will be up in just a few minutes." In a little while he was in conference with friends of the bill. In a few hours, after very little opposition, the bill became a law and under its operation, the church colleges of the state soon took on a new lease of prosperity and expansion.

With Senator Tucker introducing the Bill in the Senate, was Senator Davidson of Tulsa. The Bill was an amendment to an act passed by legislatures in 1910 and denominated, Section 8017 of the Revised Laws of Oklahoma. The amendment read as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 454

AN ACT amending section 8017, of the Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, and providing for the issuance of teacher's certificates to pupils of certain colleges.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: Teachers certificates—when issued.

Section 1. That Section 8017, of the Revised Laws of Oklahoma, 1910, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Any student who shall have completed the full course of instruction in any of the normal schools shall receive a diploma, which shall be signed by the President of the institution and the State Board of Education, and such diploma shall be a life certificate valid in any public school of the State; provided, further, that all the provisions of this Section shall apply to any college organized under the laws of the State of Oklahoma which has a normal equivalent to the course of study provided for the State Normal Schools of Oklahoma, said course to be approved by the State Board of Education upon application to said Board, and the graduates from said normal department or said teachers training course in any such college shall be entitled to said life certificate, and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall apply to the normal department of the colored Agriculture and Normal University."

The University and the six state teachers colleges are introduced to the youth of the state primarily through the channels of the public schools. This is as it should be. The youth of Oklahoma by the time they have reached the end of the grammar school become informed of what the higher institutions of learning have for him or her. This information is greatly enlarged in the highschools so that upon departure from the highschool at the end of any year the pupil finds an increasingly clear path before him leading to the University, the A & M college and other institutions of higher learning. In this process of path-finding the choice of the student as to what institution of higher learning he or she may enter is tremendously influenced. It naturally follows that every teacher accents most heavily the worth and nature of a school from which she or he have obtained their education. Under this teacher influence it is clearly seen that the flow of pupil life would be toward those institutions of learning that sent out the most teachers in the state. This reveals that the church college wholly handicapped by having nothing or little to offer in teacher training and that little hindered and hedged about by inequalities of certification for teaching in the schools, would find but small attendance.

So, this law affording the church college a right to offer the same courses of pedagogy as found in the state teachers colleges, the Universities and the A. & M. College, permitted it to build up large classes in teachers training; soon the summer terms at Phillips, Baptist University, Tulsa University, and Oklahoma City University blossomed into attendance of hundreds, many reaching over the thousand mark. These went back to their community schools over the state and gave the message of the fine experiences and enjoyable living in the atmosphere of the church college; not only did it continue to compound the enrollments of the church colleges but it increased their income, enlarged their influence, enriched their acquaintance, strengthened their appeal, gave them state and national

recognition and in every way deepened and broadened their privileges and their powers to serve.

It is well to insert here excerpts from two letters; one from Mother M. Agnes, O.S.B., Catholic College of Oklahoma, St. Joseph Academy, Guthrie and the other from Mr. W. T. Short, Registrar of Oklahoma Baptist University at Shawnee. The first letter says:

"The law allowing us to obtain certificates through our college has been of invaluable aid to us. Since we have the only Catholic College for Women in the State it has been the means of making a great number of our Catholic schools meet the requirements for accredition. It has saved our Community a great deal of expense in so far as our Sisters have been able to take their college work here rather than at the University or Normal Schools. Our College has also obtained certificates for a number of public school teachers from Guthrie, Crescent and nearby rural schools. Because of this our enrollment has increased."

The letter from Mr. Short follows:

"In response to your letter of April 6, I wish to make the following report:

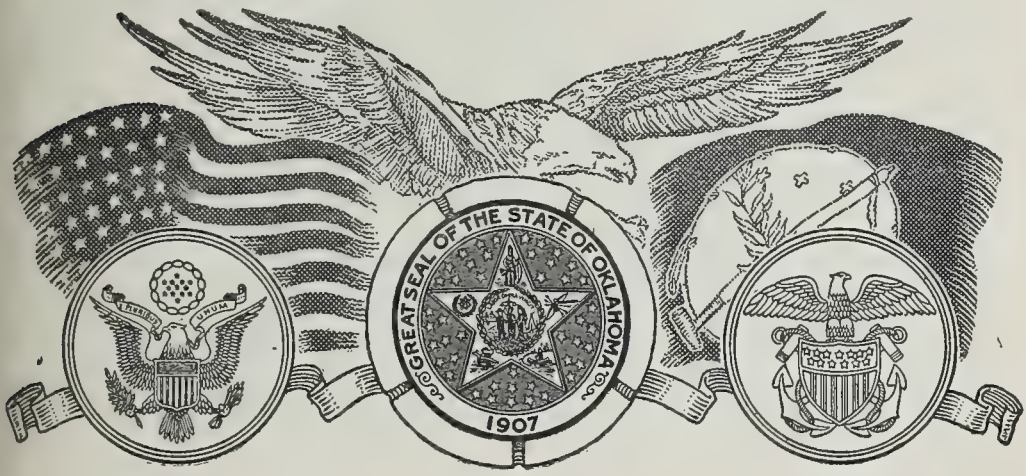
1,107 life teaching certificates have been granted to students of Oklahoma Baptist University since 1916.

237 degrees in education have been granted by Oklahoma Baptist University since 1916.

"I consider that House Bill No. 454, passed in 1917, has been of value to our school. Most communities like to have teachers from the denominations represented by the people of the community. Prospective teachers who are strong for their own faith prefer to go to their denominational school if they can get equal educational advantages there. Baptist communities constantly call for O.B.U. trained teachers, thus giving an advantage to the teacher who has attended the denominational school. As a result, I feel that we have had additional teachers to attend O.B.U."

Too much tribute cannot be paid to the broad vision, sturdy support and high favor of the Chief Executive of the State, Robert L. Williams, as he gave his best strength to the passing of this House Bill No. 454 of the Session of 1917. Dr. McCash of Phillips University rightly denominated this bill, the Declaration of Independence of the church colleges of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA WAR MEMORIAL—WORLD WAR II



Part VII*

* Part I of "Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II" was published in *The Chronicles*, XXI (December, 1943), No. 4. Subsequent lists of biographies of Oklahomans who have died in the service during World War II were published in Volume XXII (1944), and are now appearing in Volume XXIII. Other lists of biographies will be published in future numbers of this quarterly magazine.

In compiling the casualty lists and data for the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II, to be preserved in the permanent records of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Editorial Department wishes to make acknowledgements to the following for their assistance: Adjutant General's Office, Major Charles D. Keller, Operations Officer, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; C. S. Harrah, Assistant Adjutant, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; L. E. Correll, Superintendent Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, Chilocco, Oklahoma; Eighth Naval District, Branch Office of Public Relations, Lt. Robert A. Parks, U.S.N.R., Oklahoma City; L. Jeston Hampton, Central State College, Edmond; Dr. and Mrs. Fred S. Clinton, Tulsa; Miss Ella Ketcham, Oklahoma City; Nora L. Francis, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Elk City; Dee Paradis Jackson, Director of Traveling Libraries, State Library Commission, Oklahoma City.—Muriel H. Wright

PRESTON ADAMS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Cobb, Caddo County. Jess M. Adams, Father, Rt. 1, Fort Cobb. Born May 11, 1915. Enlisted January 11, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 20, 1944, in action in Italy.

EDD M. ALBERSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Fittstown, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Agnes Alberson, Mother, Fittstown. Born February 28, 1921. Enlisted September 8, 1942. Died March 23, 1944, in action, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Roff, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Louise Alexander, Wife, Rt. 1,

Fitzhugh, Oklahoma. Born February 17, 1923. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Received commendation for bravery in November, 1943; ribbons for service in Sicilian campaign and good conduct. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted November 8, 1938. Served in Field Artillery, 45th Division. Died February 12, 1944, in action, Anzio Beach, Italy.

LONNIE W. APPLETON, Technician, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Pawhuska, Osage County. Mr. and Mrs. Luis W. Appleton, Parents, Red Eagle Route, Pawhuska. Born May 11, 1908. Enlisted 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 7, 1944, in action, Los Negros Island Admiralty, South Pacific.

EUGENE H. AUSTIN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Pryor, Mayes County. Monroe Austin, Father, 15 South Adair, Pryor. Born April 19, 1925. Enlisted August 9, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 29, 1944, in action in Italy.

EVERETT L. BAILEY,, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Stillwater, Payne County. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailey, Parents, 419 Main Street, Stillwater. Born August 22, 1923. Enlisted March 24, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Boy Scout and Captain of *Sons of American Legion,* Stillwater. Completed thirty missions over Europe. Died April 24, 1944, in disabled plane crash landing in Switzerland.

RAYMOND R. BAKER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Geary, Blaine and Canadian counties. Mr. and Mrs. Charley A. Baker, Parents, Rt. 2, Geary. Born January 2, 1915. Enlisted July 29, 1942. Died January 31, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLIAM L. BAKER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. William S. Baker, Father, 2812 East 10th, Tulsa. Born January 2, 1923. Enlisted September 15, 1942. Died March 15, 1944, in line of duty, airplane crash, Cheddar, England.

WILLIAM BALDUFF, Flight Sergeant, Royal Canadian Air Force. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Beulah T. Balduff, Mother, 2261 South Delaware Court, Tulsa. Born June 23, 1917. Enlisted August, 1941. Died July 29, 1943, Sedgewick, England.

KYLE E. BALL, First Lieutenant, Cavalry, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Eva C. Shinn, Mother, 3507 East Admiral Court, Tulsa. Born September 19, 1919. Enlisted July 3, 1940. Graduated Oklahoma Military Academy, Junior College, 1938, Claremore. Received Honor Medal, Reserve Officers Training Corps, 1938. In service before Pearl Harbor, awarded

Good Conduct Medal. Died January 11, 1943, in line of duty, airplane crash, Brooksfield, Texas.

DONALD L. BARTON, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Elizabeth MacLeod Barton, Mother, 1112 East 9th, College Heights, Ada. Born February 1, 1918. Enlisted October 16, 1940. Attended East Central State College, Ada. Special study in aeronautics at Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena, California. Received wings and commission at Mather Field, California; served as instructor in basic and "twin engine" training for a year at Pecos, Texas. Volunteered for "four engine" training at Hobbs Field, New Mexico and upon completion of this special course, was ready for commission as first lieutenant. Died June 20, 1944, in line of duty, volunteer test flight, airplane crash Hobbs Field, New Mexico.

NORMAN B. BAYLOR, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Joy Baylor, Wife, 725 N.W. Ninth Street, Oklahoma City. Born July 8, 1920. Enlisted August 10, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Flew small cub plane as observer for Field Artillery. Died May 11, 1944, in action in Italy.

BERDETT BERNARD BERTON, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Mary Kathryn Berton, Wife, 2006 W. Willard, Long Beach, California. Born December 17, 1912. Enlisted May 11, 1931. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Died February 14, 1944, in action, South Pacific.

ORVILLE O. BLACK, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. John Lindsay, Mother, 814 West 8th Street, Oklahoma City. Born May 26, 1916. Enlisted June, 1941. Of Choctaw Indian descent. Attended Classen High School. Enlisted in the Army 1934, serving three years; after honorable discharge, employed by Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, Oklahoma City; re-enlisted in 1938, continued studies and promoted in service; transferred to Air Corps 1941 and stationed at Hickam Field, Territory of Hawaii, serving during attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Attended Officers' Candidate School, Aberdeen, Maryland, and received wings and commission as second lieutenant April 20, 1942. Sailed for overseas' duty July, 1942, and during service in Ordnance Department in Africa, was promoted successively to rank of captain. Seriously injured in jeep accident November 28, 1943, near Manduria, Italy. Died November 29, 1943, in North African area .

FRANK WOODWARTH BOHLANDER, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Frank W. Bohlander, Sr., Father, 2240 South Nogales St., Tulsa 7. Born March

26, 1922. Enlisted September 25, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died May 8, 1942, in line of duty on board the U. S. S. *Lexington* sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea, South Pacific.

LESLIE A. BOND, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mrs. J. W. Bond, Mother, 1408 South 8th St., Chickasha. Born September 26, 1915. Enlisted February 26, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal. Died April 19, 1944, in line of duty over Germany.

NEIL RAY BOYCE, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Ray P. Boyce, Parents, 2225 N. W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 7. Born April 4, 1917. Enlisted February 20, 1942. Attended Oklahoma City University. Accepted appointment and executed oath of office as Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve, June 12, 1943. Ordered to Transition Training Squadron Atlantic Fleet for temporary flying under instruction, and for further transfer to Air Force Atlantic Fleet for duty, from which he was detached December 23, 1943, and ordered to Fleet Air Wing for duty flying in Patrol Squadron. Died April 11, 1944, in airplane crash, fifteen miles east of Columbus, New Mexico.

DAVID WILLIAM BOYD, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. David H. Boyd, Parents, 319½ N. W. 12th St., Oklahoma City. Born November 1, 1922. Enlisted November 19, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously, and Citation of Honor. Graduated Classen High School, Oklahoma City. Member of First English Lutheran Church, Oklahoma City. Baseball player (pitcher on Tankersley Sandlot team). Sailed for duty overseas January, 1944. Died April 21, 1944, returning from mission over Germany.

GEORGE RAY BRADFORD, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Roy Bradford, Mother, Rt. 3, Tulsa 15. Born June 3, 1918. Enlisted February 18, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded expert marksmanship medal. Graduated East Central High School, Tulsa, 1936. Served in Infantry, 45th Division. Died July 29, 1943, in North African area.

IRA BRADSHAW, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wagoner, Wagoner County. Mrs. Minnie Bradshaw, Wife, Rt. 1, Wagoner. Born April 19, 1915. Enlisted December 11, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 11, 1944, in Italy.

JACK E. BRANDENBURG, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Bethany, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Mary

E. Brandenburg, Wife, 124 N. W. 5th Street, Oklahoma City. Born August 22, 1918. Enlisted August 19, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Distinguished Flying Cross; Order of the Purple Heart. Overseas eight months, serving on thirty-nine missions. Died April 8, 1944, in line of duty in England.

PAUL DENNIS BUCHER, Ensign, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Catherine Bucher, Wife, 1509 South Evanston, Tulsa 4. Born October 22. 1921. Enlisted June 5, 1940. Decoration: American Defense Service Medal. After training at Great Lakes, Illinois, he attended Aviation Machinist School at Pensacola, Florida, where he advanced to first class Petty Officer. Sent to Pre-flight School at Athens, Georgia, February 13, 1943, where he ranked 7th highest in battalion of 400 men. Designated Aviation Pilot, November 19, 1943, and appointed Ensign on November 25, 1943. After further operational training, he qualified for his carrier landings aboard the U. S. S. *Sable*. Reported San Diego, California, April 20, 1944, for active duty flying the Navy *Corsair*. Died May 9, 1944, Escondido, California.

D. F. BURKETT, Jr., Torpedoman, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Burkett, Sr., Parents, 843 North Birmingham Place, Tulsa 4. Born November 21, 1921. Enlisted June 28, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated Will Rogers High School, Tulsa, 1941. Baseball player. Died November 16, 1942, Savo Island, South Pacific.

LOYD K. BURRIS, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Lee Burris, Mother, 1224 West Admiral, Tulsa. Born June 28, 1920. Enlisted June, 1941. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, and was outstanding athlete. Died August 19, 1942, Ryan Field, Hemet, California.

JOHN T. BURTON, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Susie L. Burton, Wife, 1412 West 22nd St., Tulsa. Born March 29, 1908. Enlisted February 25, 1944. Died April 19, 1944, in accident on furlough while working at Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa.

GEORGE L. BUTLER, Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Marynel Butler, Wife, 2857 N. W. 20th St., Oklahoma City. Born August 9, 1918. Enlisted September 19, 1939. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted July 1, 1937, to May 31, 1939. Graduated High School, Perry, Oklahoma. Received wings and commission at Miami, Florida, and served overseas eight months as transportation officer. Died October 4, 1943, in airplane crash, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

JOHN W. CAMP, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. John M. Camp, Father, 1242 South Urbana, Tulsa.

Born December 2, 1924. Enlisted February 1, 1943. Awarded good conduct medal. Served with Combat Engineers. Died April 27, 1944, in accident during routine training duties, Camp Maxey, Texas.

KERMIT L. CARPER, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Gould, Harmon County. Mrs. Janice Alma Carper, Wife, Rt. 1, c/o J. L. Hightower, Duke, Oklahoma. Born December 18, 1921. Enlisted January 21, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died January 20, 1944, in action in Italy.

SILAS CARROLL, Jr., Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Beulah M. Carroll, Wife, Barnsdall, Oklahoma. Born November 29, 1916. Enlisted April 23, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 12, 1944, in line of duty in Italy.

ARTHUR B. CHANDLER, Jr., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Erna H. Chandler, Mother, 3021 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City. Born July 10, 1921. Enlisted January, 1942. Graduated Classen High School, Oklahoma City, 1939. Attended St. Luke's Methodist Church. Received wings and commission Brookes Field, San Antonio, Texas, January 14, 1943. Served as fighter pilot. Died June 11, 1943, in airplane crash on maneuvers, Indio, California.

JAMES ROBERT CHRISTIE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Christie, Parents, 1524 North Birmingham Place, Tulsa. Born May 20, 1920. Enlisted October 22, 1941. Served as Bomber Pilot, Ferry Command. Died August 28, 1943, in Tulsa.

HAROLD E. ("GENE") CLANTON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clanton, Parents, 309 West Cameron, Tulsa 6. Born December 27, 1921. Enlisted July 2, 1940. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters. Served as Assistant Engineer and Left-waist Gunner. Died October 10, 1943, Muenster, Germany.

BEN E. COFFEY, Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Wynnewood, Garvin County. Mrs. Orpha L. Coffey, Mother, Wynnewood. Born April 14, 1923. Enlisted December 15, 1943. Died January 9, 1944, Southwest Pacific.

ERNEST S. COLE, Captain, U. S. Army. Home address: Atoka, Atoka County. Mrs. Ernest S. Cole, Wife, Purcell, Oklahoma. Born January 11, 1909. Enlisted March 1942. Served in Ordnance Regiment. Died October 27, 1943, in French Morocco, North Africa.

E. L. ("CONNIE") CONRAD, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Helen L. Conrad, Wife,

2746 East 10th St., Tulsa. Born March 24, 1906. Enlisted July 8, 1942. Died January 21, 1944, in Italy.

PRESTON L. COOK, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Preston L. Cook, Wife, 1000 S.W. 30th St., Oklahoma City. Born October 28, 1919. Enlisted February 5, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart and Citation of Honor. Died April 20, 1944, on board troop ship sunk by enemy action in Mediterranean Sea.

ALVIN J. COPELAND, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ringling, Carter County. Mrs. Anna Belle Copeland, Wife, Rt. 1, Ringling. Born February 14, 1917. Enlisted February 13, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Died February 20, 1944, in line of duty, Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

DEAN HOLLAND CORBETT, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. H. L. Corbett, Father, 2440 Terwilliger Blvd., Tulsa. Born April 1, 1918. Enlisted March 13, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Medical Detachment. Died July 30, 1943, in Sicily.

GENE ("SONNY") COUCH, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Bixby, Tulsa County. Mrs. Ruth Couch, Wife, Bixby. Born July 13, 1920. Enlisted December 19, 1941. First enlisted in Cavalry, transferred to the Armored Tank Division, and later to Army Air Corps. Served as Gunner on bomber. Died March 11, 1944, on duty, mid-air collision over Tunisia, North Africa.

EDWARD COULTER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Duncan, Stephens County. Mrs. O. L. King, Sister, Duncan. Born December 27, 1917. Enlisted May 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with Combat Engineers. Died January 29, 1944, in action, Cassino, Italy.

PAUL WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Clara Bernice Crawford, Mother, 307 South 71st St., Tulsa 15. Born November 22, 1924. Enlisted December 7, 1942. Died September 5, 1943, Sedalia, Missouri.

JOE CURLEY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Blanche Saxton, Cousin, 214½ East Main, Shawnee. Born November 8, 1908. Enlisted January 30, 1941. Member of the Catholic Church. Served with Field Artillery, 45th Division. Died March 30, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLIAM C. DAY, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Crowder, Pittsburg County. Mrs. William C. Day, Wife, Apt. 2E, 5228 Carlos Ave., Richmond, California. Born January 6, 1918. Enlisted December 6, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 7, 1944, South Pacific.

ALBERT R. DEFEHR, Major, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Corn, Washita County. Mrs. Albert R. Defehr, Wife, Weatherford, Oklahoma. Born April 8, 1918. Enlisted October 16, 1940. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart. Served overseas beginning September, 1941, as commanding officer of Fighter Squadron. Died March 15, 1944, in action in Italy.

EDWARD G. DIETZ, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dietz, Parents, Rt. 8, Oklahoma City. Born March 9, 1918. Enlisted January 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, on board American ship sunk by enemy action in the Mediterranean Sea.

ROBERT A. DINGER, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dinger, Parents, 810 South Toledo, Tulsa 4. Born January 21, 1923. Enlisted April, 1943. Died September 3, 1943, Curtis Field, Brady, Texas.

LESLIE W. DOWELL, Ensign, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Vern B. Dowell, Sr., Father, 1547 North Cincinnati, Tulsa. Born August 24, 1918. Enlisted April 24, 1942.
Served as Flight Officer, attached to North Base, Naval Air Station, Norman, Oklahoma. Died April 10, 1943, airplane crash, near Moore, Oklahoma.

ELIJAH L. EARHART, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Tishomingo, Johnston County. William G. Earhart, Father, Tishomingo. Born June 8, 1920. Enlisted August 19, 1940. Died February 20, 1944, Marshall Islands, South Pacific.

RALPH CLAY EDWARDS, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Ralph C. Edwards, Wife, Burbank, Oklahoma. Born March 14, 1920. Enlisted November 4, 1941. Graduated, having majored in radio speech, University of Oklahoma, June 9, 1941. Member of Baptist Church. Graduated in Navigation and commissioned Second Lieutenant May 2, 1942, and assigned as instructor in Navigation Schools at Kelly Field and Hondo, Texas. Promoted to First Lieutenant November 9, 1942, and was later highly recommended for his superior proficiency and knowledge in navigation equipment and tactical procedures. A special recommendation from his Commanding Officer stated: "This officer has displayed leadership and initiative, and has a high regard for duty." Died November 11, 1943, on last flight bombardier training, mid-air training plane collision, Roswell, New Mexico.

JOHN R. ELDER, Technical Sergeant, Engineers, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Heavener, Le Flore County. Katherine Brower, Sister, c/o Mrs. Lee Elder, Heavener. Born April 13, 1921. Enlisted July 16, 1942. Graduated Heavener High School 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died December 22, 1943, somewhere in Germany.

JAMES EPHRAM EMERSON, Torpedoman's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Emerson, Parents, Wister. Born January 10, 1918. Enlisted July 11, 1939. Attended High School, Wister, and recommended for excellent character. Died November 11, 1942, in line of duty when his ship was torpedoed off coast of French Morocco, North Africa.

POLLARD M. FERGUSON, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Haworth, McCurtain County. Mrs. Lulu Ferguson, Mother, Haworth. Born October 18, 1916. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice; Oak Leaf Cluster. Member of Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted (1) January 20, 1937, and (2) October 12, 1939. Serving in Infantry, 45th Division, was wounded in North Africa July 10, 1943; again in Italy October 16, 1943; and a third time in Italy December 25, 1943. Died January 11, 1944, in North Africa.

LEONARD L. FLAGLER, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: El Reno, Canadian County. Mrs. E. W. Flagler, Mother, 710 South Roberts, El Reno. Born August 14, 1915. Enlisted August, 1940. Field Artillery, 45th Division. Died February 21, 1944, in Italy.

CHARLES E. FONTAINE, Flight Officer, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Henryetta, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Valentine M. Fontaine, Mother, Rt. 2, Henryetta. Born December 1, 1922. Enlisted June 6, 1941. Graduated Valedictorian of his class High School 1939; attended business college one year. Graduated Staff Sergeant August 5, 1942, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. Made Flight Officer January 5, 1943, and was serving as unlimited Pilot on Troop Transport Carrier. Died March 27, 1943, in airplane crash (deterioration in mid-air), Oliver Springs, Tennessee.

DANIEL C. FOX, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Pocasset, Grady County. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fox, Parents, Pocasset. Born January 7, 1923. Enlisted August 4, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Radio Operator. Died August 12, 1943, in line of duty in vicinity of Cologne, Germany.

JACK W. GARDNER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Betty Jean Gardner, Wife, 1411 East King, Tulsa. Born December 22, 1923. Enlisted December 26, 1942. Died March 21, 1944, in Italy.

JOHN HENRY GAULT, U. S. Merchant Marine. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Roy Staton, Aunt, 38th & Eastern, Oklahoma City. Born September 11, 1920. Enlisted September 15, 1941. Injured in the torpedoing and sinking of a new Liberty ship. Died June 27, 1943, on a raft and buried at sea in the Indian Ocean near Durban, South Africa.

LESTER E. GENTRY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Pawnee, Pawnee County. Mrs. Virginia Gentry, Wife, Pawnee. Born November 23, 1919. Enlisted April, 1942. Served as Bombardier. Died January 29, 1944, in action over Frankfurt, Germany.

HAROLD L. GILLENWATERS, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mrs. Allice E. Gillenwaters, Wife, Rt. 4, Blanchard. Born December 25, 1920. Enlisted August 31, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, on board transport sunk by enemy action Mediterranean Sea.

CHARLES ROSS GOODWIN, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Ira F. Goodwin, Mother, 809 South Quaker, Tulsa 5. Born November 21, 1918. Enlisted December 10, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Reported missing in action Mediterranean area. Died November 28, 1943, in action Mediterranean area.

W. E. ("BILL") GORDON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. W. E. Gordon, Mother, 2607 South Boston Place, Tulsa. Born April 17, 1908. Enlisted January 22, 1943. Served in Field Artillery. Died May 29, 1943, struck by lightning in field on maneuvers, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

ROY L. GRANT, Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Durant, Bryan County. Mrs. Anna Grant Mackey, Mother, 1215 North 6th St., Durant. Born August 21, 1919. Enlisted January 29, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated Durant High School and Southeastern State College, Durant. Served as Navigator and Bombardier. Died January 30, 1944, in line of duty over Brunswick, Germany.

RAYMOND LEE GRAY, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Estelle I. Gray, Mother, 4924 East 2nd St., Tulsa 4. Born August 22, 1922. Enlisted December 2, 1942. Died August 19, 1943, in airplane crash, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

ROBERT L. GUERNSEY, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Elise Althea Guernsey, Wife, 40 North Louisville, Tulsa 4. Born 21, 1912. Enlisted October

3, 1939. Died July 1, 1943, in Japanese prison Camp, Philippine Islands.

WILLIAM H. HAGER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Alva, Woods County. Mrs. Ida L. Hager, Wife, Capron, Oklahoma. Born October 1, 1920. Enlisted October 1, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Served as Assistant Engineer and Gunner. Died February 4, 1944, in line of duty over Frankfort, Germany.

FRED HAKLOTUBBEE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Jaunethia Haklotubbee, Wife, Atoka, Oklahoma. Born March 16, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Choctaw Indian. Attended Jones Academy, Hartshorne, and Goodland Indian Orphanage (high school), Goodland, Oklahoma. Member of the Baptist Church. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted June 2, 1938. Died March 18, 1944, in Italy.

LESLIE W. HAINES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Holdenville, Hughes County. Mrs. Bertha Venable, Mother, 114 North Pine St., Holdenville. Born October 2, 1920. Enlisted September 15, 1940. Graduated Spaulding School, Hughes County. Served in Infantry, 45th Division. Died September 16, 1943, North African area.

FRANCIS E. HAMILTON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Edmond, Oklahoma County. Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel B. Hamilton, Parents, 215 East 6th St., Edmond. Born July 20, 1920. Enlisted August 16, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, North African area.

FRANKLIN HARPER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Wetumka, Hughes County. J. H. Harper, Father, Wetumka. Born February 8, 1920. Enlisted January 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the 45th Division. Died March 30, 1944, Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

JOHN HARPER, JR., Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Hulbert, Cherokee County. Mrs. Lina Harper, Mother, Hulbert. Born September 15, 1919. Enlisted January 9, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in action, serving with 45th Division. Died March 26, 1944, from wounds, in Italy.

HERSCHEL E. HARRIS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hobart, Kiowa County. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Harris, Parents, Rt. 1, Hobart. Born June 5, 1919. Enlisted April 5, 1942. Previously enlisted in the Army November 17, 1941. Graduated Hobart High School and attended Kiowa County Junior College two years. Completed advanced flying school bombardier training at Williams Field, Chanler, Arizona, and received wings

January 23, 1943. Served as Bombardier on Liberator Bomber (B-24). Died January 16, 1944, of wounds sustained in airplane crash in Italy.

CLOIS HAWKINS, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Jenks, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hawkins, Parents, Rt. 5, West Tulsa 7. Born November 6, 1918. Enlisted September 27, 1940. Died July 20, 1942, Visalia, California.

DANIEL HUGH HAWKINS, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Durham, Roger Mills County. Mrs. Frank Hawkins, Mother, Rt. 1, Durham. Born May 11, 1923. Enlisted April 5, 1941. In active service at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Died September 17, 1943, in Australia.

JESSIE L. HENDRICKS, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. J. I. Hendricks, Mother, 703 South Lansing, Tulsa 5. Born April 10, 1908. Enlisted December 9, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 6, 1942, on board U. S. S. *Hammann* sunk by torpedo from an enemy raider, Battle of Midway Island, Central Pacific.

DAVID ("SONNY") HERRON, Machinist's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Checotah, McIntosh County. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Herron, Parents, Checotah. Born July 3, 1925. Enlisted December 24, 1942. Creek Indian descent. Attended High School, Onapa in McIntosh County and Chilocco Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma. Held in high regard by his Captain and shipmates. Died February 14, 1944, in line of duty board ship, Pacific area.

JOHN B. HIGDON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Leo B. Howard, Sister, 1304 South Gary, Tulsa 4. Born April 5, 1918. Enlisted September, 1941. Graduated Central High School, Tulsa, 1935, and Colorado State College, 1939, where he was affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Received commission June, 1942, and promoted to First Lieutenant October, 1942. Trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Sailed for duty overseas in spring of 1943 and saw service in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Died February 5, 1944, when an artillery shell with delayed fuse struck the command post, in Italy.

CHAD HIGGINS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Chad Higgins, Wife, 1511 South Quaker, Tulsa 5. Born July 5, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted January 1, 1937. Served as Radioman with 45th Division. Transferred to the Air Corps September, 1942, and commissioned Second Lieutenant April 22, 1943. Rated as Aircraft Observer (Bombardier). Died October 23, 1943, in bomber crash, Biggs Field, Texas.

RAYMOND V. HIGHTOWER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Lookeba, Caddo County. Mrs. Lucille Hightower, Wife, 1811½ East Third St., Tulsa. Born November 28, 1918. Enlisted January, 1940. Served in Headquarters Company, 45th Division. Died February 18, 1944, Anzio, Italy.

HARLEY H. HITCHCOCK, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Dewey, Washington County. Mrs. Cleta F. Hitchcock, Wife, Dewey. Born February 9, 1923. Enlisted November 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died April 20, 1944, on board transport, North African area.

ROSS A. HOLMES, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Air Corps. Home address: Okmulgee, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Sallie M. Westphal, Mother, Rt. 1, Okmulgee. Born February 9, 1919. Enlisted July 1, 1940. Served on carrier, Transportation Squadron. Died January 12, 1944, in line of duty European area.

HUBERT A. HOOVEN, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ardmore, Carter County. Mrs. Thelma Hooven, Wife, 1014 Hargrove, Ardmore. Born March 23, 1914. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with 45th Division. Died April 1, 1944, Anzio, Italy.

LOVELY O. HOUSTON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Vian, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Kate Houston, Mother, Star Route, Vian. Born December 17, 1919. Enlisted November, 1940. Died March 21, 1944, in Italy.

GORDON HOWARD, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Gordon O. Howard, Wife, 111 East Seventh St., Sand Springs. Born April 15, 1916. Enlisted February 26, 1942. Received commission September 3, 1942, Midland, Texas; served as Instructor to February 6, 1943, when he was sent overseas. Died August 22, 1943, off Oahu, Pacific Ocean.

JACK R. HOWARD, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Howard, Parents, 807 East Apache, Norman. Born May 28, 1919. Enlisted September 17, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Infantry, 45th Division, in Sicily and Italy. Died February 16, 1944, in action, Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

JOHN J. ("JACK") HOWARD, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Pryor, Mayes County. Mr. and Mrs. Babe Howard, Parents, 207 South Rowe St., Pryor. Born January 15, 1921. Enlisted February 26, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart, Air Medal, and Distinguished Flying Cross awarded posthumously. Graduated High School, Pryor, 1938; member High School football team. Received wings and commission September 24,

1942; served as Bombardier, and promoted to First Lieutenant August, 1943. Sailed for duty overseas April, 1943, based in Southwest Pacific, serving with Bombardier Squadron in raids against the enemy. Highly commended by his commanding officers for bravery and loyalty. Died February 15, 1944, in action Kavieng, New Ireland, Southwest Pacific.

HAROLD T. HYNES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Porter, Wagoner County. Mrs. Iva Hynes, Mother, Porter. Born February 23, 1921. Enlisted August 31, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Porter High School. Died February 20, 1944, in Italy.

HOWARD I. JARRETT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Minnie Barnes, Aunt, Rt. 5, McAlester. Born May 16, 1912. Enlisted March 4, 1942. Died July 16, 1942, Lowery Field, Denver, Colorado.

WALTER J. JARVIS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Atoka, Atoka County. Mrs. Laura M. Jarvis, Mother, Rt. 3, c/o Charlie Komah, Walters, Oklahoma. Born December 14, 1923. Enlisted April 23, 1943. Died February 19, 1944, in action North African area.

WILLIAM B. JEWEL, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Broken Bow, McCurtain County. Mrs. Florence Jewel, Mother, Broken Bow. Born March 10, 1923. Enlisted June 1, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Medical Corps, Paratroop Division, Airborne Command, North Africa and Italy. Wounded in North Africa. Died February 7, 1944, in line of duty in Italy.

EDWARD L. JILLSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Dustin, Hughes County. Mrs. Ed. L. Jillson, Wife, 1916 South Yorktown, Tulsa. Born November 10, 1920. Enlisted July 4, 1940. Died March 5, 1944, in airplane crash, Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

GLENWOOD W. JONES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Sterling, Comanche County. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones, Parents, Sterling. Born July 29, 1922. Enlisted February 4, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in volunteer line caring for the wounded. Died February 16, 1944, in Italy.

RUSSELL L. JONES, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Miami, Ottawa County. Mrs. W. T. Watters, Mother, 219 'C' N.E., Miami. Born April 6, 1914. Enlisted January 22, 1942. Awarded medals and ribbon for expert sharpshooter on rifle and carbine, and as mechanic and for good conduct. Commended for his courtesy and dependability by his Captain who further stated, "He was a

proven leader, being steadily promoted." Died February 24, 1944, Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas.

PRESLEY DALE JOHNSON, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. Mrs. Virginia Johnson, Mother, Hugo. Born August 6, 1922. Enlisted March 7, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Received special training and qualified as Radio Operator in January, 1943. Sailed for duty overseas February, 1943, and served in North African and Italian campaigns. Wounded in action December 8, 1943, and later returned to line of duty. Died January 31, 1944, in action in Italy.

HARRY H. JOHNSTON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Yale, Payne County. James F. Johnston, Father, Yale. Born July 13, 1923. Enlisted March 30, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 8, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLIAM DEAN KINCAID, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Kincaid, Wife, 1008 South Quaker, Tulsa. Born March 19, 1916. Enlisted October 24, 1940. Received Presidential Citation of Honor. Died March 22, 1944, Gambia, Africa.

LEWIS SPENCER KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. L. S. Kirkpatrick, Wife, 3400 Porter St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Born May 15, 1901. Enlisted July 1, 1920, and graduated from U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., with "The Thundering Herd" Class, 1924. Pre-war service included among different stations, service in Canal Zone; Border Patrol with Indian Infantry Battalion Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Fort Kamehameha, Hawaiian Department; and Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, Philippine Department. Took command of Fort Drum February, 1941, which was subjected to intense artillery fire and aerial bombing during the Battle of Bataan and the siege of Corregidor following the attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941. "The heroes of Fort Drum were among the last to be taken by the Japanese." Died August 13, 1943, in a Prisoner of War Camp, Philippine Islands.

CHARLES O. KLECKNER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Bartlesville, Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kleckner, Parents, Bartlesville. Born March 19, 1916. Enlisted July 7, 1942. Attended Caney High School and graduated Copan High School, Washington County. Outstanding athlete. Special training in aerial gunnery at Harlingen, Texas, and graduated from Lowery Field, Colorado, in spring of 1943. Died February 17, 1944, in action, New Guinea, South Pacific.

RUSSELL JAMES LACOCK, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sapulpa, Creek County. Mrs. W. A. Strain, Mother, 1030 East McKinley, Sapulpa. Born June 26, 1917. Enlisted Sep-

tember 10, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart and Presidential Citation of Honor. Graduated High School 1935 and attended Junior College, Sapulpa. Finished Armament School Lowrey Field, Colorado, November, 1943; transferred to Gunnery School Tonapah, Nevada, completing study in Aerial Photography and Chemical Warfare. Sailed for duty overseas January 16, 1944. Died March 2, 1944, in airplane crash in England.

FREDERICK G. LANDIS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Lamont, Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Landis, Parents, Lamont. Born October 16, 1920. Enlisted October 24, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. Graduated High School, Lamont, 1940. Served as Turret Gunner on Flying Fortress (B-17). Sailed for duty overseas July 17, 1943. Died October 14, 1943, in line of duty over Schweinfurt, Germany.

KENNETH L. LEFORS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Lucy Lefors, Mother, Rt. 1, Gentry, Arkansas. Born May 25, 1910. Enlisted July 8, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Gunner. Died January 22, 1944, in line of duty Tacao Island, Central Pacific.

HENRY P. LEWIS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Konawa, Seminole County. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Parents, Rt. 1, Konawa. Born July 4, 1922. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice; Oak Leaf Cluster. Member of Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted May 2, 1939. Served with 45th Division. Died February 21, 1944, in Italy.

RICHARD W. LOBDELL, Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Claremore, Rogers County. Mrs. Ellen Lobdell, Mother, Claremore. Born April 25, 1921. Enlisted November 23, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Pilot on "Marauder Bomber" (B-26). Died August 22, 1943, in action off the coast of Italy.

FOUNTAIN S. LOVEJOY, Flight Officer, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Lovejoy, Parents, 2214 East Haskell St., Tulsa. Born September 16, 1922. Enlisted (Reserve) July 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Graduated Will Rogers High School, Tulsa, 1940. Served with 15th Air Force as Bombardier on B-24. Died February 8, 1944, in airplane crash on his 4th mission, in Italy.

LLOYD H. MANESS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Gage, Ellis County. Roy Maness, Brother, Shattuck, Oklahoma. Born February 20, 1909. Enlisted June 18, 1941. Decor-

ation: Order of the Purple Heart. Saw service in the Aleutian and in the Marshall Islands. Died February 3, 1944, in line of duty Kwajalein Island, Central Pacific.

FRED A. MARSHALL, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Morris, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Jewel Marshall, Mother, 1716 East 10th St., Oklahoma City. Born January 8, 1924. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Died February 19, 1944, Eniwetok, Marshall Islands, Central Pacific.

FLAVELLE E. McDONALD, Technician, Fourth Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Sperry, Tulsa County. Mrs. Martha E. Bennett, Grandmother, Sperry. Born August 11, 1923. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. In senior year High School. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted July 2, 1940. Served in Field Artillery. Died October 11, 1943, in Italy.

EARL J. McCOMBS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Myrtle Fulk, Mother, 1805 South Nogales, Tulsa. Born November 27, 1922. Enlisted March 10, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 30, 1942, in Philippine Islands.

ELDON A. MILLER, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Woodward, Woodward County. Maxine Cullen Miller, Wife, 1616 South 9th St., Woodward. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Served in Field Artillery, first officer in his battalion to receive a battlefield commission. Died February 13, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

WILLARD W. MILLS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Hominy, Osage County. Mrs. Carl Beckham, Mother, 306 South Regan, Hominy. Born March 10, 1917. Enlisted June 28, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served overseas in North African area fourteen months, Tank Corps, First Armored Division. Died January 31, 1944, in Italy.

PERRY A. MORGAN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Big Cabin, Craig County. Ira S. Morgan, Father, Rt. 1, Big Cabin. Born July 5, 1917. Enlisted September 30, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Died January 29, 1944, in Italy.

FRANKLIN R. NOBLITT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Thomas, Custer County. Mrs. Maud C. Noblitt, Mother, Thomas. Born May 25, 1922. Enlisted March 16, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 29, 1944, in Italy.

NORMAN C. OLIVER, Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Sayre, Beckham County. Mrs. B. F. Oliver, Mother, Sayre.

Born January 18, 1921. Enlisted September 5, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation for outstanding performance in line of duty with the Second Marines in the Battle of Tarawa awarded posthumously. Graduated Sayre High School 1939, and attended Sayre Junior College. Sailed for duty overseas and landed in New Zealand in March, 1943. Died November 20, 1943, in action Battle of Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Central Pacific.

RAY F. ORR, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Orr, Parents, Rt. 2, Chickasha. Born June 10, 1918. Enlisted January 28, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Farmed with parents before enlistment. Served in Anti-Tank Company. Died February 12, 1944, in Italy.

TOM G. PACE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Frederick, Tillman County. Arthur D. Pace, Brother, Frederick. Born September 10, 1914. Enlisted January 28, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the 45th Division. Died March 27, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

RAY PANNELL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sterling, Comanche County. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pannell, Parents, Sterling. Born July 9, 1921. Enlisted March 25, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Graduated High School; attended Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton. Member of Methodist Church. Sailed for duty overseas in August, 1943, and served as Pilot on seventy-six bombing missions. Died June 11, 1944, in action, Nadzab, New Guinea, South Pacific.

FRANCIS H. POWNALL, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Myrtle Pownall, Wife, 507 S. W. 30th St., Oklahoma City 9. Born November 2, 1914. Enlisted September 21, 1941. Served in Field Artillery. Died February 29, 1944, in Italy.

WILBURN PRATER, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Wyandotte, Ottawa County. Mrs. Dovey Prater, Grandmother, Wyandotte. Born July 7, 1914. Enlisted November 20, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Served as Tail Gunner on B-17, and completed twenty-five missions. Died February 24, 1944, in action over Austria, European area.

IVORY WILLIAM RICHIE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Waurika, Jefferson County. A. C. Lowe, Uncle, Waurika. Born June 24, 1918. Enlisted February 16, 1942. Died April 9, 1943, Atlanta, Georgia.

GUS RIDLEY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Duncan, Stephens County. Mrs. Winifred Ridley, Mother, 512 Chestnut, Duncan. Born October 14, 1918. Enlisted July 2,

1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Crew member on B-17, and served on combat duty tenth mission. Died February 10, 1944, in action over Germany.

ALBERT C. ROARK, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Weleetka, Okfuskee County. Mrs. Edna Roark, Mother, Weleetka. Born October 14, 1918. Enlisted December 5, 1940. Decoration: Air Medal awarded posthumously. Attended High School; talented in art. Served as Radio and Radar Operator on bomber (B-17). Died May 9, 1943, in line of duty, plane went down at sea, Pacific area.

HARVEY A. ROBISON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Claremore, Rogers County. Mrs. Beulah M. Robison, Mother, Rt. 2, Claremore. Born December 18, 1922. Enlisted December 29, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 14, 1944, in action Bougainville, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

CORBIN DARRELL ROODHOUSE, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roodhouse, Parents, 1116 North Broadway, Shawnee. Born August 19, 1910. Enlisted December, 1942. Graduated from High School, and attended Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, and Oklahoma University, Norman. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Specialized in welding and was employed as Inspector in aircraft work on the West Coast before enlistment. Died February 12, 1944, in gun accident, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

CHARLIE WAYNE SAPPINGTON, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Zincville, Ottawa County. Mrs. Ana Sappington, Mother, Zincville. Born February 21, 1926. Enlisted July, 1943. Attended High School at Ottawa, Oklahoma. Died February 3, 1944, Southwest Pacific.

JOSEPH O. SEVIER, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Coalgate, Coal County. J. E. Sevier, Father, Rt. 1, Coalgate. Born October 23, 1923. Enlisted May 6, 1942. Served in the Air Force. Died March 8, 1944, South Pacific.

JOHN A. SIDLE, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Afton, Ottawa County. Mrs. F. E. Sidle, Mother, 2009 Seventeenth St., Corpus Christi, Texas. Born April 27, 1920. Enlisted November, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in the Cavalry. Died March 6, 1944, in action Arawe, New Britain, South Pacific.

MARCELLUS F. SMITH, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, Parents, 123 North 11th St., Chickasha. Born September 26, 1910. Enlisted March 10, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart

awarded posthumously. Died March 6, 1944, on board transport ship sunk, by enemy action in the Mediterranean Sea, off Bizerte, Tunisia, North Africa.

HAROLD SPRIGGS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Harold Spriggs, Wife, 1631 South Lewis Place, Tulsa 4. Born February 7, 1916. Enlisted March 8, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Central High School, Tulsa. Died March 11, 1944, in action Bougainville, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

ARTHUR D. STANISLAUS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Mrs. Martha Stanislaus, Wife, 223 South Smith, Vinita. Born November 15, 1922. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Stationed in Hawaiian Islands seven months. Died February 21, 1944, in action Eniwetok, Marshall Islands, Central Pacific.

THEDFORD C. STAPLES, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. H. L. Staples, Father, 1205 East Wyandotte, McAlester. Born February 24, 1914. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the 45th Division. Died December 30, 1943, in Italy.

FULTON STINNETT, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Elgin, Comanche County. Mrs. Georgie Stinnett, Mother, Elgin. Born January 10, 1912. Enlisted November 14, 1942. Died February 5, 1944, in Italy.

IRA STOUT, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Bristow, Creek County. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Stout, Parents, Rt. 5, Bristow. Born March 6, 1921. Enlisted November 27, 1942. Died February 22, 1944, Marshall Islands, Central Pacific.

TEEL LEE, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Teel Lee, Wife, 519 West Main, Ada. Born February 17, 1922. Enlisted November 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated Ada High School 1940. Served in Field Artillery. Died January 17, 1944, in Italy.

CECIL R. TABOR, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Buffalo, Harper County. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Tabor, Parents, Buffalo. Born July 24, 1917. Enlisted November 7, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Distinguished Flying Cross. Graduated High School, May (Buffalo County); graduated Northwestern State College, Alva, Oklahoma. Preliminary flight and ground work training at Alva; advanced training for Air Corps at Randolph Field, Texas; graduated and commissioned Army Flying School, Lubbock, Texas, July, 1942. Sailed for overseas duty October, 1942, stationed in England, and participated in bombing mis-

sions over occupied Europe. Died December 30, 1943, in action near Lorient, France.

EUGENE Z. TALLEY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Wynnewood, Garvin County. Mrs. Mealinda Talley, Wife, Rt. 3, Wynnewood. Born July 10, 1920. Enlisted January 28, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Bombardier. Died March 13, 1944, in action European area, and buried in Cambridge, England.

CHARLES S. TONEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Shady Point, Le Flore County. Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Toney, Parents, Rt. 1, Shady Point. Born May 2, 1920. Enlisted November 4, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated High School, Spiro, Oklahoma, 1941. Made record as a farmer before enlistment. Completed training at Camp Young, California, and sailed for duty overseas August, 1942. Died July 10, 1943, in action North African area.

WILSON P. THEDFORD, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Allegra Thedford, Wife, 2624 N. W. 14th St., Oklahoma City. Born April 16, 1918. Enlisted June 15, 1942. Died September 10, 1942, Bruce Field, Ballinger, Texas.

THOMAS S. UPTON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Mildred Upton, Wife, 208 W. Illinois, Enid, Oklahoma. Born December 8, 1921. Enlisted April 6, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart; Distinguished Flying Cross awarded posthumously. Died January 14, 1944, in action in England.

RUSSELL W. WALLER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Lawton, Comanche County. Mrs. Mary Waller, Wife, 1511 "A" Avenue, Lawton. Born March 15, 1912. Enlisted December 2, 1932. Saw service in the Field Artillery and was serving in First Cavalry Division at time of death. Died December 25, 1943, Queensland, Australia.

WARREN G. HOWARD, Technical Sergeant, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: McCurtain, Haskell County. Mrs. Lillie P. Howard, Mother, McCurtain. Born February 4, 1921. Enlisted February, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 15, 1944, in Italy.

KEITH WILSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Lookout, Woods County. Mrs. Nellie Wilson, Mother, Lookout. Born October 21, 1924. Enlisted March, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Asiatic-Pacific

campaigns. Died February 2, 1944, in action, and buried in Fourth Marine Division Cemetery, Marshall Islands, South Pacific.

HARTWELL E. WOLGRAM, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Anadarko, Caddo County. Mrs. Cleo Wolgram, Wife, 602 East Broadway, Anadarko. Born December 16, 1919. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted May 27, 1937. Served in Field Artillery, 45th Division. Died January 29, 1944, in Italy.

STANLEY J. YAMSKI, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mrs. Stanley J. Yamski, Wife, Rt. 1, Chickasha. Born December 12, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Sailed for duty overseas May, 1943. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Wounded in Sicilian campaign (seven shrapnel wounds) 1943. Died January 30, 1944, in action in Italy.

THE ENID OKLAHOMA COLLECTION IN THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

By Berlin B. Chapman

"No documents, no history," begins one of the best known textbooks in historiography.[1] Certainly there is nothing more fundamental for efficient use of Oklahoma history than knowledge of the content and location of the leading collections in the State.

The Enid Oklahoma Collection in the Carnegie Library is especially strong in clipping files made from newspapers and magazines. It gives immediate access to material about any person listed among a group of 450 State authors. There are files for Oklahoma artists, musicians, movie stars, and sportsmen. A voluminous file deals with Oklahomans who in other ways have become nationally known. The collection gives much information about Oklahomans whose attainment is considerable but who are not nationally known. It deals primarily with persons who have lived within what is now Oklahoma.[2] In this article names of persons were chosen at random from those who have lived within that area, the aim being merely to illustrate the nature of the contents of the files.

Since 1929 it has been the policy of the Library to collect all publications by Oklahoma authors, autographed copies when possible. Many books about Oklahoma, now out of print, are preserved in the rare book collection.

The collection of clippings was made during the last sixteen years, being largely the work of Miss Mabel B. McClure, Librarian, who was familiar with the clipping files in the Public Library of Kansas City, Missouri. When W P A assistance was available, clippings made prior to 1940 were mounted. Since that date only the biographical and Enid clippings are mounted.

One who thumbs through the files finds material collected under such headings as: Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, Sen. Thomas P.

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[1] C. H. Langlois and Charles Seignobos, *Introduction to the Study of History.* My study was undertaken after Mr. James W. Moffitt had repeatedly pointed out the advantage of having in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* a description of special collections in various libraries in the State. Mr. Moffitt was Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society from 1936 to 1944.

[2] In the collection are files for many persons who never lived in Oklahoma, but who made an important contribution to the State. For instance, among the files of artists is one for John Noble who made the Run in 1893, but who apparently never lived in Oklahoma. His pictures, "The Run," and "The Big Herd," endeared him to the people of Oklahoma.

Gore, Alice Robertson, Dennis T. Flynn, the Fergusons (Gov. and Mrs. Thomas B. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferguson et al.), Gen. Stand Watie, Patrick J. Hurley, Roberta Lawson, Rev. S. A. Worcester, Mrs. Lawrence Langner (nee Armina Marshall), "Aunt Susan," Rev. John R. Abernathy, Joseph A. Brandt, Flora Campbell, C. F. Colcord, H. H. Champlin, Dr. Forney Hutchinson, Dr. I. N. McCash, Phillips Brothers, Tom Slick, Wiley Post, etc.—hundreds of names.

Among Oklahoma authors the clipping files give data on Mary McDougal Alexson, Lynn Riggs, Alex Posey, Jennie Harris Oliver, Stanley Vestal, Bishop F. C. Kelley, Todd Downing, Kenneth C. Kaufman, Mary Plum, Mrs. Dorothy Cameron Disney, George Milburn, Vingie E. Roe, Dora Aydelotte, George R. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Grant Foreman, E. E. Dale, Muriel H. Wright, and Muna Lee.

There is a file on Enid authors, of whom there are forty. Among them are Marquis James, Russel Crouse, George Rainey, Althea Bass, George Storm, and Paul Wellman. Some are persons of poetic attainment. Among them are Therese Black, Bess Truitt, Helen P. Neal, Gertrude Major, and Gwen Hendrickson.

Among artists are Adah Robinson, Acee Blue Eagle, Nan Sheets, Doel Reed, Father R. G. Gerrer, Robert Garrison, and N. M. Davidson.

There are files for Joseph Bentonelli, Kathleen Kersting, and Leta Mae Flynn of grand opera renown; there is material on other Oklahoma musicians including Paul Pendarvis, Roy Harris, Princess Tsianina, and Tessie Mobley Brave of Indian extraction and known as "Princess Lushanya." Complete files of programs of the Cimarron Opera Company, with Enid press notices, keep alive the history of the Enid Summer Opera.

Among movie stars are files for Glenda Farrell, Joan Crawford,[3] Rochelle Hudson, Jennifer Jones, Erik Rhodes,[4] Lon Chaney, Pinky Tomlin, Gene Autry, and Kay Francis. There is an extensive file for Will Rogers, actor and author. Contemporary accounts of his tragic death will increase in value with the years.

Miscellaneous clipping files carry material on nearly every subject pertaining to Oklahoma. Indexes reveal material on Aviation in Oklahoma, Beauty Spots in Oklahoma, Historical Markers, Highways, Birds, Flags, Camps, Churches, Early Missions, Mound Builders, Genealogy, Ghost Towns, Gardens, Rivers, Dams, Flood Con-

[3] Joan Crawford lived in Lawton, Oklahoma. There she knew Don Blanding whom she befriended when he went to Hollywood.

[4] When Rhodes was a student in Central High School in Oklahoma City he was known as "Earnest Sharpe." He attended the University of Oklahoma.

trol, Dust Storms, Snakes, Spiders, Rhodes Scholars, Oklahomans in West Point, Oklahoma Hall of Fame, Bruce Barton's Tribute to Oklahoma, History of Printing in Oklahoma, Oklahoma Trails, Oklahoma Census Reports, Oklahoma Indians, World Wars I and II.

The Oklahoma Book Collection in the Library numbers about 1355 volumes. The Library has all publications of the Oklahoma Geological Survey; all books published by the University of Oklahoma Press; a complete file of the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*; a complete file of Dr. and Mrs. Franklyn P. Davis, *Anthology of Newspaper Verse*,[5] donated by them to the Library; all Enid City Directories since 1910; and many volumes of *Harlow's Weekly*.

Through courtesy of former Governor William H. Murray, the Library owns copies of the Proceedings of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, and a copy of the State Constitution in original binding, each bearing the donor's autograph. George F. Southard, who was Chairman of the Library Board for twenty years, gave the Library his collection of rare books, known as the "Southard Collection." There is also a collection of books on genealogy given by members of the D.A.R. An atlas of Garfield County published in 1906 by a Chicago firm, includes a plat of villages and cities of that time, and gives the individual claim owners.

In the Oklahoma Incunabula are four volumes in the Cherokee language, probably printed on the first printing press in what is now Oklahoma, some 100 years ago. They are, *Gospel According to St. Matthew; Gospel According to Exodus; Cherokee Hymns;* and *Swiss Peasant* by Rev. Cesar Malan. There is a rare edition of John Ridge's poems published in 1868.

Don Blanding, artist and poet, lived in Enid in his youth. He gave the Library many of his original illustrations used in his books.

Marquis James, whose *Raven* won the Pulitzer prize for biography in 1930, was reared in Enid. He presented the Library the original manuscript of the book on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Mrs. Mary C. Lee, founder of the Library.

In conclusion it may be said that the Enid Oklahoma Collection makes immediately accessible to readers material about persons, more or less prominent in the history of Oklahoma, much of which material is not otherwise easily accessible. Classification includes the topic approach.

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[5] *The Anthology of Newspaper Verse* comprises 23 volumes, a volume being published each year from 1919 to 1941 inclusive. This selection of poems from newspapers is a barometer to the sentiment of the American people. Dr. Davis, an Enid physician, began the work and continued it until his death in 1933. Thereafter his wife, Mrs. Athie Sale Davis, continued the work until 1941.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

The Story of the 90th Infantry Division

A booklet entitled *Tough 'Ombres!* giving the story of the 90th Infantry Division has been received for the Historical Society's collection of war publications, from Pfc. Edward G. Hartman, Division Historian. Written by WOJG Carl Jenkins and Division Historian Hartman, the booklet, size 4 by 5¼ inches, has 32 pages with a two-page cartoon map in colors giving the "Route of the 90th Division through France" and several photographs of scenes in the field. Page-end and inset drawings illustrate the factual and concise text presented in interesting style with headings such as "T-O for Texas and Oklahoma," "Courage Creates Heroes," "Help Wanted—CO Gets It," "Artillery Socks Tanks," and "Gallant Job Done by Medics." The booklet gives one of a series of G. I. stories of the Ground, Air and Service Forces in the European Theatre of Operations to be published by the *Stars and Stripes,* a publication of the Information and Education Division.

Story of Pioneer Social Leader in Oklahoma Territory

General James Carson Jamison (1830-1916), whose biography by Judge Robert L. Williams appeared in *The Chronicles,* XXI (March, 1943), No. 1, pages 1-7, was the father of Ann Block Jamison, better known to her friends as "Blockie," who became the wife of the late Galen Crow, well known Oklahoma leader in the electric light and power companies. At the time of her death this last winter, a story of Mrs. "Blockie" Crow, written by Corb Sarchet, appeared in *The Daily Oklahoman* (February 13, 1945) as follows:

PIONEER STATE WOMAN DIES IN ARKANSAS

Early day Oklahoma history must be stressed in order to tell the story of Mrs. "Blockie" Crow, to whom death came Sunday in the Rogers (Ark.) hospital, following two paralytic strokes since February 1. A native of Missouri, she came with her parents to Guthrie following the election of Grover Cleveland as president in 1892, for her father, Gen. J. C. Jamison, desired to be appointed governor of Oklahoma Territory. He had been politically strong in Missouri as a close friend of Champ Clark.

President Cleveland, however, gave the gubernatorial plum to William C. Renfrow, the Norman banker, and he in turn made Jamison his adjutant general, the first man to hold that position in Oklahoma. He became actually the father of the Oklahoma national guard. The daughter, Ann Block "Blockie" Jamison, became a social leader during those early Oklahoma days, influential among the young people of the then capital city, leader of the grand marches and the Virginia Reels that always featured the legislative and gubernatorial balls of the Oklahoma Territory period.

General Was Newsman

General Jamison in his early years was something of an adventurer. He joined the gold rush to California and there enlisted as a soldier under that Gen. William Walker, who twice invaded Nicaraugua with the aim of seizing control and becoming its ruler. History records that eventually Walker was captured in that country and executed as an insurrectionist. His men, including Jamison, got back to the states.

It was not long until the Civil War began and Jamison fought on the southern side, a captain under General Marmaduke. The latter became governor of Missouri later and named Jamison adjutant general. He was experienced, therefore, when Governor Renfrow chose him for a like position in Oklahoma Territory. After coming to Oklahoma he served for a time as the first clerk of Kay county at Newkirk, where his daughter assisted him in the office.

General Jamison also was one of the best known newspaper men of his era in Missouri and continued in that career after coming to Guthrie, where he was closely associated with Roy V. Hoffman, now of Oklahoma City, and Leslie G. Niblack, now of Tampa, Fla. As long as the father lived the Jamisons were a typical family of the "old south." In his Confederate gray, with the general's epaulets on the shoulders, he was always an imposing figure.

City Resident for a While

Blockie Jamison became the bride of Galen Crow early in the 1900s. He was a scion of an historic cattleman family of Austin, Texas, and for 25 years after locating in Guthrie he was one of the electric light and power figures in this state—first at Guthrie, then at Oklahoma City, and later in Tulsa.

During the 1920's the Crows established a home on the White river, not far from Rogers, Ark., in an area where her father had served under General Marmaduke. It became one of the most modern estates in the Arkansas Ozarks. Galen Crow died several years ago at Rogers. His widow continued to live at the Harris hotel there, remaining unto the end a leader in social activities.

During her residence in Arkansas, she visited frequently in Oklahoma City with Mrs. A. Longstreet Hull and other former Guthrie friends.

Biographical Volume Presented by Jos. O. Hickox

A biographical volume entitled *Portrait and Biographical Record of Oklahoma* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1901) has been presented to the Historical Library by Jos. O. Hickox, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Mt. Wilson, California. The title page of this compilation bears the following statement: "Commemorating the Achievements of Citizens who have Contributed to the Progress of Oklahoma and Development of its Resources."

The 1884 Report of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the Indian Territory

The Anadarko Masonic Lodge, No. 21, chartered in November, 1884, as the first lodge west of the 98th Meridian in the Indian Territory, has a bound copy of Minutes of the Grand Lodge of the

Indian Territory for the first ten years of its existence (1874-1884).[2] The following report giving the names of the lodges of the Indian Territory and other data, the list of Grand Officers, and the location of the Lodges up to 1884 was transcribed from this rare volume and contributed to the Historical Society by Judge C. Ross Hume, of Anadarko:

STATISTICAL REPORT IN 1884 of the
10th ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF M.W.GRAND LODGE OF A.F. & A.M.
OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, held at Atoka, Choctaw Nation, I.T.,
Nov. 4th to 6th, 1884.

Name of Lodge	No.	Location	Date of Charter	Mbrs.
Muscogee	1	Eufaula	Oct. 6th, 1874	40
Doaksville	2	Wm. Spring's Ranche	Nov. 8th, 1871	27
Caddo	3	Caddo	Oct. 14, 1872	22
Ok-la-ho-ma	4	Atoka	Nov. 18, 1868	55
Vinita	5	Vinita	Sept. 8, 1875	55
Valley	6	Paul's Valley	Sept. 8, 1875	44
Elm Springs	7	Elm Springs	Sept. 6, 1876	48
Colbert	8	Colbert	Sept. 6, 1876	23
McAlester	9	McAlester	Sept. 6, 1877	59
Cherokee	10	Talequah	Sept. 19, 1877	42
Flint	11	Flint	Nov. 9, 1853	40
Alpha	12	Ft. Gibson	Oct. 17, 1872	23
Mo-sho-la-tub-by	13	Kully Chaha	Nov. 5, 1879	—
Webber's Falls	14	Webber's Falls	Nov. 2, 1881	30
Ross	15	Skullyville	Nov. 7, 1872	25
Jim Town	16	Jim Town	Nov. 7, 1883	44
Chickasaw	17	Thackerville	Nov. 7, 1883	17
Burneyville	18	Burneyville	Nov. 5, 1884	24
Bennington	19	Bennington	Nov. 5, 1884	12
Savanna	20	Savanna	Nov. 5, 1884	16
Anadarko	21	Anadarko	Nov. 5, 1884	7
			Total	653

LIST OF GRAND OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Year	Grand Master	Dep. Gr. M.	Gr. S. W.	Gr. Jr. W.	Gr. Sec'y.
1874	C. McPherson	C. M. Slover	Wm. L. Byrd	Aug. Hopping	R. P. Jones
1875	"	R. J. Hogue	E. H. Wolverton	J. McD. Coody	"
1876	"	W. L. Mills	C. M. Beck	R. J. Hogue	"
1877	J. S. Murrow	Harvey Lindsay	"	Henry Eifffert	"
1878	"	"	P. J. Byrne	C. E. Gooding	W. A. McBride
1879	P. J. Byrne	"	J. A. Zrenchard	J. McD. Coody	"
1880	"	C. E. Gooding	E. H. Doyle	J. W. Coyle	J. S. Murrow
1881	C. E. Gooding	H. Lindsay	A. F. Ross	P. R. Goldsby	"
1882	Harvey Lindsay	E. H. Doyle	Wm. P. Leeper	J. H. Dannenberg	"
1883	Edmond H. Doyle	Wm. P. Leeper	F. H. Nash	P. R. Goldsbury	"
1884	"	F. H. Nash	A. F. Ross	John H. Mashburn	"

[2] The Historical Society Library has a bound copy of the Minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory for the years 1874-89.—Ed.

LOCATION OF EARLY MASONIC LODGES IN INDIAN TERRITORY[3]

Lodge	No.	Location	Post Office	Meeting Dates
Muscogee	1	Eufaula, Creek Nation, Eu. Ind. Ter.		Last Friday month
Doaksville	2	Wm Spring's Ranche, Kiamichi Co. Choctaw N. No. 2, P. O. is Goodland.		1st Monday month
Caddo	3	Caddo, Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.		1st Th. after moon
Ok-la-ho-ma	4	Atoka, Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.		Sat. before full moon
Vinita	5	Vinita, Cherokee Nation, Ind. Ter.		1 & 3 Saturdays
Valley	6	Cherokee Town, Chickasaw N., Pauls Valley		Sat. after full moon
Elm Springs	7	Erin Spr. Chickasaw Nat. Ind. Ter.		Last Saturday month
Colbert	8	Colbert Station Chickasaw N. Ind. Ter.		Sat. before full moon
McAlester	9	McAlester, Choctaw Nat. Ind. Ter.		Tu. before full moon
Cherokee	10	Talequah, Cherokee N. Ind. Ter.		2nd Friday full moon
Flint	11	Flint, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Ter.		Sat. before full moon
Alpha	12	Ft. Gibson, Cherokee N. Ind. Ter.		2nd Sat. in month
Mosholatubby	13	No returns		
Webber Falls	14	Webber Falls, Cherokee Nat. Ind. Ter.		1st Fri. in month
Ross	15	Skullyville, Choctaw Nat. Oak Lodge I. T		Sat. bef. full moon
Jim Town	16	Jim Town, Chickasaw N. Leon, Ind. Ter.		Sat. after full moon
Chickasaw	17	Thackerville, Chickasaw Nat. Ind. Ter.		Sat. bef. full moon
Burneyville	18	Burneyville, Chickasaw Nat.		
Bennington	19	Bennington, Choctaw Nat.		
Savanna	20	Savanna, Choctaw Nation		
Anadarko	21	Anadarko, Kiowa Reservation		

The information herein is taken from Grand Lodge Proceedings, Grand Lodge of I. T., 1874 to 1884, copy of Anadarko No. 21, all bound together and very rare.

Thomas Gilcrease Foundation, Tulsa

For the information of those interested in research in early Americana and in Oklahoma Indian history, note is made here of one of Oklahoma's unique institutions—the Thomas Gilcrease Foundation at Tulsa. Its purposes are twofold: (1) The education of underprivileged Indian children; and (2) the preservation of the painted and written records of the culture of the Indians who live in Oklahoma. Its founder, Thomas Gilcrease, is himself of Creek Indian descent and is actively interested in the Foundation. It is beautifully located in the suburbs of Tulsa on land formerly a part of the Osage Nation and comprising 1,800 acres of landscaped tracts and adjoining farms.

The collections in charge of Martin W. Wisendanger, Curator, include some 600 paintings, prints and drawings of Indians and Indian life, about 300 bronzes, and about 7,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. Only a small part of these are now open to the public but as soon as building restrictions are lifted in this country,

[3] Letter from the Reverend J. S. Murrow, dated June 8, 1921, addressed to Muriel H. Wright, stated that Oklahoma Lodge No. 4, Atoka, was first organized at Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, in 1869, as the first Masonic Lodge organized in the Indian Territory after the War between the States. This Lodge was named "Oklahoma" by the Reverend Allen Wright, a charter member, who lived at Boggy Depot. For its history see "Old Boggy Depot" by Muriel H. Wright, in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, V (March, 1927), No. 1, pp. 4-17.

Mosholatubby, Lodge No. 13 was located at Kulli Chaha (S. 1, T. 7 N., R. 26 E), Choctaw Nation, 1½ miles south and east of Cameron, in Le Flore County.

Jim Town, Lodge No. 16 was located at Jim Town (S. 22, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.), Chickasaw Nation, southeast of Leon in Love County.—Ed.

a large museum will be erected on the Foundation grounds to house the whole collection.

Among the rare paintings is the Hick's original of Penn's Treaty with the Indians, a famous American primitive. A group of paintings by William Cary, a visitor to the Plains Indians in the 1860's, records in glowing colors typical scenes such as the "Trader at the Fort," "Platform Burial," and "Hunting Camp."

Many rare, first editions are in the Library. There is the American Indian Portfolio, lithographs in color after the drawings by George Catlin. The Foundation also owns the Sabin Bibliography, a dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time, begun by Joseph Sabin and completed by Wilberforce Eames and R. W. G. Vail. Another rare volume among the very few in existence, if not the only one, is of special interest in Oklahoma history: A compilation containing each of the treaties of the Five Civilized Tribes, with the names of the signers, negotiated by the Confederate States and later published at Richmond, Virginia, in 1864.

Oklahoma Historical Society Presented an Original Portrait of Major General Patrick J. Hurley

At a special meeting of the Oklahoma Memorial Association on April 20, 1945, in the Historical Society Building, with Judge Bert B. Barefoot presiding in the absence of the President, Doctor I. N. McCash, of Enid, an original portrait of Major General Patrick J. Hurley, painted by Thomas E. Stephens of New York City, was presented to the Association by General Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma City. A brief address paying tribute to General Hurley, a native son of Oklahoma, was made by Judge Edgar S. Vaught, of Oklahoma City. The portrait was accepted formally by Judge Barefoot, presiding, and in turn presented to the Oklahoma Historical Society through the Secretary, Doctor Charles Evans, and now is in the Art Gallery of the Historical Museum.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Address Delivered by Governor Robert S. Kerr

The following Memorial Address was delivered by Governor Robert S. Kerr before the Joint Session of the Oklahoma State Legislature in memorial service for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, April 13, 1945:*

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Joint Session and my fellow Oklahomans:

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is dead!

* This Memorial Address was published in the *Congressional Record*, Proceedings and Debates of the 79th Congress, First Session, as extension of remarks of Hon. A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday April 18, 1945.

The words reverberate like thunder rolling amid mighty mountains.

Their impact is felt around the world.

The ranks of the Big Three are broken.

There is sorrow in the Kremlin where Joseph Stalin, directing Russia's mighty war effort, realizes that Roosevelt is dead.

There is sorrow in Whitehall and at No. 10 Downing Street where Winston Churchill contemplates the onrushing sweep of Democracy's fighting forces on the Western Front, and knows that his stalwart comrade is gone.

There is sorrow in Chungking as the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek feel the shock of a loss not only to themselves, but also to their people.

There is grief in the hearts of the leaders of every nation on this earth who are striving and fighting for freedom.

There is lamentation from where the shadow of Chapultepec fall across the palace of President Avilla Comacho, all along the Isthmus, and from Panama to where the southern peaks of the Andes rear their snowcapped heads above the waters of Cape Horn.

There is deep sorrow in far off Australia, in New Guinea, in the lands which still writhe under the heel of the loathed Jap invader; in the Philippines whose coral strands reflect the rays of sunlight which had been in eclipse, but which have returned.

The symbol of their liberation is dead.

There is sorrow in the hearts of our military commanders, as the greatest Generals and Admirals of America's proud history weep unashamed at the bier of their fallen Commander-in-Chief.

Roosevelt is dead!

The hearts of the people of America are heavy as they bid farewell to their beloved President.

A shadow has fallen across the hearth of every American home, of the rich and of the poor.

American workers will make a greater effort today in tribute to the sacrifice of the life of the best friend they ever had.

The farmers of America will raise their sights and increase production goals in loving recognition of the supreme sacrifice made by the champion who advanced their welfare more than any other.

The rank and file of American citizens wherever they are will work a little harder and dedicate themselves anew in honor of the heroic death of the great leader they loved so well.

The aged stand with heads *bowed and bared as* they mourn the passing of one who implemented his affection for them by bringing to them an economic security they had never known and which, without him, they would not have.

The fighting men and women of America around the world, on the sea, on the land, and in the air, will surge forward with greater resolve and greater power, inspired by the heroic death of their matchless Commander. They will rededicate themselves, that they may insure winning the objective which were so dear to him and which they had expected to win with him.

His most fitting monument is in the hearts of the people who loved him, as *he loved them* and who will *cherish and treasure his memory* until time ripens into eternity.

But, my fellow Americans, in the darkness of our sorrow the light of gratitude and determination breaks upon us.

We are grateful that Franklin Delano Roosevelt has lived.

We are thankful that his genius led us out of the Nation's greatest depression.

We are happy in the knowledge that his transcendent courage and brilliance have led us through the danger and the carnage of the most terrible war in history, until today, we, with our brave Allies, have achieved victory over Germany, and know that *we and they* are likewise winning certain victory over Japan.

We are grateful that his spirit will lead us patiently, but surely, in achieving an abiding peace. We can never be thankful enough that he was willing and able to give all that he had in the service of his Country and that the security and welfare of his people were more precious to him than his life.

We will meet the crisis brought about by his death in the light of the example he gave us while he lived.

Do you remember the fateful morning of March 4th, 1933?

Let the words of courage which he spoke then challenge us anew.

"Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper.

"So first of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

"In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days."

Do you remember his courage, his superb confidence, and his infinite faith as he stood before the Joint Session of the National Congress after Pearl Harbor and called America to arms to meet the challenge of Japanese aggression, in these words:

'No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory.

"With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God."

We face our future today in the light and inspiration of his words spoken to the Congress and to the Nation on January 7, 1943:

"Therefore, let us, all of us, have confidence, let us redouble our efforts.

"A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us.

"But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the heart of this nation is sound—the spirit of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

We are richer far than we have ever been in every phase of our national life by reason of his life and service, and of the giving of his life to his Country's cause.

We will honor him by giving our confidence and full support to and by holding up the hands of his successor, Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who is today President of the United States.

We will follow the example of Franklin Delano Roosevelt by rededicating all that we have and all that we are to completing the unfinished task that is ahead.

With an even greater unity among us because of his sacrifice, with steadfastness of purpose worthy of the ideals for which he lived, America moves majestically and irresistably forward and upward to her greatest destiny!

NECROLOGIES

THOMAS PITCHLYNN HOWELL
1849-1943

Thomas Pitchlynn Howell was born at Eagletown in the Choctaw Nation on August 28, 1849. His father, Calvin H. Howell, a native of Mississippi, died in the Choctaw Nation in 1868. His mother, Rhoda Pitchlynn Howell, lived to the ripe old age of nearly ninety years. She was of Choctaw descent and the sister of Peter P. Pitchlynn, Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation from 1864 to 1866, who as a young man had taken an active part in the affairs of the Choctaws during their removal from their old homelands in Mississippi to the Indian Territory in the early 1830's.

Following his attendance at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, Thomas Pitchlynn Howell matriculated in the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore and graduated from this School of Medicine in 1872, afterward serving as an intern in the University Hospital in Baltimore. He returned to the Indian Territory and began the practice of medicine at Atoka, Choctaw Nation, moving thence to Pauls Valley where he practiced two years. In 1875, he moved west in the Chickasaw Nation, locating five miles west of the present City of Davis, which was still his home at the time of his death in 1943. He became the owner of valuable lands and other interests, carrying on stock-raising and general farming on a large scale for many years.

Doctor Howell participated in the organization of the First National Bank of Wynnewood, serving as President until he sold his interests in the institution. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in Davis and was its President at the time of his death. He was interested in the development of the City of Davis, his residence erected in 1899 being one of the finest in that locality. He was also interested in the Wynnewood Cotton Oil Manufacturing Company.

In 1875, he married Miss Lizzie Grant, daughter of Tom Grant of Fort Arbuckle. She was born on September 14, 1855, and died on October 16, 1886. To this first union came three children: A daughter, Delia, was born on August 11, 1876, and married the late Doctor Thomas Walker. She has one son, Thomas Howell Walker, and lives at Davis, Oklahoma.

A second daughter, Daisy, was born on June 28, 1881, and married Jess Shannon, both deceased.

A son, Calvin Hickman Howell, now deceased, was born on August 22, 1884, and married Miss Madaline Chambless.

In October 1887, Doctor Howell married Miss Henrietta Wright of Paris, Texas. She was born on July 28, 1860, and died on April 4, 1912. To this second union came four children: The eldest, a son, Thomas Pitchlynn Howell, Jr., was born on August 24, 1888, and married Miss Clay Draughon. They are the parents of a son, Thomas P. Howell, III, Lieutenant in World War II, who was taken German War prisoner; a daughter, Ella Reed Howell, who married Lt. Max Rogers of Blackwell, Oklahoma; a second son, Henry Howell, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; and a third son, Bob G. Howell, Sergeant, U. S. Army.

The second child of Doctor and Mrs. Howell, a daughter, Laura, born March 24, 1891, married Tom Youngblood of Davis. Their one son, Lt. Tom Howell Youngblood, has served in France during World War II. He and

THOMAS PITCHLYNN HOWELL

JESSE KING HILL

his wife, the former Al Vera Jennings of Wynnewood, are the parents of one son, Tom Howell Youngblood, Jr., who was Doctor Howell's only greatgrandchild at the time of his death.

The third child, a daughter named Vivian Howell was born on July 24, 1893, and married J. P. Baldwin of San Francisco, California.

The fourth child, a daughter named Gladys Howell was born on June 22, 1895, and married Sam P. Hale of Ardmore, Oklahoma. They are the parents of a son, Captain Sam P. Hale, Jr., of Camp Hood, El Paso, Texas; and of a daughter, Mary Love Hale, who married W. H. Strongberg of Ardmore, now serving in the U. S. Navy.

Thomas Pitchlynn Howell, the subject of this sketch, died at Pauls Valley Hospital on Friday, July 16, 1943, at the age of 93 years, 10 months and 18 days. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church in Davis on the Sunday following, conducted by the Reverend Robert J. Smith, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of Ardmore, assisted by the Reverend H. D. Raglan, Pastor of the Methodist Church of Davis. The remains were laid to rest in the family burial grounds two and a half miles west of Davis. Pall bearers were C. W. Grant, T. S. Grant, Ross Smith, John Butterly, T. S. Jamison, Fred Butler, Frank Stedman and Brad Moore.

Doctor Howell was a member of the Masonic Fraternity of Tyre Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M. He was a Royal Arch Masonic Member in the Ardmore Lodge and attained the Knights Templar degree in the Commandery at Purcell, Indian Territory. He belonged to the Mystic Shrine, was identified with the Nobles of India Temple, Oklahoma City, and was a member of the Ivanhoe Lodge No. 16, Knights of Pythias.

He was held in high regard in the councils of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations and upon several occasions served as special delegate representing the nations before the Indian Department at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and, also, a member and honorary President of the Garvin County Old Settlers Association. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church of Davis, serving as a steward for many years. In 1896, he was a delegate to the Methodist General Conference in Baltimore, Maryland, and was delegate to subsequent general conferences. As long as his health would permit, no man was more active or more faithful to support the activities of the Methodist Church than Doctor Howell.

By Robert L. Williams

Durant, Oklahoma

JESSE KING HILL
1864-1945

Jesse King Hill, son of James Madison Hill and his wife, Mary Elizabeth (King) Hill, was born on May 22, 1864 in Calhoun County, Alabama, and died at Bartlesville, Oklahoma on February 25, 1945. Interment was at Owasso, Oklahoma.

When a child he was taken with his father's family to Texas and they remained in Vanzant County for a short while and he went to school there and thence they moved on to Ellis County and settled near Waxahachie and there he married Martha C. Zundel at Italy, Texas on January 18, 1883 and from thence he came to the Indian Territory and settled near Wagoner in the Creek Nation where he engaged in the cattle business for a while and thence he removed to near Owasso in the Cherokee Nation where he again engaged in agriculture and in the cattle business. The following children came to this marriage:—

1. Henry C. Hill, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and to him and his wife, Malissa Hill, came the following children: Mrs. Jerry Willis, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Mrs. Ralph Vanwy, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Mrs. James Brown, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, Miss Geraldine Hill and Miss Imogene Hill of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.
2. E. A. Hill, 405 Callahan Street, Muskogee, Oklahoma, and to him and his wife, Alice Hill, came the following children: E. A. Hill, Jr., Billings, Montana, Jesse K. Hill, Jr., Corporal in the U. S. Military Service of the country, William Hill, Sergeant in U. S. Military Service, Mrs. Dora Bridenthal whose husband, William, is in the Navy and Josephine Teaff whose husband, Dr. Joe A. Teaff is Lieutenant in the Navy, and Henry Hill, a student in the Arkansas University.
3. David F. Hill, a widower, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma and who had no children.
4. Lt. Col. J. Lewis Hill, 2537 Cummings Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who has just returned from thirty-three months service in the European War, to him and his wife Katherine, came one child, Jack Hill.
5. Mrs. Joe Elam, 127 North Quapaw, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and to her and husband, Joe Elam, came the following children: Mrs. A. M. Jones, Greggton, Texas, Mrs. Jack Thurman, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Martha Joan Elam, Robert Eugene Elam and Donald Aaron Elam, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

His wife, Martha C. Hill, died June 4, 1944 and is buried at Owasso. All of his brothers and sisters are dead except one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 3502 Parnell Street, Dallas, Texas. All during his adult life except during the last few years when he had retired he was engaged principally in the cattle business.

He was elected as a Democrat from District 63 in the Cherokee Nation to the Convention to frame the Constitution for the State of Oklahoma and served on the following committees:

1. Executive Department
2. Privileges and Elections
3. Mines and Mining, Oil and Gas
4. Manufactures and Commerce
5. Public Health and Sanitation
6. To Raise Funds.

In that convention he rendered faithful and patriotic service. During his entire life he was a good and law-abiding citizen.

By Robert L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

GEORGE NORTON BILBY

JOHN LOUIS MITCH

GEORGE NORTON BILBY

1868-1939

Doctor George Norton Bilby, son of William S. Bilby and his wife, was born on March 6, 1868 in Wapella County, Iowa. His mother died while he was an infant, and he had no recollection of her. He attended the common schools of his native county and completed the high school course at Des Moines, Iowa, and graduated from the school of medicine of Louisville (Kentucky) University in 1894 and came to Oklahoma and engaged in the practice of medicine at Cushing and Stroud and removed to Alva in 1899 where he continued in the practice of medicine except when at the seat of Government in public service.

He married Alberta M. Stockbarger on Dec. 21, 1898, the daughter of Mathias Stockbarger and his wife, Malissa Hall Stockbarger. His wife was born Dec. 21, 1872 in Kansas and died May 26, 1940 at Alva, Oklahoma; interment at Alva. To them came the following children:—

Miss Afton Bilby, Alva, Oklahoma, instructor Northwestern State College;

Paul M. Bilby, Independence, Missouri, Instructor American Aeronautical Company ,whose wife was Jean Meir;

Lee S. Bilby, Bellflower, California; and the following grandchildren:—

Betty Lee Bilby, born March 6, 1925;

Barbara Dee Bilby, born July 11, 1928;

George William Bilby, born February 11, 1935.

He was connected with the following organizations:— Member of American Medical Association; Oklahoma State Medical Society; Woods County Medical Society; American Railway Surgeons Association; American Legion; and Kiawanis Club, and the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alva, Oklahoma.

In addition to being a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1906 as a Democrat from District No. 6, he was State Commissioner of Health from Jan. 1931 to Jan. 1935. In World War I he was a Lieutenant Medical Transport Surgeon. As a member of the Constitutional Convention from District No. 6, he served on the following committees:—

(1) Board of Health in Constitutional Convention,

(2) Homesteads and Exemptions,

(3) Labor and Arbitration,

(4) Public Health and Sanitation,

(5) Insurance,

(6) State and School Lands.

He died at Hine's U. S. Veterans Hospital, Hines, Illinois, on November 26, 1939, and was interred at Alva, Oklahoma. A devoted husband and father, fine citizen, faithful public servant, and eminent physician has passed on.

By R. L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

JOHN LOUIS MITCH

1850-1926

John Louis Mitch, son of John Mitch and his wife Mary, was born on March 1, 1850, at Lexington, Kentucky. His mother died when he was four years old, and four years later, his father died; both parents were from Alsace Loraine.

At the age of twelve without the consent of his guardian, he joined the United States service in General Croxton's Army in some capacity. and on February 28, 1863, when he was only thirteen years old he enlisted as an orderly. While serving at the Battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded from which he recovered slowly. After the War, he secured a place in the Internal Revenue Service at Louisville, Kentucky, in which capacity he remained until about 1871 when he moved to Rocky Ford, Colorado, where he engaged in sheep and cattle raising.

He came to Oklahoma at the time of the "Run" in 1889 and settled at Edmond where he did much for local improvements and was later elected mayor. He was cashier of the "Peoples Bank," the first bank organized in the town. He aided in securing the establishment of the Normal School at Edmond (now Central State College) and was one of the first members of the Board of Regents for the institution in territorial days.

For five years prior to the erection of the State, Mr. Mitch was Register of Deeds in Oklahoma County and, during the latter part of that period, was a member of the Constitutional Convention, elected on the Democratic ticket from District 29. As a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution for the State of Oklahoma, he served on the following committees: (1) Education, (2) Revenue and Taxation, (3) Insurance, (4) Revision, Compilation, Style and Arrangement, (5) Schedule.

He died on February 10, 1926, interment in Oklahoma City. At the time of his death, he was in the employ of the School Land Department, State Capitol.

On January 29, 1899, he was married to Lora Daisy Blizzard of Arcadia, Indiana, who was the daughter of John Wesley Blizzard and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth Blizzard. Mr. and Mrs. Mitch were the parents of John Louis Mitch, now of Terre Haute, Indiana; and of Mary Margaret Mitch, a nurse in Illinois State University Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

John Louis Mitch, the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Democratic Party, and the Christian Church; and was a private in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry, U. S. Army, during the Civil War. Under appointment of Governor Renfrow, he served as World's Fair Commissioner from Oklahoma Territory in 1893, at Chicago. As a fine citizen and a faithful public servant, he will be remembered in the history of the Territory and the State.

By Robert L. Williams

Durant, Oklahoma

Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY April 26, 1945

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society convened in the Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, April 26, 1945, at 10 a.m., with Judge Robert L. Williams, President, presiding.

The Secretary called the roll which showed the following members present: Judge Robert L. Williams, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, Dr. Emma Estill-Harbour, Hon. George L. Bowman, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Mrs. Frank Korn, Commander Edward C. Lawson, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Hon. J. B. Milam, Mr. H. L. Muldrow, Judge Baxter Taylor, Mrs. John R. Williams, and Dr. Charles Evans, the Secretary.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that the absentee members be excused as having given good and sufficient reasons for their absence. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge Robert A. Hefner made the motion that the board extend its sympathy to Judge Harry Campbell on the recent illness of his wife, The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, held January 25, 1945, be passed subject to be called for consideration upon request. The motion was seconded and, by unanimous vote, carried.

The following list of applicants for membership was presented:

LIFE: Paul Clapper, Muskogee; Tom Cooper, Oklahoma City; Frank W. Lewis, Durant; John I. Taylor, Mountain View; David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas.

ANNUAL: Mrs. William M. Blake, Oklahoma City; Harry F. Brown, Guthrie; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Carney, Tahlequah; Ora Della Carter, Oklahoma City; D. C. Cavnar, Purcell; Martin D. Cheadle, Horton, Kansas; H. D. Clark, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Mona Clark, Idabel; E. D. Cornelius, Wilburton; Dr. Marion Donehew, Stratford; Mrs. M. L. Dudley, Hugo; M. L. Dudley, Hugo; Mrs. Cliff Elliston, Tulsa; T. H. Farmer, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Guy Ford, Sayre; Thomas M. Foster, Norman; A. B. Gideon, Tulsa; Wilson V. Glass, Houston, Texas; Mrs. W. A. Goforth, Tulsa; Mrs. Mark Henry, Crowell, Texas; Henry W. Hooper, Oklahoma City; Dr. Isaac Wayne Hooper, Norman; Howard B. Hopps, Oklahoma City; Richard K. Huey, Tulsa; Mrs. Ozetta Jenks, Shawnee; O. D. Lewis, Shawnee; Mrs. O. D. Lewis, Shawnee; Walter W. Litz, Buffalo; Mrs. A. F. Ludwick, Morris; A. A. McCutchan, Eufaula; Edith Murray Mason, Hillsdale; W. J. Milburn, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. J. W. Miller, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Doyle Patchin, Oklahoma City; Gertrude S. Phillips, Norman; C. E. Qualls, Oklahoma City; Luther F. Rice, Edmond; Mrs. Clarence Robison, Shawnee; L. J. Shepherd, Holdenville; Dr. A. H. Shi, Stratford; J. O. Stith, Muskogee; J. L. Stuart, Shattuck; Dr. H. A. Sturdevant, Enid; Cpl. Marvin E. Tong, Jr., Hays, Kansas; John Ernest Wagner, Chandler; Stephen A. Wallace, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Ruby Mary Walls, Ponca City; H. R. Wiens, Weatherford, and Rupert E. Wilson, Oklahoma City.

Senator Bowman made the motion that the applicants be elected and received as members of the Society in the class as indicated in the list. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that Mrs. Mary Locke Archer, of Antlers, be made an honorary life member of the Oklahoma Historical Society. The motion was seconded and passed by unanimous vote.

The report of the Treasurer of the Society was submitted and on motion, duly seconded, by a unanimous vote was received and filed.

The reports of the Secretary and members of the staff, on motion duly seconded, by unanimous vote were ordered received and filed.

Mrs. Anna B. Korn made the motion that the Board adopt the following resolution:

Whereas the Honorable William G. Stigler, of the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma, has introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States known as HR Bill 1281 to authorize the coinage of a fifty cent piece in commemoration of the life and work of the late Will Rogers;

And be it *Resolved* by the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society that they go on record as approving same with the recommendation that the bill do pass and a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to Congressman Stigler.

The motion was seconded and the resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the members present.

The motion was made that the Board express its appreciation for the portraits of Judge Robert A. Hefner and General Patrick J. Hurley. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

A framed picture of Mr. Roly Canard, Creek Chief, was presented to the Society by his wife, Mrs. Roly Canard.

Dr. Harbour made the motion that the Society accept this gift with appreciation and thanks to the donor. The motion was seconded and passed by unanimous vote.

Mr. H. L. Muldrow presented to the Society, on behalf of Mr. Sam A. Calhoun of Oklahoma City, a copy of *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties,* by Charles J. Kappler (vol. III), and a copy of *Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry* presented on behalf of the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of South McAlester.

The motion was made that these gifts be accepted with appreciation and thanks to the donors. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that Mr. Sam H. Davis be elected to the position of Building Custodian, beginning July 1, 1945. The motion was seconded by Dr. Harbour.

The motion was made that the rules be suspended and the Secretary instructed to cast a unanimous vote by the members present. The motion was seconded and a unanimous vote cast in favor of Mr. Davis and he was declared elected custodian of the Historical Society Building to begin July 1, 1945.

The President appointed the following: Judge Robert A. Hefner, Chairman; Judge Baxter Taylor, and Mrs. Anna B. Korn, as a committee to consult with members of the committee on the part of the D.A.R. in regard to the Colonial book cases to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Oklahoma Historical Society Library.

There being no further business the motion was made by Judge Baxter Taylor that the meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the President. The motion, duly seconded, carried by unanimous vote.

Robert L. Williams, President,
presiding.

Charles Evans, Secretary

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Date_____ 19____

To the Oklahoma Historical Society:

I hereby request that the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society elect me to Annual, Life, membership in the Society. In order to expedite the transaction, I herewith send the required fee $_____.

(Signed) _____

P. O. Address_____

_____

_____

The historical quarterly magazine is sent free to all members.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP due (no entrance fee), one dollar in advance.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP fee (free from all dues thereafter), $25.00. Annual members may become life members at any time upon the payment of the fee of twenty-five dollars. This form of membership is recommended to those who are about to join the Society. It is more economical in the long run and it obviates all trouble incident to the paying of annual dues.

All checks or drafts for membership fees or dues should be made payable to the order of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society,
Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I nominate for membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society:

1. Name _____

   Address _____

2. Name _____

   Address _____

3. Name _____

   Address _____

4. Name _____

   Address _____

Dues: Annual membership is $1; life membership is $25. The Oklahoma Historical Society sends *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* to its members.

Nominated by: _____

Address _____

THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA

Dr. Charles Evans, *Editor* Muriel H. Wright, *Associate Editor*

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

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Emma Estill-Harbour
Edward Everett Dale
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James H. Gardner
The Secretary

Volume XXIII **Number 3**

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GEOLOGY APPLIED, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE

By Robert H. Dott[1]

Introduction

The first official proposal for publicly-supported geological work in North America, at least the first to bear any fruit, was made in 1821 by Denison Olmstead, "a Connecticut school teacher", holding the chair of chemistry in the University of North Carolina. In that year he laid before the board of internal improvements a plan for a geological and mineralogical survey of the state, and offered to perform the work gratuitously, asking only for an appropriation of $100.00 a year for defraying his traveling expenses. This proposal was declined, but in 1823 the North Carolina assembly appropriated $250.00 a year, for a period of four years, for "geological excursions", under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture.

Olmstead carried on the work during 1823 and 1824, and issued three small reports that were published by the Board of Agriculture, one dealing with distribution of minerals, one with the suitability of limestones and marls for fertilizers, and a third on the mineralogy of the state by his assistant, C. E. Rothe. Olmstead was called to Yale College in 1825, and was succeeded in North Carolina by Elisha Mitchell, who continued the work until the end of 1827, when he gave it up because ". . . There is no one who takes any interest in the business . . . . nor did I find there was the least prospect in succeeding in any application to the legislature. . . ." Mitchell issued two reports. These five geological reports were the first of the kind in the United States. Not until 1852 was a continuing geological survey established in North Carolina.

To South Carolina belongs credit for establishing what may be considered the first formal organization of a state geological survey, in 1824, known as the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of South Carolina, and was in charge of Lardner Vanuxem, with an appropriation of $1,000 "for the salary of the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy . . . and $500 for making a Geological and Mineralogical tour during the recess of the college. . . " This Survey and its three successors during the period 1824-1860 were created for specific periods and terminated at their expiration.

Whereas the work authorized by North and South Carolina consisted of "geological excursions", and "geological and mineral-

[1] Robert H. Dott is Director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Oklahoma.

ogical tours", Massachusetts seems to have been the first state to successfully accomplish a systematic geological survey of its entire area. In 1830, the legislature passed a resolve authorizing a general survey of the commonwealth, and on the recommendations of Governor Lincoln, further authorized, in connection with this survey, a geological examination of the region involved. Professor Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College was selected to do the task. He presented a 72-page report with a colored geologic map early in 1832, of which 600 copies were ordered printed. Additional reports were prepared in 1833, which were promptly ordered printed in an edition of 1,200 copies, including a reprint of the first. Altogether these formed a volume of 692 pages, accompanied by 19 plates, including a colored geologic map. In 1837 Hitchcock was commissioned to make a further geological and mineralogical survey, with special attention to economic problems. A report covering this work appeared in 1838, and in 1839, the legislature authorized the reprinting of the entire series, which appeared as Hitchcocks' Final Report in 1841. Hitchcock may have labored too well, for since 1841, no state geological survey has existed in Massachusetts.

The example of Massachusetts evidently stimulated the idea of state-supported geological work, for in the decade 1830-1841, offices of State Geologist were created and investigations undertaken in Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia, Maine, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

In the letter transmitting his final report to the governor of Massachusetts, published in 1841, Dr. Hitchcock stated: "It may not be irrelevant to state, that since Massachusetts begun this geological exploration, no less than eighteen other States of the Union have commenced, and are now actively prosecuting, or have completed, similar surveys; while the government of the United States, as well as some European governments, especially that of Great Britain, have followed the same example."

The first published references to Oklahoma Geology were by Thomas Nuttal, botanist and ornithologist, who in 1819 made two excursions into what is now Oklahoma. On the first, he accompanied a military party from Fort Smith across the southeast part of the area, almost to Red River. On the second, he ascended the valley of the Arkansas River to the lower reaches of the Cimarron. His observations on the geology were reported to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences in 1820.

Following the Louisiana purchase, the federal government sent several exploring expeditions into the newly acquired territory. Among the most famous of the earlier expeditions were those of Lewis and Clark (1804-1806), Zebulon Pike (1806), and Major

Stephen H. Long (1819-20). The Long expedition to the front range of the Rocky Mountains is of special interest to us here, for the return was made down the Canadian River, and Edwin James, geologist and botanist, was historian of the expedition. His journal, printed at public expense, gives the second published references to Oklahoma geology.

At the time of the Long expedition, geographers and cartographers were confused as to the source of the Red River of the South, and the Secretary of War gave explicit instructions to Major Long that his party turn south along the Front Range to the headwaters of this stream, and proceed thence downstream to the settlements in Louisiana, so that its course might be known. Owing to imperfect knowledge of the country on the part of the guides, the party turned eastward when reaching the headwaters of the Canadian, and not until they were nearly across the present state of Oklahoma, with their supplies low, their horses nearly exhausted, and the season too far advanced to turn back, did they recognize their mistake. Not for another three decades were the map-makers to know where Red River has its source.

In 1834, G. W. Featherstonhaugh, an English geologist, was hired by the federal government to make a geological exploration in the Ozark area of Missouri and Arkansas, and in the course of his travels he visited the now famous Hot Springs and Magnet Cove, near present Hot Springs, Arkansas, and proceeded down the Ouachita to Red River. He had planned to cross the Mountains from Hot Springs to Fort Towson, in Choctaw Nation, but was unable to obtain a guide. The only people who could have served as guides were hunters, and as it was the opening of the bear season, they were unwilling to take the time to guide him. In 1835, Featherstonhaugh made a geological traverse from Washington, D. C., to Iowa and Minnesota, and in 1839, D. D. Owen, also in the employ of the federal government, investigated the mineral lands of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

In 1849, more intensive explorations of the vast public domain of the west were started, under direction of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army. Geologists, or naturalists with some ability to make geological observations accompanied many of these expeditions, and prepared some of the first published reports dealing with the geology of many parts of the west. Similar expeditions, under the same and other federal auspices, were continued during subsequent years, and this program led to the establishment of the present United States Geological Survey, in the Department of the Interior, in 1879.

Meanwhile, additional states were recognizing their responsibilities, but for one reason and another, necessary appropriations in some states were not forthcoming for continued operations, and cer-

tain of the organizations succumbed. The depression of 1837, and the Civil War took considerable toll of State Surveys.

During and following the Civil War, and coincident with the rapid development of the west, many older organizations were revived, and the wave of publicly supported geological work moved across the country, and washed the borders of the area that is now known as Oklahoma. State Geological Surveys were established in Missouri in 1853, Arkansas in 1857, Texas in 1858, and Kansas in 1864.

Early Work in Oklahoma

A few naturalist-explorers visited the area of present Oklahoma prior to 1890, including Nuttall and James, already mentioned, and their notes furnished fragments of information on geology. About the middle of the century, several expeditions under auspices of the Corps of Topographical Engineers crossed the area in search of a feasible route for a transcontinental railway, and geologists were attached to some of these. Perhaps the most famous was the expedition led by Capt. Randolph B. Marcy up Red River, in 1852, exploring for the sources of that stream. It is rather remarkable that as late as 1852, this section of the country should have been so little known by white men that the sources of Red River were still in doubt.

Marcy's report had two consequences with rather far-reaching effects on the history of the area. The first was a lengthy legal struggle to determine the boundary between Oklahoma and Texas. It resulted from an error in determining the position of the 100th meridian of west longitude, which fixed that line one full degree east of its proper position; and from ambiguity over what constituted the main stem of Red River. The matter was finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the South or Prairie Dog Town Fork, rather than North Fork, as the main stream. This decision added old Greer County (present Jackson, Harmon, Greer, and part of Beckham counties) to Oklahoma.

The second consequence was the mad hunt for gold in the Wichita Mountains about the turn of the century. Marcy reported that members of the expedition had succeeded in panning small amounts of gold from beds of streams draining the Wichita Mountains. His report evidently enjoyed wide circulation, and even before the country was opened for settlement, the Wichita Mountains region was over-run with prospectors looking for quick riches. Several towns, probably little more than mining camps, with at least one post office, were established,—places that are now nothing but names on old maps. Scores of holes, shafts, and tunnels were dug into solid granite, and one large mill for concentrating the ore, was built. The concrete remnants of the mill, and the dump piles of many "mines" can be seen in the area today, bearing mute testi-

mony to the amount of human energy expended. Probably no other concerted effort in the world ever returned so little in proportion to the amount of work put into it.

The first serious and systematic studies of the geology of present Oklahoma were begun about 1890 by parties of the United States Geological Survey under leadership first of Robert T. Hill, as by-products of his monumental work in Texas, followed by Joseph A. Taff. Their pioneer work forms the basis of our present knowledge of Oklahoma geology.

In the 1890's, the Secretary of the Interior had decided that lands belonging to the five civilized tribes should be allotted to individual citizens, in severalty, and in order that each Indian's share could be equitably determined, the United States Geological Survey was assigned the task of appraising the lands. Coal had been discovered in the Choctaw Nation, and asphalt in the Chickasaw Nation, and rights to these minerals were to be reserved to the tribes. Consequently, it was necessary to undertake geological investigations to delimit the extent of these minerals so the lands could be segregated. As an aid to both the geological work and the land appraisal, topographic maps were made of most of the Indian Territory. The work of Taff extended over the period 1890-1905, and results were published in the 19th, 21st, and 22nd Annual Reports of the Geological Survey, and as the Coalgate, Atoka, Tishomingo, Tahlequah, and Muscogee folios.

A summary of the geology of the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains, by Taff and C. N. Gould, with an appendix on reported ore deposits of the Wichita Mountains by H. Foster Bain, was published as Professional Paper 31, in 1904. The inclusion of the Wichita Mountains area in this investigation undoubtedly resulted from the then current hunt for gold in that area. Mr. Bain, in his conclusion stated: ". . . . the absolutely uniform absence of even a trace of gold (in the samples assayed) . . . . allows but one conclusion to be drawn, namely, that none of the prospects examined shows any ore . . . . nor does any of them have any present or probable future value . . . ." Unquestionably, many of the "prospects" were out-and-out promotion swindles, and needless to say, Mr. Bain's report was not very popular among the promoters.

Another noteworthy geological investigator of the same period was N. F. Drake, whose doctor's dissertation, entitled "A Geological Reconnaissance of the Coal Fields of Indian Territory", published in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society in 1897, and by Leland Stanford University in 1898, gives the earliest description of the geology of parts of eastern and northeastern Oklahoma.

About 1898, the Territory of Oklahoma established the Territorial Department of Geology and Natural History, with A. H. Van

Vleet, Professor of Biology at the University of Oklahoma, as Territorial Geologist; Charles N. Gould, Professor of Geology, Geologist; Edwin DeBarr, Professor of Chemistry, Chemist; R. S. Sherwin, Assistant in Geology and Chemistry; Paul J. White, Collector in Botany; and C. D. Bunker, Collector in Zoology.

The Second Biennial Report was published in 1902, describing the general geology of the Territory, with chapters on minerals, especially gypsum, and others on birds, plants, and snakes.

Provision for a permanent Geological Survey was made by Section 38, Article 5 of the Constitution of Oklahoma, a unique distinction among State Geological Surveys, and the Oklahoma Geological Survey was established by the first legislature under Senate Bill 75, the caption of which is as follows: "An act to establish a geological survey of the state, provide for a geological commission, and define the powers and duties of the same, be it enacted by the people of Oklahoma: . . . ."

Present Public Geological Work

From the beginning in North Carolina in 1823, the idea of state responsibility in geological work has grown until there are now 45 State Geological Surveys and equivalent bureaus. Of the early pioneers, Massachusetts and Delaware are now absent from the list, as also is Utah. The federal government maintains a large and efficient organization in the United States Geological Survey, supports additional geological work, especially on paleontology and mineralogy, in the United States National Museum, and the United States Bureau of Mines has attained leadership in the fields of technology of extraction, beneficiation and utilization of minerals, and mine safety.

In the past, some state surveys have been maintained for their scientific, educational or cultural value. Because of the youth of the science, and the almost utter lack of information on geology and minerals in most of the states, the beginning could hardly have been made on any other basis. Today, however, appropriations are not forthcoming unless utilitarian and economic justification can be shown. Those state surveys are most successful that are directing their programs toward service to the mineral industries, and the development of new wealth.

This does not mean, however, that to be successful, a geological survey program must be only "practical." Geological Survey work is an obvious example of applied science, and it should be equally obvious that no science can be applied until a comprehensive background of information is available. In other words, before geology can be applied to human benefit, outcropping formations must be mapped to determine their location, extent, thickness, character, and structural attitude; laboratory work must be done to determine

physical and chemical character, and mineralogical content of the rocks; study and research are required to ascertain possibilities of commercial utilization. Strictly scientific research of today will become the background on which will be based the developments of tomorrow.

Finding water supplies from underground sources also is a practical application and utilization of geological information, and is an important part of the program of many geological surveys.

It is the function of the Geological Survey to know its state's mineral and ground water resources, where they are, and how much, what they are good for, how they can be used, and to get this information into the hands of the public. Industrial needs are not static, and a successful survey program must keep pace with changing needs for raw materials and changing technology. Hence, a state survey must be a permanent, continuing organization.

Oklahoma Mineral Industry

It is now pertinent to examine the status of the mineral industry of Oklahoma, and to explore the avenues open to the Oklahoma Geological Survey in the future. The mineral industry of Oklahoma may be said to have begun over 100 years ago with the production of salt from saline springs in the areas near present Salina, Gore, Sallisaw, and elsewhere in Indian Territory. About the same time, lime was being burned, and stone was being quarried for the construction of buildings at Forts Towson, Gibson, Smith, and Washita, and public buildings of the Five Civilized Tribes.

About 1848, a party of Mormons, taking the southern route through Fort Smith, to Salt Lake City, wintered with the Cherokees, near Tahlequah. During their stay, they taught the Cherokees the art of brick-making, and from bricks so made, the old Cherokee Female Seminary, near Parkhill, and other buildings, were constructed.

Coal was discovered near McAlester about 1870, followed shortly by the building of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway. Coke was made during the period 1880-1908, production of gypsum and manufacture of gypsum products began in Oklahoma Territory about 1894, and during the same year development of zinc began in present Ottawa County. Production of rock asphalt started in Chickasaw Nation about 1903, and although oil was first discovered near Chelsea, Cherokee Nation, in 1889, and several wells were drilled near Bartlesville in the 90's, extensive commercial development began in 1904. Clay was used extensively to manufacture brick, and stone was quarried in many parts of the two territories during the period of settlement, to furnish building materials for the rapidly growing towns.[2]

[2] For annual values of mineral production see Table, Appendix A.

A great portion of the state's wealth has been, and still is derived from the production of minerals, principally petroleum and allied materials. Much more than half the amount annually produced is shipped outside Oklahoma for processing. Drilling for oil had a glamor associated with get-rich-quick possibilities that has, up to very recent years, almost completely stifled interest in other minerals.

Charles N. Gould, D. W. Ohern, and C. W. Shannon, as directors of the Oklahoma Geological Survey from 1908 to 1931, eloquently and energetically publicized the potential wealth of other minerals, lying unused in the ground, but theirs were voices crying in the wilderness.

Owing to several factors, there is today an increasing interest in the possibilities for expanding the state's manufacturing industry, and Oklahoma business men are looking to the Geological Survey for leadership in pointing the way to new and greater utilization of our mineral resources. To accept such leadership, the Geological Survey should be in a position to recommend the best available sources of mineral raw materials, to suggest the most feasible means of their utilization, and to point out areas best supplied with underground water. Only with accurate and detailed information can this function be performed adequately. Therefore, the program must be continuing and progressive, so that the fund of information will grow year by year to meet the ever-changing demands of industry. The staff should be adequate both in numbers and breadth of training to produce new information at a rate commensurate with the demands. The basic program now being followed consists of 5 parts:

1. Field work to determine the location, distribution, and thickness, and to obtain samples of rock and mineral materials.

2. Chemical analysis to determine quality of the materials, and to furnish a guide to their possible utilization.

3. Industrial research on a large laboratory scale, to work out or demonstrate the feasibility of industrial utilization, and beneficiation of raw materials..

4. Ground water investigations to determine adequacy and quality of water supplies. For many industries, water supply is as important as raw materials.

5. Publication and dissemination of results so that possibilities and opportunities may come to the attention of people who may be able to develop them. Information or ideas locked in a filing cabinet are as worthless as minerals locked in the ground.

Present Operations of the Oklahoma Geological Survey

During the past three years, 1943 in particular, attention has been focused largely on minerals for war, and ground water for

military establishments, war industries, and communities suffering because of greatly increased population due to the impact of the war establishments. Oklahoma's contributions to the mineral hopper feeding the war effort consist of petroleum and products, natural gas, zinc and lead, coal, coking coal, lime, glass sand and glass products; and such items as cement, gypsum products, clay products, acids, cadmium, and sand and gravel used in construction of air fields, military camps, war factories, houses, etc.

Mineral investigations by the Geological Survey have covered sources of fluxing stone for blast furnace operations, including high-grade limestone in the vicinity of Marble City, Sequoyah County, and equally high-grade dolomite in the Arbuckle Mountains. Burned lime of high purity, and high-calcium limestone are used in large quantities in refining aluminum ore, and in making aluminum metal, and lime from Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, is used in the aluminum industry in Arkansas.

Seeing a need for information on coking properties of Oklahoma coal, the Oklahoma Geological Survey in 1941, arranged with the United States Bureau of Mines to undertake tests on blends of Oklahoma coals of different ranks. As a result, definite information as to their suitability was at hand when the Daingerfield, Texas blast furnace was under consideration, and undoubtedly was an important factor in its establishment.

The coking tests indicated that satisfactory metallurgical coke can be made by blending high-volatile coal from the McAlester and Henryetta districts with low-volatile coal from extreme eastern Oklahoma. In order to obtain a better knowledge of the distribution of these coals, field mapping has been under way in northern Le Flore and Haskell Counties, as a cooperative project of the Oklahoma and United States Geological Surveys.

The Oklahoma coal industry has suffered a major depression since 1920, but the current fuel and transportation shortages in many parts of the country has greatly stimulated coal production, especially in the strip-mining areas, and there is much present interest in finding additional places where such operations are feasible. A detailed study of the Broken Arrow coal bed in Wagoner and Rogers Counties was made by the Oklahoma Geological Survey in 1943, and *Circular* 24 records the results.

Manganese deposits of the Bromide district of the Arbuckle Mountains were examined in detail, and some attention was given the zinc deposits near Davis. A small amount of manganese ore was mined and shipped, and one of the large national zinc producing companies has shown interest in the Davis area.

Owing to the shortage of tin, and the greater use of glass for food containers, production of glass has expanded many fold, and

Oklahoma glass sand has been in great demand. The Geological Survey has assisted in locating new deposits, and is undertaking a systematic study of undeveloped deposits near transportation.

Water problems have grown apace with the establishment of new military camps and air fields, the building of war industry plants, and the mushroom growth of cities and towns. In cooperation with the United States Geological Survey material assistance has been given the Navy and the City of Norman, the Army near Oklahoma City, the City of Miami, in connection with the tire plant of the Goodrich Rubber Co., and many other communities.

Problems of minerals for war, except petroleum, both nationally, and in Oklahoma are about solved, and authorities having the responsibility of maintaining the national stockpile of minerals are now confronted with the equally difficult task of cutting back. There is now a shift in the Geological Survey program to investigations that may lead to the establishment of new industries, and thus assist in meeting problems of employment and income that will arise in the post-war period. As a matter of fact, the program of the Oklahoma Geological Survey never has been very far away from this objective, because the new minerals needed for war are also the raw materials for new industries that are most likely to succeed in the post-war development. Emphasis has been shifted in calling attention to post-war opportunities rather than possibilities of war industries.

The Geological Survey library receives a large number of magazines covering chemical engineering, mining, and other fields of utilization of rocks and minerals, and these are carefully searched for new developments and ideas that may be applicable to Oklahoma materials and markets.

In cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, a study of the Arbuckle limestone is under way. This is the "siliceous lime" of the oil fields, and is the producing formation in a large part of western Kansas, parts of northern Oklahoma, and parts of Texas. It was the producing formation in the discovery well in the Oklahoma City field. The investigation includes examination of cuttings from wells drilled in search of oil and gas, and a detailed study of the Arbuckle limestone as exposed in the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains. Similar studies are being made in Kansas and Texas, and are expected to aid in exploration for new oil fields.

Possibilities of new industries, based on Oklahoma's raw mineral materials, as seen by the Oklahoma Geological Survey include the following:

1. Chemical industries of many kinds, including plastics, based on petroleum, gas, coal tar by-products from the Texas coke ovens,

and low-temperature carbonization, oil field brines, dolomite, and limestone.

2. Fluxing stone, refractories, additives in glass manufacture, and mineral fertilizers from dolomite and limestone.

3. Pottery glazes and additives in glass manufacture using feldspar derived from granite.

4. Expansion of the ceramic industry, including pottery, manufacture of at least low-grade refractories, manufacture of light-weight concrete aggregate from clays.

5. Preparation of a superior, smokeless fuel by low-temperature carbonization of coal, recovering by-products for use in chemical industries.

6. Utilization of western Oklahoma's high-grade alabaster for manufacture of art-objects of many kinds. This could be developed as small-scale, hand-craft industries, especially adapted to returning disabled veterans of the war, or put on a large-production basis in mechanized shops.

There is more interest now than ever before in industrial expansion in Oklahoma. State leaders recognize the need of employment for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers; communities with war industries hope to hold them or have the plants converted to peace-time industries; there is an awakening to opportunities of profitable development of industries to utilize Oklahoma raw materials, and serve the Oklahoma and southwestern market.

Skilled labor has come to the state, and additional workers have been trained and developed in war plants and in the armed services. Following the war, there will be available a much greater supply of skilled labor for manufacturing industry than ever before.

There is need for greater realization of the possibilities that are offered by Oklahoma's minerals, need for a more industrially-minded citizenship. The need rests not only with that portion of the citizenship with money to invest, but also with people having initiative, energy, and gumption, to start in business. Opportunities are here for all—the large chemical plant that will employ thousands of workers and cost millions of dollars, the small back-porch shop for making novelties of alabaster, glass, or clay, that will require little capital.

APPENDIX A

The trend of mineral production in what is now Oklahoma from the early beginnings, is well shown by the following table of values:

Value of Mineral Production in Present Oklahoma for Certain Years

Year	Value	Remarks
1885	$ 762,902	Coal and coke*.
1886	877,557	Coal and coke.
1887	1,320,127	Coal and coke.
1888	1,453,827	Coal and coke.
1889	1,341,764	Coal and coke.
1890	1,600,765	Coal and coke.
1891	1,929,344	Coal, coke, oil, lead, manganese.
1892	2,056,861	Coal, coke, oil, lead.
1893	2,291,959	Coal, coke, oil, lead, zinc.
1894	1,591,113	Coal, coke, oil, lead, zinc, gypsum.
1895	1,801,036	Coal, coke, gypsum.
1896	2,038,689	Coal, coke, gypsum, clay products.
1897	1,976,485	Coal, coke, gypsum, clay products.
1898	2,053,168	Same as 1897 and limestone.
1899	2,570,527	Same as 1898 and limestone.
1900	3,271,987	Same as 1899 and salt, granite.
1901	4,553,005	Same as 1900 and oil.
1902	5,110,784	Same as 1901 and Nat. gas, and sandstone.
1903	7,626,465	Same as 1902 and grahamite, rock asphalt.
1904	8,082,093	Same as 1903 and coal tar, lime.
1905	10,682,679	MR 1904, and A&K oil estimated*.
1906	15,459,686	MR 1906, and A&K oil estimated*.

Year	Value	Year	Value
1907	$ 26,908,968	1925	501,767,118
1908	26,586,751	1926	569,518,693
1909	29,008,138	1927	524,594,732
1910	32,988,865	1928	486,634,347
1911	42,678,446	1929	516,685,232
1912	53,614,130	1930	390,170,991
1913	80,168,820	1931	181,904,857
1914	78,744,447	1932	185,120,909
1915	81,311,962	1933	172,560,924
1916	169,556,331	1934	237,208,583
1917	259,134,377	1935	251,700,898
1918	336,857,921	1936	305,191,649
1919	291,078,174	1937	367,444,222
1920	493,320,359	1938	272,860,078
1921	269,882,786	1939	236,176,614
1922	369,069,612	1940	235,535,062
1923	398,810,630	1941	263,763,923
1924	$ 393,030,665		
		Total	$9,212,043,037

Average for 57 years=$161,614,790.

* Prior to 1905, totals obtained by adding items listed. No state summaries available in "Mineral Resources". In 1905 and 1906, totals given in "Mineral Resources" do not include petroleum for Oklahoma. Estimates made by Arnold and Kemnitzer are here added to Bureau of Mines totals for Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITOL

ORIGIN OF OKLAHOMA DAY

By Muriel H. Wright

Celebrations on statehood day through the years have been outstanding in Oklahoma.[1] It was on the eighth anniversary, November 16, 1915, that the corner stone of the state capitol building was laid, with special ceremony during which addresses commemorative of the occasion were delivered by the Governor, Robert L. Williams, and other state officials and leaders after a parade through the streets of Oklahoma City to the capitol site.[2] The eleventh anniversary, in 1918, saw the end of World War I with state offices housed in the capitol recently completed during the war. This marked the beginning of a new era in Oklahoma, the handsome state building serving as an expression of beauty and culture held as ideals for the people of this one of the youngest commonwealths, the 46th state in the Union.

Oklahoma was fortunate at this time, in having a gifted organizer who soon led a movement to commemorate annually the anniversary of the day, November 16, 1907, that President Theodore Roosevelt had signed the Bill passed by Congress admitting Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory as the State of Oklahoma.[3] Dur-

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[1] In 1908, A. F. Vandeventer, Representative from Washington County, introduced a bill in the 1st State Legislature providing statehood day among the legal holidays in Oklahoma. The measure failed in the Senate.—*Journal,* House of Representatives, 1st Leg., Reg. Sess., pp. 145 and 158.

The Shawnee Daily Herald for January 29, 1908, carried the following news item:

"WANTS NOVEMBER 17 SET ASIDE FOR OKLAHOMA HOLIDAY"

"Special to the *Herald.* Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 28.—In the house today Representative Vandeventer presented a bill which designates November 17th as a holiday. When this date falls on Sunday the following day shall be observed. It was on November 17th that Oklahoma was admitted to the Union."

[2] "State Capitol Commission Record," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma,* XXII (Autumn, 1944), No. 3, pp. 354-56.

[3] Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn has the distinction of having been the author of the Missouri statute designating the first Monday of October as "Missouri Day" in that state. She and her husband, the late Frank Nicholas Korn, were natives of Missouri, having made their home in Trenton before coming to Oklahoma in 1906. From 1917, they made their home in El Reno where Mr. Korn was chief dispatcher for the Rock Island Railroad. Mrs. Korn has had a remarkable record in club and association work, having been the organizer of several groups in Missouri and Oklahoma. Organizations in which she has had deep interest include: (1) in Missouri—XIX Club (member) and Shakespearean Circle (president)—Trenton, United Daughters of the Confederacy (organizer state division), Colonial Daughters of America (1st registrar), Daughters of American Colonists in Missouri (member and officer), National League of American Pen Women (member St. Louis Branch), Eugene Field Society (member), International Mark Twain Society (honorary member)—St. Louis; and (2) in Oklahoma—County Democratic Women's Club (1st

ing the regular session of the Eighth State Legislature in 1921, Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn, of El Reno, was successful in securing the approval of the Legislature in the designation and the annual observance of November 16 as "Oklahoma Day." She wrote the resolution introduced in the State Senate by T. F. Hensley and in the House of Representatives by J. L. Trevathan, which was passed as follows:[4]

House Concurrent Resolution No. 8.

OKLAHOMA DAY.

Be It Resolved By The House Of Representatives And The Senate Concurring Therein:

THAT, WHEREAS, on the 16th day of November, 1907, Oklahoma was admitted into the union of the states of the United States of America, and,

WHEREAS, no day has been set apart as the birthday of the state of Oklahoma into the union, designated as Oklahoma Day, and,

WHEREAS, a day commemorative of Oklahoma history should be observed by the teachers and pupils of schools with appropriate exercises for the purpose of teaching and inspiring the children of our splendid commonwealth loyalty and patriotism to our state and union,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the people of the State of Oklahoma, and the educational, commercial, political, civic, religious and fraternal organizations of the State, be requested to devote a part of the 16th day of November of each year to the methodical consideration of the products of the mine, field and forrests (sic) of the state, and to the consideration of the splendid achievements of the sons and daughters of Oklahoma in peace and war and commerce, literature, statesmanship, science and art; and in other departments of activity in which the state has rendered splendid service to all mankind.

Passed by the House of Representatives February 7, 1921.

Passed by the Senate February 8, 1921.

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vice chairman of first organization), United Daughters of the Confederacy (organizer of seven chapters in state, vice president, parliamentarian), United States Daughters of 1812 (organizer of Oklahoma Society), Daughters of the American Revolution (organizer El Reno chapter, state chairman Caroline Harrision Memorial), Order of the Eastern Star (member No. 25 El Reno), Business and Professional Women's Club (member El Reno), Oklahoma Memorial Association (organizer), Board of Directors Oklahoma Historical Society (member), Women's Democratic Council (state president, president emeritus), National Board Women's Institute of Audience Reactions (member), Daughters of Democracy (organizer and present President), Missouri Society in Oklahoma (organizer), Oklahoma Poetry Society (member). As a contributor of verse, Mrs. Korn wrote a state song for Missouri and for Oklahoma.

[4] *Session Laws of* 1921, State of Oklahoma, Chapt. 146, p. 173.

Different days were referred to as "Oklahoma Day" back in Oklahoma Territory, usually celebrated by old-settler reunion picnics.[5] One of the earliest, if not the earliest, press reports was that of an entertainment given by the Pierian Literary Society of the University of Oklahoma at Norman on April 21, 1894, celebrating the anniversary of the famous run for homesteads in the Oklahoma Country, April 22, 1889. The report stated, "The Pierian Literary Society took occasion to celebrate *Oklahoma Day* [italics supplied] by giving one of their excellent entertainments, at the University Chapel last Saturday night."[6]

The principal number was an address "The Romans of the West" by Miss Clara Artt, given during this "Pierian Entertainment," prophetic of the spirit of Oklahoma over half a century later. Excerpts are interesting even to-day:[7]

> Oklahoma has had marvelous men to lay the foundations of her future destiny. Men of enthusiasm, broad minds, and generous impulses. . . . Today the fifth birthday of Oklahoma finds "The bright sun of prosperity shining forth in cloudless sky. Industry, trade, and commerce flowing in channels with accelerated currents, the tide of immigration rising higher and higher." . . . Oklahoma is facing to the front and shining among the brightest and best of the American states, and with Rufus Choate we exclaim "There may she sit forever, the stars of the Union upon her brow and the rock of Independence beneath her feet."
>
> If you will go with us into the vista of the future ten years, we will take a drive over our Oklahoma, which will then be a state. Every one and everything mingle in perfect harmony and contentment. . . . Look at the smiling fields; they are waving with yellow harvests or loaded with golden fruits, and the sunny pastures, filled with quiet herds, some grazing, others lying down in the cool shade. . . . In the towns the streets are shady, the buildings large and beautiful.

On November 26, 1921, the fourteenth anniversary of statehood was observed in El Reno, the first state program after the approval of Oklahoma Day. The celebration centered in an evening banquet with a large birthday cake and beautifully decorated tables in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, sponsored by the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, press notices stating, "In honoring Statehood Day, we will honor also those who made its observance possible." The principal address of the occasion, "Romance of Oklahoma," was given by Doctor E. E. Dale of the History De-

[5] The Territorial Sunday School Association meeting at Stillwater in 1897 designated Easter Sunday, April 18, as "Oklahoma Day" for special observance throughout the Territory.—*Stillwater Gazette* for March 11, 1897.

Through the years newspapers of the Territory reported special celebration of "Oklahoma Day" during state and national expositions at different times, including the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville (Sept. 16, 1897), Omaha Exposition (Sept. 16, 1898), Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis (Sept. 6, 1904), Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Ore. (June 27, 1905).—Bound volumes of Territorial papers, Newspaper Files, Oklahoma Historical Society.

[6] *The Norman Transcript* for Friday, April 27, 1894.

[7] *Ibid.*

partment, University of Oklahoma.[8] There were talks by John Whitehurst, President of the State Board of Agriculture, representing Governor J. B. A. Robertson; R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Joseph B. Thoburn, Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society.[9]

Plans were made for celebrating the nineteenth anniversary in a big way in Oklahoma City, sponsored by the United States Daughters of 1812.[10] In a meeting called by Mrs. Korn, State President of the organization in Oklahoma, representatives of state departments, educational associations, and patriotic and civic organizations discussed the matter of stimulating public recognition of the State's birthday that would take in larger groups of people over the state than formerly. Up to this time, Statehood Day had simply been recognized by individual meetings of patriotic organizations, many of which had incorporated commemoration of the day in their constitutions. The state press took up the idea of a celebration, editorials set forth the wonderful progress made by Oklahoma as a territory and state, feature stories reviewed its history, and a special proclamation was issued on October 26, by Governor Martin Edwin Trapp, designating Tuesday, November 16, 1926, as a statewide holiday.[11]

On that day, a large crowd of people from over the state were in attendance at the special Oklahoma Day luncheon held in the Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City. The program of music and special numbers included an address of welcome by Mayor O. A. Cargill, Oklahoma City; toast "Oklahoma" by Mrs. Virginia Sergeant, State President of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs; address "Progress" by Walter M. Harrison, Managing Editor of *The Daily Oklahoman* and *The Oklahoma City Times*; address "Educational Movement" by M. A. Nash, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; an address by Hon. S. Prince Freeling, Oklahoma's silver tongued orator; and presentation of the original drawing of the state seal to the Oklahoma Historical Society by Colonel Richard A. Sneed, Secretary of State. In the evening, a Statehood Day program was held in the Baptist Tabernacle, Oklahoma City, with

[8] *The El Reno American* for Thursday, November 10, 1921.

[9] "El Reno Celebration Honors 'Oklahoma Day' Bill Author," *The Daily Oklahoman* for November 17, 1922. This news item stated that Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn was specially honored as author of the bill designating 'Oklahoma Day,' that the El Reno event was the only one in the state celebrating the fifteenth anniversary, and that Joseph B. Thoburn, Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, was the principal speaker on "The Romance of Oklahoma History."

[10] *The El Reno American* for September 3, 1926.

[11] *The Daily Oklahoman* for Monday, November 8, 1926.

music by outstanding musicians and singers and an address by Governor Trapp.[12]

The first statewide commemoration of Oklahoma Day, in 1926, gave impetus to the organization of the Oklahoma Memorial Association, in a meeting held in the Blue Room of the capitol, under the leadership of Mrs. Korn, on September 27, 1927.[13] The first paragraph of Article II of the constitution of "The Oklahoma Memorial Association, Inc.," give the outstanding objectives of the organization, as follows:[14]

"The objects of this Association are commemoration, memorial, historical, educational, patriotic and social. To foster a love for state history; to revere the memory of those pioneers who blazed the way for present civilization and progress; to commemorate living citizens of Oklahoma who have achieved success and distinction along some line of public endeavor worthy of recognition, by the establishment of a Hall of Fame and inducting them into it with ceremony; to publish their biographies in Memorial volumes of this Association; to co-operate with any proper movement to the end that a Memorial Building shall be created on the Capitol grounds to be headquarters for patriotic societies of all wars, and to house the Oklahoma Historical Society and Museum. To beautify the State Capitol with pictures and mural art decorations, statues, and by erection of memorial monuments, plant memorial trees, establish memorial scholarships and to celebrate annually our natal day—November 16th, as memorial to Statehood."

As state president of the Oklahoma Memorial Association for years, Mrs. Korn together with its officers and board members received ready co-operation by the state press and civic and patriotic organizations that made the annual celebration program on Oklahoma Day an outstanding event. Beginning on the twenty-first anniversary (1928), a "Hall of Fame" was begun with the induction of not less than two honorees chosen by a special committee from among Oklahoma's noteworthy citizens. Annually on Oklahoma Day this has been the main part of the evening's entertainment and banquet held in the state's capital city.[15] The initiation to Oklahoma's "Hall of Fame" has become a well known ceremonial of the Okla-

[12] *The Oklahoma City Times* for Tuesday, November 16, 1926. (The newspaper report of the luncheon and program carried a photograph of the birthday cake weighing 45 pounds, standing a yard high, and measuring 108 inches in circumference, prepared by Mrs. Horace Hakes. The cake was decorated with a reproduction of the State Seal and emblems from the official seals of the Five Civilized Tribes.)

[13] *Constitution and By-Laws,* Oklahoma Memorial Association, Inc., personal collection of Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn. The following were elected first officers of the Oklahoma Memorial Association: President, Mrs. Anna B. Korn; 1st Vice President, Judge Robert A. Hefner; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Blanche Lucas; 3rd Vice President, Judge Frank Bailey; 4th Vice President, Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones; Secretary, Mrs. J. Edward Jones; Historian, Grant Foreman; Chaplain, the Rev. J. Forney Hutchinson; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Emma Estill-Harbour.

[14] *Ibid.,* p. 1.

[15] A complete file of annual programs of the Oklahoma Memorial Association, beginning with 1927 through 1944, is in the Historical Society Library. See *Addenda* for list of honorees, Oklahoma Hall of Fame, (1927-1944).

homa Memorial Association, with its "Isle of Fame," its "Queen of Oklahoma," and "Royal Escort," together with its music, presentation of special certificates by the Governor or other prominent citizen, and ballet number. Through the years, Mrs. Korn as master of ceremonies has opened the occasion with the following introductory remarks:[16]

"This is our natal day . . . . years have been marked on the dial of Time since as a state Oklahoma began to be.

"The Oklahoma Memorial Association has set this day apart for perpetual, annual observance for the purpose of thanksgiving to God for the signal blessings which He in His kindly providence has conferred upon us as a people. It is the duty of hearts grateful for Divine approbation to acknowledge it in a public manner. The consciousness of this should be our highest joy tonight for was it not for Divine guidance in the affairs of state there would be no accomplishments of which to boast.

"Personal history is always interesting. To trace the personal record and count up the thousand incidents that have left their imprint upon the surface of the past is a matter of profound interest to everyone. If we range before our mental vision, the hosts of men and women of all centuries dating back to Adam, we shall find that some stand out from among the others. Their superiority is the measure of their understanding of love to God and to man.

"In the gallery of time since statehood, the niches are filled with the statues of those who have served humanity in various avenues of activity. Such ones are public idols and through them the youth get glimpses of what hope to be and what is possible from them.

"Did not the damsels sing praises of Saul and David as they returned from the war victorious?

"Was not a feast given and joy and mirth spread upon the Prodigal's return?

"Are not other instances given where gladness was expressed in the dance?

"To revive this ancient custom of paying tribute to the living in appreciation of distinctive services rendered to the public weal is the idealism upon which the Oklahoma Memorial Association is founded.

"The program to-night is devoted to honor citizens of the state, chosen by the commemoration committee, who are to be inducted into Oklahoma's Hall of Fame. . . . ."

During the morning sessions of the annual meetings of the Association, special memorial services have been devoted to the honorees and members of the organization who passed away during the preceding year.[17]

Oklahoma's "Silver Jubilee" sponsored by the Memorial Association in 1932 was a gala holiday in Oklahoma City, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of statehood. Tulsa also celebrated this year with a four day fete which included a pageant of transportation, a parade, and a mammoth ceremony at the Coliseum.[18]

In Oklahoma City, a spectacular parade of floats representing many counties and city organizations, accompanied by eight bands,

[16] Original manuscript from Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn.

[17] See annual programs of the Oklahoma Memorial Association, *op. cit.*

[18] *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Mass.) for Monday, November 14, 1932, and press notices in state and Oklahoma City newspapers in bound volumes, Newspaper Files, Oklahoma Historical Society.

CHOUTEAU FLOAT, OKLAHOMA DAY PARADE—SILVER JUBILEE, 1932

wound down Broadway and Main Street on Wednesday morning, November 16. County floats were decorated on the theme of "bringing in the sheaves." Many beautiful floats depicted noted historical events in Oklahoma and the progress of the state since the union of the "Twin Territories."[19]

Governor William H. Murray's party, accompanied by police escort, led the Oklahoma City parade. Zack Miller, of the famous Miller Brothers "101 Ranch," rode along on horseback. The first float with an inscription "Chouteau 1802-1932" carried little Myra Yvonne Chouteau, a lineal descendant of the noted Chouteau family, owners in early days of the pioneer, western fur trading company of St. Louis who had founded the first permanent American trading post in Oklahoma at the Grand Saline, now Salina in Mayes County.[20] Another interesting float showed the tableau of the well known wedding scene of "Miss Indian Territory" and "Mr. Oklahoma" originally given as a pageant during the celebration at the inauguration of the first Governor of Oklahoma, Charles N. Haskell, in Guthrie, November 16, 1906.[21]

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[19] Letter—Oklahoma's Silver Jubilee—from Mrs. Frank Korn, President of the Oklahoma Memorial Association, dated August 20, 1932, sent out by Jubilee Headquarters to citizens over the state in planning the Oklahoma Day celebration. Glen Marlowe, of El Reno, was secretary of the Association, and Albert C. White, of Oklahoma City, was parade director, decorator, and builder. The letter stated in part, "Dr. J. L. McBrien, Central Teachers' College, has dramatized the 'Story of Statehood," to be presented in the schools of the State on November 16th. . . ."

[20] Myra Yvonne Chouteau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chouteau now of Muskogee, is of Shawnee Indian and American French descent, born March 7, 1929. At the age of two and a half years having been selected to lead the Silver Jubilee parade, she began her public appearances later specializing as a dancer; before she was twelve she had appeared as ballet soloist or guest artist with many symphony orchestras in the middlewest and in Oklahoma, and had been specially honored by many organizations, including appointment as honorary Major on the Staff of the Governor of Oklahoma and special appointment as "Good Will Ambassadoress from Oklahoma to the World at Large" by the Oklahoma House of Representatives in 1941. She attended public and later private schools in Oklahoma City, beginning special study in the Professional Children's School in New York City in 1941. Three months after her arrival in New York, she won the scholarship of American School of Ballet over competition from every part of the United States, which gave her the opportunity to study with leading ballet masters from abroad. She also continued her study of music, dramatics, and the languages. Today she is soloist with the world famous Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, entering the organization at the age of fourteen years, the youngest artist in professional ballet, a distinction which she still holds at the age of sixteen.

[21] A part of the celebration program at the inauguration of the first Governor of Oklahoma, Charles N. Haskell, on November 16, 1907, was a pageant showing the "marriage" of "Miss Indian Territory," the part taken by Mrs. Leo Bennett of Muskogee, to "Mr. Oklahoma," the part taken by C. C. Jones, Representative from Oklahoma County in the 1st State Legislature. The beautiful young "bride" was of Cherokee descent and was given in "marriage" by William A. Durant, Sergeant of Arms during the Constitutional Convention, and member of a prominent pioneer family among the Choctaws. Among honored guests during the Silver Jubilee festivities were the "bride" (then Mrs. Warren Butz of Muskogee) and Mr. Durant. —Personal information from William A. Durant, now Principal Chief of the Choc-

The "Silver Jubilee" in the capital city closed with a huge banquet in the evening and the initiation ceremonies for twenty-five honorees who were led by the "Royal Escort" into Oklahoma's "Hall of Fame," one honoree for each year of statehood. This year the Oklahoma Memorial Association's "Patriotic Pledge" was inscribed in silver letters on its program:[22]

"To foster a love of state history; to revere the memory of those pioneers who blazed the way for our prosperity; to commemorate the lives of living citizens of Oklahoma who have achieved success in some line of public endeavor worthy of recognition, we dedicate our lives."

Another important ceremony held on Statehood Day, November 16, 1929, was the laying of the corner stone of the Historical Building on the state capitol grounds.[23] A year later this beautiful building was completed and formally dedicated on Oklahoma Day.

ADDENDA

OKLAHOMA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
HALL OF FAME

Honorees*

* Biographical notes following the names in this list are compilations of data in the year in which the honorees were chosen by the Oklahoma Memorial Association for the Hall of Fame.

1928

DENNIS T. FLYNN, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma territorial delegate to Congress, first postmaster at Guthrie, now Oklahoma City lawyer.

MRS. G. B. HESTER, Muskogee: Muskogee pioneer and Indian Territory Methodist missionary.

1929

DEAN J. S. BUCHANAN, Norman: Oklahoma educator, early day president of the University of Oklahoma.

GEN. R. A. SNEED, Oklahoma City: Former Secretary of state and state treasurer, Civil War veteran and leader in Confederate veteran affairs.

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taw Nation. See also *The Daily Oklahoman* for Sunday, November 17, 1907, and *The Oklahoma City Times* for Tuesday, November 16, 1932, Newspaper Files, Oklahoma Historical Society.

[22] The Oklahoma Memorial Association also sponsored additional outstanding events, including a State Ball in the Capitol on June 13, 1930, the proceeds of which went to purchase a beautiful desk and bookcase for the office of the secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society; observance of Religious Freedom Sunday (in co-operation with the U. S. Daughters of 1812), a special event that occurs only once in about seventy-five years on the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, by the planting of memorial trees to Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Woodrow Wilson on the state capitol grounds, April 13, 1930; and special programs during a three day "Treasure House Exhibit" showing many valuable works of art and pioneer relics loaned for the occasion, and presenting or introducing many of Oklahoma's pioneers or descendants of pioneer families, in the Skirvin Tower Hotel banquet room, October 28 to 30, 1936.

[23] *The Oklahoma Historical Society*, a pamphlet on the history of the Historical Society by Grant Foreman, publication of the Oklahoma Historical Society, 1939.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, ON STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS, WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF THE CAPITOL.

CHARLES F. COLCORD, Oklahoma City: Pioneer Oklahoman, first sheriff of Oklahoma County, capitalist, civic worker, oil company interests, President Oklahoma Historical Society.

MISS ALICE ROBERTSON, Muskogee: Member pioneer missionary family, elected Oklahoma's first congresswoman.

1930

DR. DAVID BOYD, (formerly of Norman) Glendale, Calif.: First president of the University of Oklahoma, philanthropist, originator of school land grant system.

E. K. GAYLORD, Oklahoma City: President of the Oklahoma Publishing Co., civic worker.

FRANK PHILLIPS, Bartlesville: oil company president, philanthropist.

MRS. ALICE DAVIS, Wewoka: chief of Seminole Indian tribe, clubwoman and pioneer.

DR. J. J. SCROGGS, Norman: educator, pioneer Cherokee Indian missionary.

MRS. ANNETTE HUME, Anadarko: Pioneer, genealogist and clubwoman.

1931

GEN. CHARLES F. BARRETT, Oklahoma City: Head of the Oklahoma national guard, early day military leader, Historical Society Board member.

D. H. JOHNSTON, (formerly Emet) Oklahoma City: Last elected Governor of Chickasaw nation (1904), serving continuously in this position since.

REV. GREGORY GERRER, Shawnee: artist, early day Catholic father at Sacred Heart mission, painted official portrait of Pope Pius X, instructor at Notre Dame university.

E. W. MARLAND, Ponca City: Founder of the Marland Oil Co., civic leader, philanthropist.

DEAN B. F. NIHART, Oklahoma City: former Oklahoma City University educator.

JOSEPH B. THOBURN, Oklahoma City: Director of research Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma historian and author.

MRS. LAURA CLUBB, Kaw City: One of the nation's foremost woman art collectors, pioneer teacher, one time oratory instructor at the Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.

1932

THOMAS P. GORE, Oklahoma City: United States senator for several terms, independent Democrat.

ELMER THOMAS, Lawton: United States senator, authority on government finance, inflation proponent.

HON. CHARLES N. HASKELL, Muskogee: First elected Governor of State of Oklahoma.

HON. WILLIAM MILLER JENKINS, Muskogee: Oklahoma territorial governor, appointed in 1901.

GEN. ROY HOFFMAN, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City lawyer, early day Oklahoma military leader.

JASPER SIPES, Oklahoma City: Pioneer Oklahoma book merchant, former president of state historical society, bank director, civic worker.

CAMPBELL RUSSELL, (formerly Ardmore) Oklahoma City: Author and pamphleteer, state senator four terms.

JUDGE W. A. LEDBETTER, Oklahoma City: Lawyer, member constitutional convention, chairman judicial committee which wrote constitution, member Board Directors Oklahoma Historical Society.

RABBI JOSEPH BLATT, Oklahoma City: Jewish leader, pastor of Temple B'nai Israel, Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM A. DURANT, Oklahoma City: Former secretary of school land commission, Choctaw Indian affairs leader.

GABE PARKER, Tulsa: Superintendent of Five Civilized Tribes in 1915, member of constitutional convention.

DR. FRED S. CLINTON, Tulsa: Physician and surgeon, President Oklahoma Hospital Association 1924, early oil company interests.

HON. FRANK FRANTZ, Tulsa: Last territorial governor of Oklahoma Territory.

J. B. CONNORS, Canadian: First president of the State Board of Agriculture.

DR. F. B. FITE, Muskogee: Former mayor, surgeon, president of Indian Territory Medical association, on state board of education six years.

C. P. WICKMILLER, Kingfisher: Pioneer Kingfisher druggist, early day Oklahoma photographer whose collection of early day scenes is valued highly by historians.

J. B. DOOLIN, Alva: Northwestern Oklahoma political leader, banker, civic worker.

WILL ROGERS, (formerly Oolagah) Hollywood: World renowned humorist, native Oklahoman, movie star, writer.

REV. J. J. METHVIN, Anadarko: Pioneer Methodist missionary, historian.

J. W. HAWLEY, D. D., Parkville, Missouri: Formerly President Oklahoma City University, now President Park College.

SIDNEY SUGGS, Ardmore: First Oklahoma highway commissioner, pioneer state newspaper man.

JUDGE JOHN COTTERAL, Guthrie: Federal judge, pioneer.

J. F. OWENS, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City utility executive, director of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, civic worker.

DR. FOWLER BORDER, Mangum: Physician and surgeon, civic leader and builder.

DR. D. P. RICHARDSON, Union City: Physician, banker.

1933

DR. EDWARD EVERETT DALE, Norman: Head of Department of History, University of Oklahoma, author and authority on Oklahoma history.

DR. A. C. SCOTT, Oklahoma City: Writer, English authority, former president of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, pioneer Oklahoma City civic worker.

DR. JOHN A. HATCHETT, El Reno: Pioneer El Reno physician, later president of the Oklahoma City Medical Society, in 1932.

JOHN A. BROWN, Oklahoma City; merchant, clubman and civic worker.

DAN PEERY, Carnegie and Oklahoma City: Secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, veteran state newspaper publisher.

JUDGE CHARLES B. STUART, Oklahoma City: Former member of the state supreme court.

JOHN KROUTIL, Yukon: Yukon miller, philanthropist, active in Democratic party.

MRS. T. B. FERGUSON, Watonga: Pioneer Newspaper editor and publisher at Watonga.

MISS UNA LEE ROBERTS, Oklahoma City: For years assistant secretary of state under R. A. Sneed, now retired.

MRS. ANGIE RUSSELL, Oklahoma City: Juvenile welfare leader in the state for 40 years.

MRS. BELLA GIBBONS, Goodland: Pioneer Presbyterian missionary at Goodland Indian Orphanage.

MRS. MADALINE CONKLIN, Oklahoma City: Former superintendent State girl's school, Tecumseh, welfare worker, now head of the Oklahoma county home for girls.

1934

W. W. HASTINGS, Tahlequah: Former congressman, pioneer Indian Territory lawyer and attorney for Cherokee nation.

REV. C. W. KERR, Tulsa: Veteran pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Tulsa.

DR. T. P. HOWELL, Davis: Pioneer physician, banker, and civic worker, member prominent pioneer family Choctaw Nation.

GRANT FOREMAN, Muskogee: Historian, author, member Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

MAJOR GORDON W. LILLIE, (Pawnee Bill), Pawnee: Pioneer plainsman, "boomer," and wild west showman.

ZACK MILLER, Ponca City: Pioneer, rancher and showman and last of the three Miller brothers of 101 ranch fame.

JUDGE SAMUEL W. HAYES, Oklahoma City: Lawyer, member of the first state supreme court.

TRAVIS F. HENSLEY, El Reno: Pioneer territorial and state newspaper editor and publisher, former State Senator.

MRS. GEORGE A. WATERS, Oklahoma City: former warden of the Granite reformatory.

MRS. MAUDE RICHMAN CALVERT, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City social service worker, club leader.

DR. EMMA ESTILL-HARBOUR, Edmond: Educator, professor of history at Central States Teachers' College.

MRS. FRANCIS F. THREADGILL, Oklahoma City: Pioneer clubwoman, now connected with the Carnegie library.

DR. EVERETT S. LAIN, Oklahoma City: Physician.

DR. EUGENE M. ANTRIM, Oklahoma City: Former president of Oklahoma City University, minister.

1935

DR. M. A. NASH, Chickasha: President of the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.

DR. E. B. RINGLAND, Oklahoma City: Pioneer surgeon, minister, present custodian of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial room at the State Historical Society.

MRS. CZARINA COLBERT CONLAN, Oklahoma City: Pioneer and native Oklahoman, curator of museum Historical Society, Indian Territory women's club organizer, one-fourth Chickasaw and one-fourth Choctaw.

MISS EDITH JOHNSON, Oklahoma City: Veteran editorial writer for *The Daily Oklahoman.*

DR. LEWIS J. MOORMAN, Oklahoma City: Former dean of the University of Oklahoma medical college, authority on tuberculosis, past president of the Southern Medical association.

DR. WINNIE SANGER, Oklahoma City: Physician, civic and club worker, past president of the State Federation of Women's clubs.

SISTER FRANCES TROY, Oklahoma City: For fifty years a Catholic teacher in Oklahoma, now at St. Mary's academy, Capitol Hill.

MR. AND MRS. R. M. McFARLIN, Tulsa: Tulsa philanthropists, donors of the McFarlin Memorial church at Norman and many other gifts to charitable, religious and educational institutions.

MRS. JENNIE HARRIS OLIVER, Fallis: Author, poet, contributor to nationally circulated magazines, clubwoman.

MRS. ETTA DALE, El Reno: Pioneer El Reno educator, now principal of Central highschool there, recipient of American Teacher award of the Sesqui-Centennial International exposition.

W. H. McFADDEN, Ponca City: Philanthropist, oil man, sportsman, lives at Ponca City.

DR. D. W. GRIFFIN, Norman: Superintendent of Central State Hospital, Norman, since 1915, author of technical papers for American Psychiatric Society, civic worker.

DR. CHARLES N. GOULD, Norman: State geologist, pioneer, author, educator, director of a state geological survey from 1908 to 1924.

OSCAR LEHRER, Norman: Composer and conductor, professor of music at University of Oklahoma.

MRS. E. B. LAWSON, Tulsa: National president of Federation of Women's clubs, musician and composer, grand-daughter of Delaware Indian chief, member Board of Directors Oklahoma Historical Society.

1936

DR. W. B. BIZZELL, Norman: Writer, President of the University of Oklahoma.

DR. FORNEY HUTCHINSON, Tulsa: Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. KORNEGAY, Vinita: Former Justice State Supreme Court.

DR. LEROY LONG, Oklahoma City: Physician and Surgeon.

S. PRINCE FREELING, Oklahoma City: Former State Attorney General, orator, political leader.

BRIG. GEN. W. S. KEY, Oklahoma City: Oklahoma National Guard, Board of Directors Oklahoma Historical Society, civic and political leader.

JAMES MANY, Oklahoma City: Pioneer city builder, civil engineer and contractor.

DR. CAROLINE EATON, Claremore: Writer, Cherokee historian, former County Superintendent Schools, Rogers County.

MRS. ANNETTE B. EHLER, Hennessey: Leader in Eastern Star and in State Democratic organizations.

MRS. M. ALICE MILLER, El Reno: Pioneer club woman and civic leader.

MRS. ALICE DAVID, Oklahoma City: State President Women's Christian Temperance Union.

1937

MRS. J. R. DALE, Oklahoma City: Lecturer, Secretary State Library Commission.

JUDGE JAMES DAVENPORT, Oklahoma City: Former Congressman from the Third District of Oklahoma, Lawyer, Statesman, Judge State Criminal Court of Appeals.

MRS. MABEL BASSETT, Oklahoma City: State Commissioner of Charities.

CLARENCE DOUGLAS, Tulsa: Writer, and civic leader.

FRANK CARTER, Oklahoma City: Secretary of State in Oklahoma, formerly held other public offices of trust.

MISS IDA FERGUSON, El Reno: War time and peace time nurse.

JOHN R. KEATON, Oklahoma City: Pioneer attorney of Guthrie, Associate Justice of the Oklahoma Territorial Supreme Court.

MRS. LILAH D. LINDSEY, Tulsa: Member and organizer women's clubs and religious and civic groups, president of Tulsa Women's Christian Temperance Union and of City Federation of Clubs, member of pioneer family Creek Nation.

A. L. KATES, Claremore: Editor, state officer.

MISS MINNIE SHOCKLEY, Alva: Veteran teacher Northwestern State College.

JUDGE A. G. C. BIERER, Guthrie: Veteran attorney, city and state leader.

MRS. E. N. WRIGHT (nee IDA BELLE RICHARDS), Olney: Presbyterian Mission teacher, organizing president *Pioneer Club* Atoka, Ind. Terr., wife of pioneer physician and surgeon Choctaw Nation.

BOSS NEFF, Hooker: Pioneer rancher, president of No Man's Land Historical Society.

MISS MARGARET McVEAN, Oklahoma City: First state lawyer sworn on Statehood Day, 1907.

ELMER BROWN, Oklahoma City: Pioneer in No-Man's Land, writer, publisher.

JOHN F. EASLEY, Ardmore: Editor and writer.

MRS. JESSIE E. MOORE, Oklahoma City: First woman elected Clerk of the State Supreme Court, Treasurer of Oklahoma Historical Society, member prominent Love family of the Chickasaw Nation.

MRS. WALTER FERGUSON, Tulsa: Native Oklahoman, nationally known woman columnist and writer, Scripps-Howard Syndicate.

1938

COL. PATRICK HURLEY, Washington, D. C.: Native Oklahoman, lawyer, Secretary of War under President Hoover.

HON. MARTIN EDWIN TRAPP, Oklahoma City: Former Governor of the State of Oklahoma, oil man.

HON. HENRY S. JOHNSTON, Perry: Former Governor of the State of Oklahoma, State Senator.

DR. HENRY G. BENNETT, Stillwater: President of Oklahoma A. & M. College, writer.

JOHN W. HARRELD, (formerly of Ardmore) Oklahoma City: United States Senator from Oklahoma (1929-27), Republican political and civic leader.

SCOTT FERRIS, (formerly of Pauls Valley) Oklahoma City: Representative to Congress from Oklahoma (1907-21), National Committeeman Democratic party, Oklahoma.

JOHN B. NICHLOS, Chickasha: Republican leader, owner oil and utility companies.

BOH MAKOVSKY, Stillwater: Head of the music department Oklahoma A. and M. College.

W. B. PINE, Okmulgee: United States Senator from Oklahoma (1925-31), industrialist and oil man.

E. A. WALKER, Oklahoma City: President of Tradesmen's National Bank, financier.

GEORGE RAINEY, Enid: Former Postmaster of Enid, writer, Oklahoma historian.

SCOTT SQUYRES, Oklahoma City: Former commander-in-chief Veterans of Foreign Wars.

CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN (MRS. GRANT FOREMAN), Muskogee: Oklahoma author and historian.

MRS. ABBIE B. HILLERMAN, Tulsa: Leader in Women's Christian Temperance Union in Oklahoma, organizer of first unit at Stillwater, delegate from state W.C.T.U. world conventions at Glasgow and London.

ARTHUR NEAL LEECRAFT, Durant: State Treasurer (1919-1923), Member State Board of Affairs (1916), member of State Legislature, member Board of Directors Oklahoma Historical Society.

W. B. JOHNSON, Ardmore: Pioneer attorney and state leader.

EVERETT G. FRY, Oklahoma City: Director of Kiltie Band, leader in youth activities.

ANNA L. WITTEMAN, Oklahoma City: Superintendent of Holmes Home of Redeeming Love, benefactress to the unfortunate.

MRS. FRANK PHILLIPS, Bartlesville: Philanthropist.

MRS. VIRGIL BROWNE, Oklahoma City: President of University Forum, civic and club leader.

WALTER HARRISON, Oklahoma City: Managing Editor *The Daily Oklahoman* and *The Oklahoma City Times.*

1939

W. G. SKELLY, Tulsa: Republican National Committeeman Oklahoma, oil company interests, and civic leader.

GEORGE RILEY HALL, Henryetta: Editor, poet, and writer.

JOHN B. HARRISON, Oklahoma City: Former Justice Oklahoma State Supreme Court, attorney.

REV. A. M. WALLACK, Lawton: Author and organizer of the annual Easter pageant presented in the Wichita Mountains.

JAMES I. PHELPS, El Reno: Former Justice State Supreme Court, State Democratic leader.

O. H. P. BREWER, Muskogee: Member Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, district judge, attorney.

DR. I. N. McCASH, Enid: President Philips University, educator.

CASSIUS M. CADE, (formerly of Shawnee) Oklahoma City: Former Representative to Congress from Oklahoma, Republican leader.

MRS. CHARLES N. HASKELL, formerly of Muskogee) New York City: wife of the first Governor of Oklahoma.

MRS. R. L. FITE, Tahlequah: Democratic women's leader, delegate from Oklahoma to Democratic National Convention.

MRS. BLANCHE LUCAS, Ponca City: Postmaster Ponca City, club leader, member Board of Directors Oklahoma Historical Society.

MRS. MINTA SAGER, Chickasha: Pioneer teacher and educator.

MRS. KATHERINE VAN LEUVEN, Oklahoma City: attorney, civic leader, public officer, philanthropist.

1940

EUGENE LORTON, Tulsa: Editor, publisher, *Tulsa Daily World.*

J. C. BUSHYHEAD, M. D., Claremore: Physician, member pioneer Cherokee family.

WALTER W. ARCHIBALD, Durant: Editor, publisher, *Durant News.*

MISS MURIEL H. WRIGHT, (formerly of Olney) Oklahoma City: Educator, author, Oklahoma historian, member pioneer Choctaw family, secretary and member Choctaw Advisory Council.

MRS. W. A. LEDBETTER, (formerly of Ardmore) Oklahoma City: wife of pioneer attorney.

DR. ANNA LEWIS, Chickasha: Head of History department Oklahoma College for Women, writer Oklahoma historical subjects.

MRS. LUTIE H. WALCOTT, Ardmore: Philanthropist, officer in United Daughters of the Confederacy, former assistant to head Confederate Veterans' Office, State Capitol, member pioneer family Choctaw Nation.

MRS. NANNIE HUTCHENS CLEVELAND, Chickasha: Public benefactress, civic and club interests.

FRANK BUTTRAM, Oklahoma City: State civic leader, oil company interests, philanthropist.

DR. ALMA J. NEILL, Norman: Teacher on staff University of Oklahoma.

E. B. HOWARD, Tulsa: Former Representative to Congress from Oklahoma, public official and leader.

MILTON C. GARBER, Enid: Former Representative to Congress from Oklahoma, Republican leader.

CHRISTIAN MADSEN, Guthrie: Soldier in French army and in U. S. Wars, pioneer peace officer Oklahoma.

1941

ROBERT L. OWEN, (formerly of Tahlequah) Washington, D. C.: First United States Senator from Oklahoma, co-author Federal Reserve Act, member pioneer Cherokee family.

W. M. SEXSON, McAlester: Mason (33d degree), founder of Order of the Rainbow, Eastern Star.

J. C. MONNET, Norman: Dean of Law School, University of Oklahoma.

EDGAR S. VAUGHT, Oklahoma City: Federal judge, civic and Methodist Church leader.

MRS. ANTON H. CLASSEN, Oklahoma City: Philanthropist, civic leader.

1942

HOUSTON BENGE TEEHEE, Tahlequah: Former registrar U. S. Treasury during administration of President Woodrow Wilson, attorney, member pioneer Cherokee family.

WALTER STANLEY CAMPBELL (STANLEY VESTAL), Norman: Nationally known Oklahoma author, educator, University of Oklahoma.

LEW WENTZ, Ponca City: Philanthropist, National Republican Committeeman from Oklahoma, oil company interests.

1943

WAITE PHILLIPS, Tulsa: Philanthropist, oil company interests.

MRS. OSCAR STEWART, Muskogee: Head of School for the Blind in Oklahoma.

DR. O. C. NEWMAN, Shattuck: Pioneer physician and surgeon, founder of Shattuck hospital.

MRS. GLADYS ANDERSON EMERSON, (formerly of El Reno) New York City: Scientist with Rockefeller Institute, employed with Newark Chemical Company.

1944

BURTON RASCOE, (formerly of Shawnee) New York City: Nationally known Oklahoma author and critic.

DR. PAUL SEARS, (formerly of Norman) Oberlin, Ohio: Formerly with University of Oklahoma, nationally known author on scientific subjects.

KENNETH KAUFMAN, Norman: Professor of romance languages University of Oklahoma, nationally known Oklahoma author, poet.

REVEREND JOHN R. ABERNATHY, Oklahoma City: Pastor Crown Heights Methodist Church.

THE ABORTIVE TERRITORY OF CIMARRON

*Oscar A. Kinchen**

* Oscar A. Kinchen, Professor of History, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, has been a contributor to *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, his article "Oklahoma's First College, Old High Gate, at Norman" appearing in Vol. XIV (September, 1936), No. 3, pp. 312-323.

Additional articles on the history of No-Man's Land by other contributors to *Chronicles* are as follows: "The History of No-Man's Land, or Old Beaver County" by Morris L. Wardell, Vol. I (January, 1921), No. 1, pp. 60-89; "No Man's Land" by Elmer E. Brown, Vol. IV (June, 1926), No. 2, pp. 89-99; "Cimarron Territory" by T. E. Beck, Vol. VII (June, 1929), No. 2, pp. 168-9.—Ed.

The creation of provisional governments without the sanction of Congress, but with the hope of eventual recognition from national authority, has not been an unusual practice among newly-settled communities along our advancing frontier. Within the single year of 1849 no less than two such governments were organized and set into operation, the "Free-Soil Government" in California, and the "State of Deseret" within what was later to become the Territory of Utah. The former gained the coveted recognition as a new state in the Union, while the latter fell short of the cherished goal. In the latter class, though of less importance, belongs the abortive Territory of Cimarron of the latter eighties, "then as now, somewhat clouded in mystery."

This territorial organization was launched in the autumn of 1886 by the squatters in "No Man's Land," a narrow strip of territory now commonly known as the Oklahoma Panhandle. This tract of land was merely a part of an extensive area relinquished by Texas in 1850, when that state ceded to the national government all claims to territory west of the hundredth meridian, and north of the parallel of thirty-six thirty. The adoption of the one hundred and third meridian as the New Mexico boundary in that same year, and the creation of Kansas Territory in 1854 with its southern boundary on the thirty-seventh parallel had left this narrow strip of neutral land, thirty-four miles wide and one hundred and sixty-eight miles long, to remain for nearly four decades without law or government within its borders.[1]

While cattlemen had grazed their herds in this area since the early seventies, there was no serious attempt at agricultural settlement until the spring of 1886. Early in that year a bill had been introduced in Congress by Representative James N. Burnes of Missouri, "to establish and organize the Territory of Cimarron, secure

[1] For the early settlement of this area, see the writer's article: "Pioneers of No Man's Land," *West Texas Historical Association Year Book*, October 1942, p. 24, *et seq.*

the public lands therein to actual settlers, remove unlawful inclosures, and for other purposes.''[2] Inspired by this measure as well as by publicity given to this region by the *Wichita Eagle* and other Kansas newspapers, home-seekers from the southwestern part of that state began crossing over into ''No Man's Land.'' Southwestern Kansas had experienced a great land boom in the early eighties when the Indian lands of that section were opened to settlement under the homestead laws; but by the spring of 1886 the settlement of those lands had reached the saturation point, and the rectangular strip to the southwest across the southern border became the new land of promise.[3] Elmer E. Brown, a newspaper man who settled in this strip in August of that year, declared years later that ''Mortgaged land had been the principal source of income in the settlement of western Kansas, and when Kansas was fully mortgaged, settlers rushed to No Man's Land.''[4]

Home-seekers were especially attracted to lands in the eastern part of the strip. Having staked out his claim, the ''stripper'' began cutting sod for the erection of a farmhouse. A low structure of one or two rooms was soon completed, but further improvements were slow to appear. Buffalo-bone gathering was the lone source of ready cash, and buffalo chips the principal reliance for fuel. ''Flour gravy'' was a common article of diet. While the head of the family sought work outside the strip, ''road-trotters'' sometimes appeared, to molest the family or lay claim to the homestead.[5] Still the settler looked hopefully forward to a valid title—and then, perhaps, the long-wished-for mortgage.

Townsite promotion, a major factor in the settlement of southwestern Kansas, was soon to become a passion among squatters across the border. By the summer of 1886 numerous townsites were being laid out in the eastern part of the strip, upon some of which not a single house was ever built.[6] The Reverend R. M. Overstreet, who arrived in this section in the early summer of that year found on the divide between the Cimarron and Beaver Rivers a town which he believed to be the largest that had yet appeared within the Strip. It consisted of a small supply store, a saloon, and a blacksmith shop. Several miles to the south he passed through

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[2] House Bill 4990, 49 Cong., I sess., February 3, 1886, XIX, p. 1036.

[3] T. S. Drummond, "No Man's Land," (original MS) Bard Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society Library.

[4] E. E. Brown, "Squatters Take Choice Lands," *Herald Democrat*, (Beaver, Okla.) for November 21, 1935.

[5] E. E. Brown, "Squatters Take Choice Lands," *Herald Democrat*, November 21, 1935.

[6] Nevada, in the northeastern part of the strip, and Braidwood City, six miles south of Beaver City are good examples of reckless townsite booming. Both were laid off into blocks and lots, but not a house was erected on either site. Neutral City, near Nevada never possessed more than three or four houses. (Clarence Hibbs to the author, Beaver, April 30, 1945) Hibbs resided at Beaver during this period.

the new city of Nevada, where he found "not a living creature . . . only the stakes that were set to mark out the plot of a townsite." Arriving at Beaver City, on the south bank of the Beaver River, the parson found only "a group of cowboys lined up at Jim Lane's saloon, a gang of loose horses grazing around a chuck wagon, and stakes set here and there over a section of land, a plat just laid out by a company from Wichita, Kansas."[7]

In the mid-summer of that year Dr. Owen G. Chase, an aggressive townsite boomer from Pueblo, Colorado, arrived at Beaver City, in the heart of the newly-settled region. Chase soon acquired hundreds of claims to town lots in the new metropolis. So confident was he of a great future for this region that he began the erection of buildings on some of his lots, and substantial inclosures about the others.[8] In the following autumn, he published a booklet entitled: *Commonsense Remarks and Suggestions on the Neutral Strip, or No Man's Land, or Cimarron Territory,* in which he painted a rosy picture of the new land of opportunity. He assured the prospective settler that the national government was soon to act, completing the survey of the region, opening land offices, securing legal titles to claims, and perhaps granting a territorial government to the new community.[9]

As the establishment of towns progressed, certain lawless elements made their appearance. There were the card sharks, gamblers, prostitutes, claim-jumpers, moonshiners, and counterfeiters. A group of "enterprising scoundrels" arrived in Beaver City and began the manufacture of "genuine silver dollars."[10] But the most serious problem confronting the new community was that of the security of claims to farm lands or town lots. Without some assurance of title no loan could be obtained upon a farm and town-booming would come to a halt.

The first step in the direction of organized authority was taken at a mass meeting in a sod school house at Beaver City on August 26, 1886. To discourage claim-jumping and avoid discord among settlers over claims to town lots and homesteads, a group of thirty-five squatters in the vicinity of Beaver City met, and worked out a plan for the registration of all legitimate claims. At this meeting it was resolved that:

> The citizens of Beaver City in particular and of Cimarron Territory in general feel a deep interest in the protection of their individual and respective rights to hold all just and lawfully-obtained claims upon town lots as well as homesteads; and knowing full well the strife, bad feeling,

[7] Rev. R. M. Overstreet, in *Sturm's Oklahoma Magazine,* VII, (December, 1908), pp. 65, *et seq.*

[8] Brown, in *Herald Democrat,* November 21, 1935.

[9] Published at Beaver City, November 1, 1886.

[10] E. E. Brown, "No Man's Land," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* IV (March, 1926) No. 1, p. 90.

and danger to property and life which may occur when claims become valuable; we the subscribers hereby endorse the following directors, and request them. . . . to proceed at once to prepare a code of laws for our future adoption, also to prepare a form of quitclaim deed for our common use in the transfer of claims from one party to another.

At this meeting a board of three directors was chosen. Dr. Owen G. Chase was elected president of the Respective Claims Board, Dr. J. A. Overstreet secretary, and J. C. Hodge treasurer. The first duty of the Board would be to formulate a set of rules to govern the activities of the Respective Claims Committee as well as its newly-chosen officials.[11]

A second meeting of the Respective Claims Committee was held on October 16; and upon this occasion it was declared that:

Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado want us; Kansas claims us; and the Indians demand us. But we, the squatters, occupants, and genuine residents, availing ourselves of the nine points of the law, declare that we have possession, and the better to enable us to agree among ourselves upon some method of retaining our claims, both in town and country, throughout the Territory; we do hereby resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole to protect each other, and endorse and adopt the following rules and regulations, thereby trying to avert discord and disputes among all our citizens in Cimarron Territory.

All claimants to lots or homesteads within the territory were invited to join the organization, pay a fee of one dollar, and have the validity of their claims investigated. Members were pledged to co-operate in the vindication of titles recognized and recorded by the Respective Claims Board. It is significant that at this meeting one of the adopted rules endorsed "some form of civil government" for the territory.[12]

While the organization of the Respective Claims Committee seems to have met with general favor among squatters who were acquainted with its activities, there was a sharp division of opinion as to the wisdom of settng up "a civil government" without the sanction of Congress, as California had done thirty-eight years before. As early as the mid-summer of 1886, proponents of a territorial government, headed by Dr. Chase, had launched the *Territorial Advocate* for the promotion of their program. Before the end of the summer another faction had arisen, under the leadership of Reverend R. M. Overstreet, who feared that a territorial organization "would overcloud and delay congressional action on stripper's rights to their claims . . . . the nearest thing to stripper's hearts." Brown relates that when he and his partner, George Payne, took

[11] "Record Book of Beaver, Neutral Strip, Indian Territory" (original MS), Oklahoma Historical Society. This book was kept by Dr. J. A. Overstreet, Secretary of the Respective Claims Board. It contains, also, the minutes of its meetings until March 30, 1887, and entries of claims of those which had been formally recognized by the Board. At the latter date the functions of the Board were presumably taken over by the Judicial Committee of the provisional territorial council.

[12] *Ibid.*, October 16, 1886. O. G. Chase, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

over the *Advocate* near the close of the summer they adopted a neutral position upon the mooted subject, while the territorial faction sought to win them over "by promising to make me Attorney-General of the Territory, and Payne a Senator."[13]

Early in November a petition was circulated by Chase's party and "numerously signed by leading citizens." The petition called for a mass meeting at Beaver City on the twenty-ninth of that month to consider the question of organizing a provisional territorial government. At this meeting it was agreed that an election be held on the twenty-second of the following February for the selection of nine councillors who were to meet early in the following March "to act as a territorial council, and adopt such measures as, in their judgment, they might deem best; and to organize some form of government." For electoral purposes the strip was divided into three districts of equal size by meridian lines from east to west, and three councillors were to be chosen by the voters of each area.[14]

At the designated time the election was held under the auspices of the Respective Claims Board; and on March 4, 1887, the newly-elected councillors met in a sod school house at Beaver City. Chase was chosen president of the Council and Merrett Magann as its secretary. Upon the motion of the Reverend R. M. Overstreet, who had consented to serve as one of the three councilmen for the eastern district, the Council resolved to "Recognize Almighty God to be the supreme ruler of the universe, the creator, preserver, and governor of individuals, communities, states, and nations; and recognize the laws of the United States as the Organic Law, and adopt the same."[15]

One of the first acts of the new territorial council was to set up a "Judicial Committee" which would not only take over the functions of the Respective Claims Board, but also be responsible for the organization of the "machinery of justice" for the entire territory.[16]

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[13] E. E. Brown, "Squatters Take Choice Lands," *Herald Democrat* for November 21, 1935; Rev. R. M. Overstreet, *loc. cit.* No copies of the *Territorial Advocate* are known to exist, the files having burned many years ago.

[14] Council of Cimarron Territory, *Official Journal*, March 4, 1887, pp. 102-103. This MS, kept by Dr. J. A. Overstreet, Merret Magann, C. Beeson, and others, is the official record of work of the mass meeting of November 29, 1886, the election of the following February, and of the Cimarron Council to its last meeting on March 15, 1889. This record is in the custody of the Bank of Beaver, Beaver, Okla.

[15] *Journal*, March 4, 1887, p. 4.

John R. Spears, traveling reporter for the *New York Sun*, relates that Overstreet's faction had been won over by "a little political deal" in which Chase promised to back the parson for delegate to Congress. But a new "split" occurred at the council meeting on August 2, 1887, when Overstreet, expecting to be chosen by the Council, was disillusioned by Chase's motion for a convention to nominate a candidate.—*New York Sun* for January 20, 1889.

[16] *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

On April 5 the Council met for the second time, and Chase as head of the new provisional government delivered a carefully-prepared message to that body. He assured the Council that this territory would "never become a part of the State of Kansas, Texas, Colorado, or New Mexico, but on the contrary you gentlemen composing this council constitute a legislative body as distinct from any other state or territory as Maine is from Oregon, or as Florida is from Wisconsin." Chase looked forward to the time when territorial status would ultimately give place to full fledged statehood. He told his fellow councilmen, "You are today forming the incipiency of a territorial government of the people, by the people; and ere long your acts will help to form another state, to emblazen our banner with another star."

"We are here," he continued, "to speak for a strong mass of 10,000 people, with a rapidly-increasing immigration. They are our constituents, although many of them may not realize that we have a law-abiding power among us." He urged all good citizens to "gladly herald this fact abroad," and endeavor to make clear the high purpose that inspired this adventure in territorial government. He was particularly anxious that cattlemen within the region be made acquainted with the spirit and purpose of this new territorial organization, and their active co-operation secured.

Chase concluded his message by offering a scheme for a more elaborate territorial organization, the arrangement of representation, and a brief program of urgent legislation.[17]

In full accord with these recommendations, acts were passed for the regulation of such matters as merchant's liens, chattel mortgages, the issuance of school bonds, and the opening of public highways. For the maintenance of public highways, each holder of a claim of 160 acres was to pay a tax of three dollars, and the settler's property might be sold for the non-payment of this tax.

At this session plans were completed for an election in the following November for the selection of a senate of nine and a house for fourteen members. The strip was divided into three senatorial districts by meridian lines and seven delegate districts by township lines, and it was agreed that one senator should be elected by each senatorial district and one representative by each delegate district—leaving six members of the upper and seven of the lower to be elected at large.[18] Since the population was centered mainly in the eastern part of the strip, in the vicinity of Beaver City, residents of this section would be in position to control the new territorial government.

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[17] For Chase's inaugural message, see *Journal*, April 5, pp. 110-113.
[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 111-116.

GREAT SEAL OF CIMARRON TERRITORY

It was at this session of the Council that the "Great Seal of Cimarron Territory" made its first appearance. There being no funds for the purchase of an official seal, or indeed for any purpose, a collection is said to have been taken before the coveted symbol of authority could be secured.[19]

At one of the last meetings of the original territorial council, which was held on August 2, a code was adopted for the regulation of railroads and other public service corporations within the Territory,[20] while not a yard of railway existed within the strip. John R. Spears, a reporter for the *New York Sun*, who visited this community in the following year, relates that Chase was a personal friend of the great roalroad builder, C. P. Huntington, and that this code of regulations was passed with the object of inducing Huntington to build a railroad through this section "on the strength of a charter from Cimarron Territory."[21]

Another account, unconfirmed by the meager official records, is that this council adopted the laws of Colorado for Cimarron Territory, but there being no funds for the purchase of the Colorado Statutes no one in the Territory was ever in position to know just what the law really was on any given matter.[22]

At the appointed time, November 8, 1887, the second general election was held, and nine councillors and fourteen delegates were chosen. Chase was elected territorial delegate to the Fiftieth Con-

[19] E. E. Brown, "No Man's Land," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. IV, (June, 1926), No. 3, pp. 89-90.

[20] *Journal*, August 2, 1887, pp. 119-120.

[21] "Story of No Man's Land," pamphlet reprint of an article published by Spears in the *New York Sun*, in the late autumn of 1889.

[22] E. E. Brown, "No Man's Land," in *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, IV, (June, 1926), No. 3, p. 97. It is certain that the laws of Colorado as relates to government of towns was adopted for Beaver City. (*Journal*, April 5, 1888, p. 126.)

gress, and W. B. Ogden, Chase's son-in-law, as territorial secretary.[23]

On December 5, the newly-elected council convened at the "Council House," a large two-story building that Chase had erected on the west side of Main Street in Beaver City. A curtain was drawn diagonally across the interior of the second story, to separate the two branches of the legislature.[24] A memorial was addressed to Congress, praying for "an organic act creating a territorial government," completion of the survey of lands within the strip, and a land office and federal court within this area. A joint resolution called upon residents of each delegate district to organize a local government within its boundaries. Two ordinances were passed at this session, one for the incorporation of Beaver City, the other providing for an election "in each precinct, town, or neighborhood" in November of the following year, for the selection of territorial officials.[25]

With his certificate of election as delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, Chase hastened to Washington; and on December 12, his petition, narrating the circumstances under which the new territorial organization had been launched, and praying for recognition as its delegate, was presented to the House by Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois.

In his petition Chase declared that there were no less than ten thousand settlers within the strip, and that having no protection for life or property they were compelled by dire necessity to establish a provisional territorial regime. The justification for their action, he declared, "must rest upon the necessities of a great community of American citizens, otherwise without police law, the well-recognized obligation of self-protection and the inalienable right of local self-government."

Springer then offered a resolution, asking that Chase's petition and certificate of election be referred to the Committee on Territories, "and that pending the consideration of the organization of said territory, Mr. Chase be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the House, the same as now accorded to contesting members."[26]

Congressman Samuel Peters of Kansas, whose district bordered on the strip, rallied to the support of Springer's proposition by

[23] Chase's petition to Congress, *Congressional Record* for December 12, 1887.

[24] Brown, in *Herald Democrat*, for November 21, 1935.

The "Council Hall" on the second floor was also used as a dance hall and other public gatherings. On the site of this building, there now stands a two-story structure of equal dimensions.

[25] *Journal*, December 5, 1887, pp. 116-118. A more extended account is contained in a reprint from the *Territorial Advocate* in the *Wichita Eagle* for December 31, 1887.

[26] *Congressional Record*, 50 Cong. 1 sess., December 12, 1887, Vol. XIX, Part I, p. 38.

an impressive statement of the problems these settlers confronted. Chase's presence on the floor of the House, he argued, was essential in order to make plain the plight of his constituents.

James H. Blount, of Georgia, wished to know by what authority this territory had been organized. Springer retorted: "By the authority which always adheres to any people who find themselves without a government." "Has it been recognized as a territorial government?" inquired Blount. "It has not," replied Springer. "Neither was California recognized until it had formed a provisional government, and asked to be admitted into the Union." But there was nothing in his proposal, he declared, that would recognize the right to a territorial government. "It was simply a question of the reference of a petition."

Samuel S. Cox, of New York, felt that the sponsors of this resolution were "commencing at the wrong end of the business." He did not relish the idea of "two kinds of territories with two kinds of representatives from territories." To follow the practice sanctioned by the recognition of California's provisional government would lead to "infinite trouble." While he wished to see the first part of the resolution referred to the proper committee, that part which would admit Chase to the floor of the House should be laid on the table.

George D. Symes, of Colorado, whose district bordered upon a limited portion of the strip, insisted that "some law, undoubtedly, ought to be passed, extending some kind of authority over this strip of land." Chase's presence on the floor, he thought, would serve as a kind of "lobby" in behalf of these forlorn settlers.[27]

Byron Cutcheon, of Michigan, asked Symes whether these settlers were not "mere squatters and trespassers." Peters replied that they were "not trespassers, but squatters;" and Symes explained that as squatters they certainly had the right to the protection of the national government.

Jehu Baker, of Illinois, declared that, while he had opposed the grant of a territorial government to Oklahoma, he did think there was a definite need for some organized government within the strip, and that he therefore saw no reason why Springer's proposal should not be adopted. But Oscar L. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, argued at some length that this narrow strip of public land was utterly too small for an organized territory, and that such a territory could never expect to become a state. After some further argument, both the petition and the resolution were tabled by a vote of one hun-

[27] *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40.

dred and fifty-seven to fifty-three,[28] and the discussion was never revived upon the floor of Congress.[29]

When Chase returned from Washington in the late spring of 1888, bad omens for the continuance of the new community and its territorial regime were already to be seen in the near distance. A great drouth had been in progress for months, and no crops could be planted or pasture obtained for the live stock. Great dust storms raged over the treeless plains.[30] At a meeting of the Council in early May, a memorial was addressed to Congress, enumerating at length the sufferings endured by the settlers who were unable to secure loans without legal title to their claims. The proposed annexation to New Mexico, or Springer's proposal for annexation to Oklahoma would fall far short of their actual needs. Nor would a mere extension of federal authority over this region prove of much avail. Further indifference of Congress toward provision for the relief of the squatters would lead to nothing less than a wholesale abandonment of the newly-settled region.[31]

An ordinance passed by the Council early the following October, if one may read between the lines, is indicative of the desperate plight to which settlers had been reduced by mid-autumn of that year. Food and fuel were growing scarcer with each passing month. Buffalo bones, their only source of much-needed cash, were increasingly difficult to obtain. At this meeting it was declared to be unlawful for non-residents of the strip to gather buffalo bones, buffalo and cow chips, wood, grapes, or any other "territorial products," and transgressors of this ordinance were to pay a fine of not less than five, or more than fifty dollars.[32]

Possibly with the hope of stimulating Congress to action, as well as encouraging squatters to remain upon their claims by a stronger show of territorial government, a full set of territorial officials, along with a new council, were chosen at the November election. Thomas P. Braidwood succeeded Ogden as territorial secretary, and Chase, who had already spent nearly six months at Washington, was again declared elected as a delegate to Congress.[33] At this time some local officials were apparently chosen in the delegate districts that had been created in the preceding year.[34]

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[28] *Ibid.*, p. 40.

[29] The Council's memorial of December 5 was presented by Springer on January 25, 1888, along with a petition from John Dale, "claiming to be elected a delegate." Denouncing Chase's election as a fraud, Dale had followed his rival to the national capitol. (*Congressional Record*, for January 25, 1888; Brown, in *Herald Democrat*, November 21, 1935) Neither petition was ever heard of again.

[30] John R. Spears, *loc. cit.*

[31] *Journal*, May 8, 1888, pp. 130-131.

[32] *Ibid.*, October 3, p. 134.

[33] *Ibid.*, December 5, p. 136.

[34] *Ibid.*, January 9, 1889, p. 157.

Early in December John R. Spears, traveling representative for the *New York Sun,* arrived at Beaver City for an extended visit among residents of the strip, and the word was whispered abroad that Spears was really "an unofficial representative of President Cleveland," who was believed to be showing a belated interest in the cause of the strippers and their territorial adventure. Members of the Council were of this opinion.[35] This probably explains an even bolder step which was taken by that body later in the month, while Spears was still present at the territorial capitol. At this time the Judicial Committee presented a draft for "An Act to Organize the Territory of Cimarron," which was adopted by the Council on December 21. This "Organic Act," as it was later known, was not only to be carried to the doors of Congress by some trusted representative, but also to serve as a kind of provisional constitution for the Territory, pending its acceptance by the national legislature.

This document of twenty-one sections provided for a legislative assembly with a senate of thirteen and a house of twenty-six members, a supreme court of three justices, and three judicial circuits. Section XII provided that the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshall should be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate of the United States. But Section XIX provided that if the President should refuse to appoint these officials, "the Territory shall elect them." If elected by the people, these officials would serve out their terms, "or until a territorial act shall be passed by the United States Congress." A delegate to Congress was to be elected for a term of two years. Beaver City was designated as the permanent seat of the territorial capitol. The last section required that this document be submitted for approval to bona fide residents of the Territory, who would vote "For the Organic Act, or Against the Organic Act."[36]

In spite of this bold show of front, interest in the territorial adventure was clearly on the wane. When the "Third Annual Council" convened on the ninth of the following January, only thirteen of the twenty-three recently-elected "councillors and representatives" had chosen to attend, and the vacancies had to be filled by appointments from the vicinity of the territorial capitol.[37] Of those who constituted the original council in the spring of 1887, none were present; and of those elected to the second council in November of that year, only three were present, Dr. J. R. Linley, E. H. Eiklor, and Joseph Hunter.

It was ordered that the judges chosen at the November election should proceed to organize courts in their respective districts, and that the Court of Civil Appeals should convene in the following

[35] *Ibid.,* December 21, 1888, p. 152.
[36] *Journal,* December 21, 1888, pp. 137-151.
[37] *Ibid.,* January 9, 1889, pp. 155-156.

October. At another meeting two days later, the Territory was divided into seven counties, corresponding to the seven delegate districts created in the spring of 1887.[38]

Of the several counties created, it is believed by some contemporary residents that at least a partial organization was attempted during this winter, a lone judge in most cases constituting the only semblance of territorial authority within the county.[39] Spears was of the opinion that these local judges may have rendered some worthwhile service, not as interpreters of the law to which no one had access, but rather as arbitrators in disputes over claims and personal property.[40] In addition to these shadowy county governments, there was the lone municipality of Beaver City chartered by the Territorial Council in December 1887.[41]

While times grew increasingly hard during the long and severe winter of 1888-89, the lawless elements had completely disappeared, since there was nothing left for them to thrive upon. Hence little need for government was longer felt.[42] Still the advocates of territorial government, though diminishing in number, hoped to bring their Organic Act, sanctioned by popular approval to the very doors of Congress in a supreme effort for recognition by that body.

When the Council reconvened on March 13, 1889, again a large portion of its membership failed to appear, and again an effort was made to fill the vacant seats with fresh recruits.[43] Farmers and shopkeepers in the vicinity of the territorial capitol were no longer immune from solicitation to become "a senator," or "a delegate" in a moot legislature no approaching the end of a ghostly existence. Nor does it appear that many of these vacancies could be filled.[44]

At this three-day session, the first was devoted to a final discussion of the Organic Act which had already been approved by the Council in the preceding December. The second was consumed in the discussion of plans for an election on April 23 when the Organic Act was to be submitted to the vote of the people. The third, and what was destined to be the last sitting of the Cimarron Council, was devoted to "ways and means" of raising one hundred dollars, the estimated cost of the forth-coming election,[45] and finally

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[38] *Journal,* January 9 and 11, 1889, pp. 157-161.
The counties, east to west, were: Benton, Beaver, Shade, Springer, Turner, Kilgore, and Sunset.

[39] Hon. Fred Tracy to the author, Beaver, Okla., November 30, 1942.
Mr. Tracy has resided in the strip since 1885.

[40] Spears, *loc. cit.*

[41] *Journal,* December 6, 1887, p. 127. See also *Journal,* April 5, 1888, p. 136.

[42] Brown, in *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* IV, (June, 1926) pp. 98, *et seq.*

[43] *Journal,* March 13, 1889, p. 166.

[44] Only sixteen councilmen were present to sign the final draft of the Organic Act. (*Journal,* March 15, p. 170.)

[45] *Ibid.,* March 13, 14, and 15, pp. 166-170.

to the formalities of the attachment of signatures to this unique document and the impression of the Great Seal upon the same.[46]

As to the developments that followed the final meeting of the Cimarron Council and the verdict rendered at the April election—if such an election was ever held—no all-inclusive answer now seems possible. Emigration from the strip, in progress since the preceding autumn, was turned into a veritable exodus when thousands of destitute squatters joined in the run for the "Unassigned Lands" in Oklahoma on April 22, one day before the Cimarron election was scheduled to take place. The population of the strip, believed by aged residents to have reached twelve to fourteen thousand by the spring of 1888, is said to have declined to less than four thousand by the summer of 1889.[47] Loss of interest in the territorial adventure is therefore easy to explain.

Thomas P. Braidwood, the last territorial secretary, related years later, that a territorial governor was to be chosen at the April election, and that Dr. J. R. Linley of Beaver City, then serving as a member of the Council, was endorsed by that body for this office. Chase, also, is said to have been endorsed by the Council for election as delegate to the Fifty-First Congress.[48] From a statement made to the Council by L. M. Hubbard, who had recently acquired the title of Attorney-General of Cimarron Territory,[49] it appears that he, also, expected to go to Washington, as an advocate of the Burnes Cimarron Bill, introduced in Congress three years before.[50] While it is known that Chase actually abandoned the strip for his Colorado residence sometime in the late spring or early summer of 1889, Hubbard did make a trip to the national capitol later in that year.[51] Whether he went as an official representative of a defunct territorial government, or merely as a volunteer lobbyist for the squatters who remained, no one seems to know.

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[46] *Ibid.*, March 15, p. 171.

The "Great Seal of Cimarron Territory" was retained for more than twenty years by the last territorial secretary, Thomas P. Braidwood of Beaver City. It was lost by Mr. Fred Tracy at the railway station at Kingfisher, while in route to the state capitol to deposit the cherished relic in the museum of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

[47] Tracy to the author, November 30, 1942; Francis Laughrin to the author, Beaver, November 30, 1942.

[48] Interview with Thomas P. Braidwood, reported in *Beaver County Democrat* for July 27, 1912.

[49] L. M. Hubbard, originally from Ohio, settled in the late eighties two miles south of Gate, near the eastern border of the strip. He is said to have obtained a license to practice law in the strip, from the local bar at Ashland, Kansas, and upon the strength of this license was later admitted to practice before the federal court at Paris, Texas. (Tracy to the author, June 30, 1945.)

[50] *Journal*, March 13, 1889, p. 166.

[51] Tracy to the author, Beaver, November 30, 1942.

A few territorial officials are believed to have clung to their empty titles until well into the autumn of 1889, but with little if any recognition being paid to them.[52]

This territorial movement appears to have been largely due to the initiative of Dr. Chase, an energetic town-boomer, a heavy invester in Beaver City, and a man of great faith in a prosperous future for this region. Bent upon making his town a territorial capitol, he became a self-appointed leader of a group of kindred spirits who longed for something more than "stripper's rights to their claims." They boomed a territorial government, and Cimarron Territory was launched in the face of an opposing faction. But like most of the boom towns of that section and time, this unique territorial organization, with no property rights and engendered wealth to sustain it, and with no support from national authority,[53] was ill prepared to survive an ordeal of drouth and poverty which this new community was destined to experience.

Finally the aspirations of those who remained were fulfilled in large measure when in May, 1890, this rectangular strip of virgin land became a part of the new Territory of Oklahoma. The homestead and townsite laws were soon extended to this area, and "stripper's rights" were made secure. The abortive Territory of Cimarron gave place to "County Seven," with Beaver City as its seat of government.[54]

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[52] Clarence Hibbs to the author, June 29, 1945.

[53] Several bills were introduced in Congress to enable settlers of the strip to obtain titles to town lots, but nothing came of them. While the jurisdiction of the federal court at Paris, Texas was extended to the strip in March 1889, little advantage was derived from this belated extension of federal authority.

[54] Alvin Rucker, "Time Draws Curtain on Cimarron Territory," in *The Daily Oklahoman* for April 4, 1926.

The name: Beaver County was later substituted for "County Seven" or "Seventh County," and when Oklahoma became a state in 1907, three counties were created from this area, Beaver, Texas, and Cimarron.

PIONEER INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN OKLAHOMA

*By Norman Arthur Graebner**

* This is the second of a series of articles on the Indian Nations of eastern Oklahoma before statehood, contributed by Norman Arthur Graebner who is now serving in the U. S. Army, formerly faculty member of the History Department, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha. (Ed.)

American Indians were engaged in agriculture as well as hunting long before the first European explorers sighted the shores of the New World. Through the centuries they had developed an agricultural system, crude in method, but thoroughly adapted to the North American Continent. By the sixteenth century the soil had become the chief source of livelihood for many tribes of the eastern woodlands as well as the Pueblos of the great Southwest. Fields of corn interspersed with squash, pumpkins, and beans were a distinctive feature of every Indian village along the Atlantic seaboard. When the first settlers came to the New World, they found the Indians not only able but also willing to aid them in the establishment of an agricultural economy. Because of the superiority of Indian crops over the European when grown in the virgin soil and environment of the New World, Indian farming became the basis of all American agriculture. Indeed, it is in this field that the American Indian has made his great contribution to white civilization.

No Indian tribes had advanced farther in agriculture than those residing in the southeastern United States, so well known in later history as the Five Civilized Tribes. They were the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles who inhabited the woodland regions of the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts in what is now Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

As early as 1539 a chronicler of the De Soto expedition noted that corn was produced in large quantities in the lands occupied by these Indians. In one town, the Spaniard reported, they found "much maize, beans, and pumpkins, . . . The maize is like coarse millet; the pumpkins are better and more savory than those of Spain."[1] This farming tradition was maintained and expanded during the succeeding three centuries, and by the time of removal to the West the Five Tribes had almost entirely abandoned the hunt as a means of subsistence. The more progressive had become wealthy cotton planters and had adopted the culture of the southern aristocracy. Thus their continued agricultural endeavor in the trans-Mississippi region was as natural as was that on the Anglo-Ameri-

[1] Account of the Gentleman of Elvas in Frederick W. Hodge, *Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States*, 1528-1543, 160.

can farming frontier. Although the removal with its attending difficulties and privations interrupted their economic well-being, the Indians set about quickly to establish homes and cultivate their new domain.

It was in the late 1820's that the first Indian immigrants took up their abode in what is today Oklahoma. Pursuant to the treaty of Washington, the first company of Creeks numbering about 2500 migrated to the West in 1828, where they settled mainly at the confluence of the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers. When soon thereafter, in May, 1828, this region was given to the Cherokees,[2] the Creeks moved to the south bank of the Arkansas to occupy the land extending to the Canadian. They cleared their new acreages of heavy timber and raised good crops of corn. By 1829 they were supplying emigrants at lower prices than were demanded by white contractors.[3]

In 1830, however, a contingent of the Cherokees living in Arkansas entered the region occupied by the Creeks, and settled in the fork of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. Fearing that they might be forced to abandon their improvements and move on to the open prairie country, the Creeks in desperation wrote to President Jackson, asking if "it would not be hard to drive them from a comfortable home, where they have good water and timber sufficient for them, to a place, where certain death would soon meet them. No wood, no water for their subsistence." They were determined to yield only to force.[4] Their anxiety led to the appointment of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and later of Lt. James L. Dawson in 1831 charged with the duty of surveying the country west of the Arkansas.[5]

As in their old home, many Creek farmers, particularly those of the lower classes, preferred to settle in small "towns" of irregular clusters of huts, where they cultivated their large town fields in common and divided the harvest. Others, however, embarked upon a system of individual enterprise.[6] Creek agriculture made such strides that in March, 1832, McCoy could report that the most remote settlement of the Creeks, totalling only five houses, would have at least four thousand bushels of corn to sell. The Creeks as a whole, he believed, would have a surplus of twenty thousand bushels.[7] The large crops of corn continued, the surplus in succeed-

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[2] See Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties* (*Senate Ex. Doc., No.* 319, 58 Cong., 2 Sess.), II, 188.

[3] Grant Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1933), 16.

[4] *Senate Ex. Doc., No.* 512, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., II, 633.

[5] James H. Gardner, "The Lost Captain—J. L. Dawson of Old Fort Gibson," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XXI (September, 1943), No. 3, pp. 217-49.—Ed.

[6] Josiah Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, in Reuben Gold Thwaites (editor), *Early Western Travels*, XX, 304.

[7] *Senate Ex. Doc., No.* 512, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., III, 237.

ing years reaching thirty thousand bushels, much of which was sold to emigrants.[8] In addition, the Indians raised other grains and vegetables adapted to the prairie climate, and owned sizeable herds of livestock, though not as large as those of other tribes.[9] In 1837, even before the harvest had been completed, they marketed corn valued at almost $40,000, while vast quantities remained unsold. A later company of Creeks who arrived from the East during the winter and spring of 1837, "broke the turf, fenced their fields, raised their crops for the first time on the soil, and sold their surplus of corn for two thousand pounds."[10] That is the story of Creek agriculture during the first decade in the West. George Catlin, the noted traveler and artist, wrote of the Creeks in 1838 that there was "in North America, certainly no Indian tribe more advanced in the arts and agriculture than they are."[11]

During the 1830's the Cherokees, residing not far to the East of the Creeks, were likewise creating a new agricultural nation. Those who invaded the West in 1828 had at first followed a pastoral life, but soon turned again to tilling the soil, and by the middle 1830's were showing considerable progress. On their productive land they were raising various grains and vegetables, and were already beginning the cultivation of large orchards. Herds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep grazed on the prairies. The Cherokee agent reported in 1836 that while traveling through the country he was quite comfortably entertained.[12] By 1837 the Cherokee West numbered eight thousand souls, and had surpassed the other tribes in general agriculture, having established ten to eleven hundred farms.[13]

When the Georgia Cherokees, driven out by the terms of the treaty of New Echota, arrived in the West in 1838-39, they found among their kinsmen many a cordial welcome and offer of assistance. "The loan of a plow or an axe for several days, or a few bushels of corn until a crop was made, the gift of a hen and a setting of eggs . . . helped to tide over the crisis. . . ."[14] Within a year even the poorer tribesmen had a vegetable garden, some livestock, and a patch of corn,[15] while others possessed neat farms and houses that gave evidence of wealth and industry.

Meanwhile, to the south of the Creeks and Cherokees a third tribe, the Choctaws, were coming in from the East to a new home-

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[8] *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs* (hereafter cited as *Commissioner's Report*), 1836, 391.

[9] *Commissioner's Report*, 1839, 471.

[10] Thomas Jefferson Farnham, *Travels in the Great Western Prairies, the Anahuac and Rocky Mountains, and in the Oregon Country*, in Reuben Gold Thwaites (editor), *Early Western Travels*, XXVIII, 129.

[11] George Catlin, *North American Indians*, II, 140.

[12] *Commissioner's Report*, 1836, 391.

[13] *Commissioner's Report*, 1837, 540.

[14] Rachel Eaton, *John Ross and the Cherokees*, 112.

[15] Farnham, *op. cit.*, 127.

land ceded to them in 1830 by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. They had a remarkable heritage, these Choctaws, but their first years in the West were marked by repeated misfortune. Their chief handicap was a lack of implements. The government had promised to provide such articles, but delivery was slow. A shipment of five hundred hoes and plows which left Philadelphia in September, 1831, reached Ft. Smith only the following March. The tools were thence carried overland to the Red River, where they arrived far too late for the planting season. During the second winter the government contracted to purchase for them other articles such as kettles, wedges, grindstones, drawing knives, saws, blacksmith tools, as well as hoes and axes. But when the spring of 1833 opened, the Choctaws were again doomed to disappointment, for the tools necessary to clear the brush and timber, and to prepare the land for tillage, did not reach Ft. Smith until July, too late to be of use that year.[16]

The Choctaws along the Arkansas saw their lands ravaged by a devastating flood in the late summer of 1833. The damage was immense, hundreds of families losing their fields, houses, livestock, and even their clothing.[17] Moreover, the Choctaws, like the other tribes, suffered from changes in their old customs and from hardships in making their homes in the new country in the West. Many arrived too late in the season to prepare land and plant a crop. These conditions interfered with the creation of productive farms, and led to a lack of food and other necessities.[18] But the more prudent of the Choctaws, in spite of early handicaps, had a surplus of forty thousand bushels of corn in the autumn of 1833, which they sold to the government as subsistence for the new Choctaw immigrants.[19] It did not, however, relieve the distress of the earlier arrivals who had consumed their rations and had no crops to harvest.

Three years later the Choctaw agent reported that almost all the tribesmen had well enclosed fields of corn, potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, and melons. The corn crop produced a surplus of fifty thousand bushels that year, much of which went to the garrison at Ft. Towson in the Choctaw country. The amount of livestock could not well be estimated. The central and hilly regions were so well adapted to stock-raising and the increase was so prolific that the Indians furnished large numbers of cattle to Creek contractors without appreciably reducing their herds. In addition, the agent reported, they would have enough to stock the Chickasaws upon their arrival in the West.[20] It was not until the 1840's, however,

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[16] See Grant Foreman, *The Five Civilized Tribes*, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1934), 28-29.

[17] Vaill to Greene, July 2, 1833, *Missionary Records*, LXXII, No. 102, Harvard-Andover Theological Library. *Ibid.*, 23.

[18] *Ibid.*, 25.

[19] *Ibid.*, 24.

[20] *Commissioner's Report*, 1836, 541.

that the Choctaws began the raising of sheep.[21] The southern terrain of the Nation was especially adapted to cotton production, and in 1836 the export of cotton down the Red River was estimated at five hundred bales.[22] In 1838 a severe drought depleted their surplus crops, but prosperity soon returned. By 1840 the Nation could boast many large farms,[23] three grist mills, three cotton gins, and an abundance of agricultural implements.

The late 1830's and early 1840's witnessed the migration of the last two of the Five Tribes, the Chickasaws and the Seminoles, to the West. The Chickasaws hesitated at first to move onto the land ceded them by the Choctaws because of its proximity to the plains Indians, choosing rather to remain for a time with the Choctaws. Many of the Chickasaws held large sums of money from the sale of their lands in the East and nearly every family owned Negro slaves who did the manual labor.

The first Seminole arrivals came with little agricultural experience, and relied upon others for their subsistence. As an incentive to self-support, laborers were sent in 1839 to assist them in preparing the soil for planting, but they arrived too late to prevent Seminole dependence on rations for at least one more year.[24]

In 1840 Indian Territory presented the interesting picture of three small Indian republics (Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek) firmly established in a new land. North of the Arkansas River and adjoining the state of Arkansas lived the Cherokees, in some respects the most advanced of the Five Tribes. Directly south of them, between the Arkansas and Red rivers, were the Choctaws, and interspersed among them in the western districts were the Chickasaws. The Creeks and Seminoles were merged in a territory beginning about forty-five miles west of Arkansas between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, west and south of the Cherokee Nation.[25] The Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees had made notable strides in agriculture. Though their methods were crude and their per capita production low, they had as a group shown the industry necessary to establish many large, well-managed farms, and few suffered actual privation. It had been a decade of economic progress.

The western home of the Indian nations far exceeded their expectations. The uplands and river valleys were extremely fertile.

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21 *Commissioner's Report,* 1846, 268.

22 *Commissioner's Report,* 1836, 391.

23 *Commissioner's Report,* 1838, 508-509.

24 *Commissioner's Report,* 1839, 471.

25 Isaac McCoy, *History of Baptist Indian Missions* (Washington: Wiilliam M. Morrison, 1840), 570-573. (The Chickasaws established their own nation west of the Choctaws, under a written constitution in 1856. The Seminoles had separated from the Creeks and were established in their own country between the North Canadian and the Canadian rivers, under Seminole tribal laws, by their treaty with the Government in 1856.—Ed.)

The grass on the prairies afforded luxurious pasturage on which livestock throve with little care and expense. Hogs could roam the woods and fatten on the mast. There was a heavy growth of fine timber. On the alluvial soil of the large river valleys cottonwood, white, black, and red oak, hackberry, walnut, ash, mulberry, hickory, and pecan groves abounded. The uplands were thick with blackjack, pine, and small hickory; here and there was a dense stand of red cedar.[26] In addition, there was an ample supply of wild fruit and berries. Flowing streams furnished water for livestock. Josiah Gregg, the noted author and traveler, described the Indian countryside as presenting "an unbroken succession of grassy plains and fertile glades, intersected here and there with woody belts and numerous rivulets, most of which, however, are generally dry except during the rainy season."[27]

Indeed, many noted travelers who visited early Indian Territory were inspired by its beauty and fertility. Randolph B. Marcy pictured the territory west of Ft. Smith as a "gently undulating district, sustaining a heavy growth of excellent timber, but occasionally interspersed with prairie lands, affording luxuriant grass for eight months in the year, and intersected with numerous small streams flowing over a highly productive soil, thus embracing the elements of a rich and beautiful pastoral and agricultural locality."[28] Catlin declared a few years earlier: "There is scarcely a finer country on earth than that now owned by the Creeks."[29]

The lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws were thus lauded by Thomas Farnham in 1839: "This tract is capable of producing the most abundant crops. . . . The western portion of it is poorly supplied with timber; but all the distance from the Arkansas frontier westward, two hundred miles, and extending one hundred and sixty miles from its northern to its southern boundary, the country is capable of supporting a population as dense as that of England."[30] The western portion of this region, assigned the Chickasaws, was deemed by many unsurpassed as grazing land.[31]

The land policy of the Indians favored the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes. All soil was held in common by tribal members, while the settler held title to improvements only. A tribal citizen was permitted to erect fences and other improvements on any

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[26] Report of Lieutenant James L. Dawson in October, 1831. Cited in Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, 21.

[27] Gregg, *op. cit.*, XX, 107.

[28] Randolph B. Marcy, *Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana in the Year* 1852, (Washington: Beverley Tucker, Printer, 1854), 111.

[29] Catlin, *op. cit.*, II, 140.

[30] Farnham, *op. cit.*, 122.

[31] *Commissioner's Report*, 1851, 399. (Under the Choctaw law and later under the Chickasaw law, the members of the two nations could settle anywhere within the national domain.—Ed.)

acreage that his fancy or judgment might suggest, provided he did not encroach upon prior claims. A Cherokee law of 1839 prohibited the extension of a settler's improvements to within a quarter mile of those of another.[32] Unfenced areas remained common property. The policy regarding the loaning of fields or improvements, or the reversion of land, once improved but no longer in use, to tribal control was made clear by a statement of Greenwood LeFlore, a Choctaw chief, to two United States commissioners in February, 1843:

> A person owning a house and cultivated patches might loan them to another. If he loaned the house without the patches he could take it back at any time. If he loaned the patches he could only recover possession after the crop was made and gathered and the avails of the labour bestowed upon it thus realized. Any one who originally improved a piece of land by digging it was considered the owner of the improvement and no one could trespass upon it until it grew up into thickets again. No person to whom a house was loaned without a loan of the patches adjoining it was permitted to molest them.[33]

To obtain control over huge tracts of land, wealthy citizens made scattered improvements within one-half mile of each other. But the expanse of land was vast and shortly before the Civil War Baldwin Mollhausen, who visited Indian Territory en route to the Pacific coast, observed that the country of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks was still thinly settled.[34]

The possession of a country whose fertility repaid the smallest effort with abundant crops, and whose extent was such that for decades its agricultural possibilities would hardly be tapped, made the economic future of the Five Tribes appear very propitious. Agriculture among the Five Tribes, however, took the form of pioneer agriculture elsewhere on the North American Continent. Already on the English seaboard the abundant rich soil invited haphazard methods and merciless land butchery by poor rotation of crops and little use of fertilizer. This story was repeated over and over as the American frontier moved westward, and was true again in Indian Territory. Many Indians had little enthusiasm for agriculture, while others felt that the bounty of nature made scientific agriculture unnecessary. Plowing was often superficial and little attention was given to growing crops. Many farmers habitually postponed their tasks to the last moment, when there was time only

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[32] See *Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1839.

[33] Statement of Choctaw chief, Greenwood LeFlore, February 24, 1843, to two United States commissioners, Hamtramck Claiborne and Ralph Graves. Cited in Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, 307-308. (This statement by Chief Greenwood LeFlore had reference to Choctaw policies and customs in Mississippi, some of which were observed in the new country west. Chief Greenwood LeFlore never came to live in the Indian Territory, remaining in Mississippi where he later attained a position of affluence and prominence in state affairs.—Ed.)

[34] Baldwin Mollhausen, *Diary of a Journey from the Mississippi to the Coasts of the Pacific*, I, 67.

to scratch furrows an inch or two deep, plant the corn, and leave until later the cultivation of the space between the stalks. Those with a little more ambition ridged up the ground in one direction, cross-furrowed it, and planted the seed.[35] Under such shallow plowing the plants quickly withered in a drought, but in a favorable season produced an adequate crop. When one section was worn out, the Indians simply moved to another. During his travels in the Indian lands Gregg wrote that "scattered through the country, one continually encounters dilapidated huts with trifling improvements, which have been abandoned by the owners for some fancy they may have taken to some other location at a distance, better adapted, as they think, to the promotion of their comfort, and upon which they may live with less labor."[36]

The Federal Government from the beginning lent encouragement to the Indians. It helped in the erection of homes and the plowing and fencing of fields. It demonstrated methods of scientific farming, supplied both draft and stock animals, and provided for the manufacture and repair of farm implements.[37] The implements were typical of the age, for large scale agriculture with mower, reaper, and thresher did not come until the middle of the century. During the early years in the West most Indians acquired a small assortment of wrought iron plows, usually too light for deep plowing, and axes, hoes, saws, augers, chisels, wedges, and other tools. There were also grist mills for grinding corn and wheat, as well as a number of cotton gins, and by the end of the forties threshing machines were in evidence.[38] Since few of the Indians possessed mechanical skill, most of the carpenter, wheelwright, and smith work was done by the few mechanics and blacksmiths furnished the tribes under the provisions of their removal.[39] The agent of the Chickasaws reported in 1849 that the funds necessary to maintain the blacksmiths in the Chickasaw Nation would purchase eight hundred plows, a thousand axes, two thousand hoes—more than a smith could manufacture in five years, and better implements at that.[40] He added that up to that time the blacksmiths in the Nation had produced few implements of any kind.

The direct aid rendered to Indian agriculture by the Federal Government during the thirties and forties was unquestionably of great value. Of far less benefit was the granting of cash annuities and rations provided by treaty stipulations. One noted observer declared: "This institution of annuities, . . . though intended as

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[35] John R. Swanton, "Reverend John Edwards' Account of the Choctaw Indians in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* X (September, 1932), 411.

[36] Gregg, *op. cit.,* XX, 303.

[37] Farnham, *op. cit.,* 119: *Commissioner's Report,* 1840, 313.

[38] *Commissioner's Report,* 1848, 530.

[39] Gregg, *op. cit.,* XX, 304.

[40] *Commissioner's Report,* 1849, 1131.

the most charitable, has doubtless been the most injurious branch of the policy of the United States towards the Indians.''[41] These annuities often led to confirmed habits of indolence and dissipation. When by the middle forties these payments were curtailed, many Indians had lost all energy or ambition to procure a livelihood. Furthermore, these evils were augmented by the corruption practiced in the delivery of rations. Ethan A. Hitchcock, who came to Indian Territory in 1842, declared that many of the cattle furnished by contractors were so poor that they died of starvation before reaching the Indians. Contractors actually prepared traps for the cattle they were delivering, drove them off, and issued them again.[42] Worn out oxen were sold at exhorbitant prices to the Indians. Other frauds were perpetrated by short measure and spoiled food. Grain measures were often smaller than claimed, and three pecks counted a bushel. In February, 1838, a shipment of corn for a group of Seminoles was stranded on a sand bar for two months where it rotted under rain and snow. In 1837 contractors bought up the corn rations from the Creeks for twenty thousand dollars, and the Indians spent the money for four hundred barrels of whisky at the issuing depot.[43] Reliance on government rations brought death to many Indians; others were saved only by the wild vegetables and game in Indian Territory. Indeed, it was for a study of illicit transactions that Hitchcock was sent to Arkansas by President Tyler.[44]

The granting of annuities had a particularly disastrous effect upon the Chickasaws, who had a most favorable treaty. Many of them had settled near the issuing depot and refused to seek a better locality. Few cultivated enough corn for their own use. Some had been obliged to dispose of their horses, cattle, and other property to satisfy creditors. The accounts seem to agree that the Chickasaws were in worse condition than the other emigrant tribes in the early 1840's.[45] The Choctaw annuity in 1844 scarcely amounted to two dollars for each man, woman, and child, yet even that small sum was sufficient in many cases to discourage any exertion for a livelihood. Indians often pledged future annuities when making purchases, and when the money was paid out, the traders hovered near to exact what was due them and frequently carried off the entire allotment. A noted Choctaw missionary declared in 1845: "It is generally conceded that it would be a blessing to the Nation if the entire amount were appropriated to purposes of public utility, these

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41 Gregg, *op. cit.*, XX, 300-301.

42 Ethan A. Hitchcock, *Fifty Years in Camp and Field*, edited by W. A. Croffut, (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909), 141.

43 See Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes*, 158, 161.

44 Hitchcock, *op. cit.*, 136.

45 Hitchcock, *A Traveler in Indian Territory*, edited by Grant Foreman (Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press, 1930), 176.

annual assemblages done away [with], and the public thrown wholly upon their own industry for a support.''[46]

Among the Five Tribes there was not the shortage of labor so customary in frontier regions. Wealthy members of the tribes had become slave owners in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and brought their negroes with them. In addition, the tribal governments allowed the employment of white men upon the procurement of a permit whether the laborer worked for wages or rented land for a percentage of the crops.[47] The West, however, was still young, and few whites entered the Indian lands until after the Civil War.

By the end of the thirties slavery was an established institution in Indian Territory. As in other regions, the ownership of negroes indicated high social position in the community.[48] The slave owners were usually mixed bloods, though many poor Indians, too, managed to have one or two negroes for their heavy work. Some even attributed the existence of slavery to the indolence of the Indians who were said to have cherished ''an invincible disgust for manual labor.''[49] The Chickasaw and Choctaw cotton planters along the Red River had slaves in considerable numbers, as did also many Creeks and Cherokees. Catlin wrote that it was ''no uncommon thing to see a Creek with twenty or thirty slaves at work on his plantation, having brought them from the slave-holding country. . .''[50] Some Creeks and Cherokees had as many as fifty slaves. Population figures reveal that as early as 1839 there were six hundred slaves among the Choctaws, twelve hundred among the Cherokees, and almost four hundred in the Creek Nation.[51] Not long thereafter the Seminoles were said to have had a thousand negroes, many of whom had been adopted into the tribe in Florida.[52] In the hilly regions where the small farms needed no additional labor, little slavery existed.

The decades preceding the Civil War were characterized by a great increase in the number of slaves. Each tribe had large slave holders, whose extensive plantations and slaves seemed incongruous to a frontier region. Among the Cherokees the noted slave owner, Joseph Vann, employed three hundred negro slaves before the war; John and Lewis Ross likewise were important slave owners. In the Creek Nation Daniel McIntosh and Opotholeyohola owned con-

[46] Goode, "Sketches of the Southwest," *Western Christian Advocate*, February 7, 1845. Quoted in Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, 299-300.

[47] See Eaton, *op. cit.*, 113.

[48] *Ibid.*, 115.

[49] Henry C. Benson, *Life Among the Choctaws*, (Cincinnati: L. Swormstedt & A. Poe, 1860), 34.

[50] Catlin, *op. cit.*, II, 139.

[51] Farnham, *op. cit.*, 121.

[52] Carolyn Thomas Foreman (editor), "Journal of a Tour in the Indian Territory by N. Sayer Harris in the Spring of 1844," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, X (June, 1932), 235.

siderable numbers. Great plantations also were those of Robert M. Jones, David Folsom, Pittman Colbert, Peter Pitchlynn, Robert Love, and other Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens in the Red River country. Already in 1838 Colbert had established a plantation near the Red River on which he intended to cultivate over three hundred acres of cotton, besides enough corn for his more than one hundred slaves.[53] Robert M. Jones, the Choctaw merchant, who held five plantations, the largest of which, "Lake West," comprised four to five thousand acres, was the owner of nearly five hundred slaves.[54]

Slavery in Indian Territory probably differed little from that in the Old South, and was governed by similar laws. There is, however, a divergence of opinion regarding the treatment accorded the negroes by their Indian masters. Some historians claim that conditions were similar to those prevailing among white slave holders, many slaves being devoted to their masters while others were living in perpetual dread. It is probably true that slaves did occasionally desert their masters.[55] Other writers insist that prior to the Civil War cruelty was scarcely known in Indian Territory; that, on the contrary, the treatment of slaves was so lenient as to render former slaves of Indians undesirable in neighboring slave regions because of the difficulty of discipline.[56]

Ethan A. Hitchcock states that among the fullblood Indians few slaves were forced to work. A slave among wild Indians, he declared, is almost as free as his owner. All the master required was a small tribute paid in corn or some other product. There were even slaves of considerable wealth. Among the more prosperous Indians, however, more work was demanded, while among the adopted whites and wealthy mixed bloods negro existence differed little from that on a large southern plantation.[57] As a rule slave owners were careful when selling slaves to keep families intact, and sought kind-hearted purchasers.[58] As the decades passed, even the fullbloods were compelled to follow more and more the example of the whites in their relations with slaves.

The increased production resulting from slave labor contributed to the rapid enrichment of the Five Tribes. Also, the energy of

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[53] *Commissioner's Report,* 1838, 511.

[54] Muriel H. Wright, "Early Navigation and Commerce Along the Arkansas and Red Rivers in Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* VIII (March, 1930), 82.

[55] John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor Jr., *Report of a Visit to Some of the Tribes of Indians Located West of the Mississippi River,* 37.

[56] Wiley Britton, *The Civil War on the Border* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1891), II, 24-25.

[57] Hitchcock, *A Traveler in Indian Territory,* 187.

[58] Edward Everett Dale and Gaston Litton, *Cherokee Cavaliers,* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1939), 75. Major John Ridge's daughter, in selling her slaves, desired General Stand Watie to see that her negro Tom was sold fairly and not separated from his family.

the negroes may have acted as an incentive to the Indians. George Butler, the Cherokee agent, wrote in 1859: "I am clearly of the opinion that the rapid advancement of the Cherokees is owing in part to the fact of their being slave-holders, which has operated as an incentive to all industrial pursuits; and I believe, if every family of the wild roving tribes were to own a negro man and woman, who would teach them to cultivate the soil, . . . it would tend more to civilize them than any other plan that could be adopted."[59]

For the Choctaws and Chickasaws the forties witnessed the rapid extension of cotton cultivation along the Red River. The Indians were impressed not only by the fertility of the soil, but also by the possibilities of navigation on the Red River. For this very reason many of the wealthy Choctaw mixed bloods had settled near this stream. Even the small farmers among the southern Choctaws were raising a few acres of cotton to insure a source of income. By 1842 they were operating eight or ten cotton gins and shipping eight hundred to a thousand bales of cotton a year.[60] In that year, however, the price of cotton fell so low that many of the Choctaw farmers around Ft. Towson planted their land largely in corn to supply the twenty thousand bushels of corn needed by the garrison.[61] Yet throughout the decade the production of cotton showed a steady increase.

In 1840 hardly a dozen Chickasaw families had ventured into the open prairie country purchased from the Choctaws, the others still being restrained by the presence of Kiowas and Comanches on the plains. But when the establishment of Ft. Washita in 1842 promised some security, they began to settle in the fertile valleys of the Blue, Boggy, and Washita. Here they were soon raising considerable quantities of corn, part of which they sold at the fort, and sufficient cotton to warrant the installation of three cotton gins. Much of their surplus, however, was of little value as the Red River, especially at its low stages, did not provide the navigation which they had anticipated. Even at Ft. Washita the Indians met the competition of Texans who, incidentally, were protected by a tariff of twenty cents a bushel which closed the Texas market for Indian grain. In 1843 the Indians almost came to blows with one of the contractors over unfair treatment. J. B. Earhart agreed to deliver nine thousand bushels of corn to the fort and procured it in Texas, claiming that he could not find sufficient grain in the Chickasaw Nation. The Chickasaws, having a surplus of forty thousand bushels that year, were so incensed that they threatened to sink Earhart's boats in the Red and Washita rivers if the agent

[59] George Butler, Cherokee Agent, to Elias Rector, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, September 10, 1859. *Commissioner's Report*, 1859, 172.

[60] *Commissioner's Report*, 1841, 335.

[61] See Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes*, 53.

did not enforce the law enacted for their protection. Although the military authorities supported the contractor, the Indians were able to force a compromise.[62]

In 1847 the Chickasaw agent reported that the Chickasaws were "improving every year in their habits of industry. I know of but few in the nation who do not make more corn than will subsist them; they raise a good many fowls, and those that are situated within from ten to twenty miles of Ft. Washita furnish it with butter, potatoes, chickens, and eggs."[63] Yet the Chickasaws were still handicapped by a lack of transportation facilities. They furnished corn to the garrison at the fort, but the contract in 1847 was for only seven thousand bushels, while the Indians were able to furnish forty thousand. The surplus, however, did assure them an independent existence.

Meanwhile the tribes north of the Canadian and Arkansas were also making further progress during the forties. The posts of Ft. Smith and Van Buren served as markets for hides, peltries, beeswax, tallow, chickens, and eggs in exchange for groceries and supplies.[64] The devastating floods of 1844 followed by a drought in the next year reduced many Cherokees to a state of destitution. The Cherokee agent was compelled in the spring of 1845 to establish depots in the various districts where corn was issued to the most needy, but not in sufficient amounts to relieve the wants of all. The *Cherokee Advocate* stated in May: "Indeed, to supply all the poor, is a thing scarcely possible, as they are so numerous, and the obtaining of corn for bread and planting is attended with such great difficulty and expense. All, however, will be done, we doubt not, that can be done; . . ."[65]

The Seminoles who arrived in the West early in 1845 came too late to raise any crops that year. The government had provided them with provisions for six months ending in January, but when spring came they were in want. Hunting alone, they found, afforded no livelihood.[66]

The last five years of the decade were a period of comparative prosperity. The tranquility restored by the compromise between the opposing factions in the Cherokee Nation was a stimulous to agricultural production. Pierce M. Butler, the Cherokee agent, in his report to Major William Armstrong, the acting superintendent for the Western Territory, declared in 1846 that many of the Cherokee farmers had well-kept farms, an abundance of cleared lands that

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[62] Incident cited in Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, 104.

[63] *Commissioner's Report*, 1847, 884; also cited in Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes*, 113.

[64] *Commissioner's Report*, 1844, 466.

[65] *Cherokee Advocate*, May 1, 1845.

[66] *Commissioner's Report*, 1846, 279.

yielded ample crops, improved livestock, all the necessities and many luxuries of life.[67] During the next years the outlook continued promising. Although a drought reduced the crops of the Cherokees in 1848, there was still ample food for home consumption, even a considerable surplus, while wheat along the Red River yielded twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre.[68] Also the Creek countryside presented a picture of considerable prosperity during these years. In 1846 alone they exported over one hundred thousand bushels of corn.[69] Their agent was delighted over the many fine orchards, neat and regular fences, and other improvements on the Creek farms.

At the end of the decade an attempt was made to make an accurate survey of Indian agriculture, but after two years the plan was abandoned. The information could have been secured only by employing men to visit each Indian farmer and to make actual inspections. Even this would have had its limitations, for most figures would have been inaccurate because the Indians were not accustomed to measure in bushels and acres.[70]

The fifties were a decade of misfortune. For the first time the Five Tribes experienced the extreme erratic nature of a prairie climate. Hardly a year passed during this decade without heavy loss due to drought or early frost. The reports of the Indian agents were filled with pathetic accounts of privation and hardship. Still the Indians kept up the spirit of the frontier, always looking forward to a better year. Already in 1851 a slight drought caused the first cereal shortage among the Creeks. In 1854 the drought was very severe. The early months were promising, and until the middle of June there was sufficient moisture. But then a prolonged period of dry weather caused crop failures in all regions of Indian Territory. Nor was there succor available from neighboring states where crop shortages were equally acute.[71] During the spring and summer over three hundred immigrant Choctaws settled in the prairie region, made improvements, planted corn, and showed a determination to remain. The unprecedented drought and the loss of the corn crop so discouraged them, however, that one-third returned to Mississippi.[72] The following year brought more drought which left much of the population well nigh destitute of foodstuffs. The Arkansas and Red Rivers were so low that boats could not bring grain and provisions. Even some who had the means were unable to secure

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[67] See Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes*, 389-390.

[68] *Commissioner's Report*, 1848, 515; *Ibid.*, 530.

[69] *Commissioner's Report*, 1847, 887; 1848, 521.

[70] *Commissioner's Report*, 1849, 1100.

[71] George Butler, Cherokee Agent, to Gov. Thomas S. Drew, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, September 27, 1854. *Commissioner's Report*, 1854, 114.

[72] Douglas H. Cooper, Choctaw Agent, to Drew, September 20, 1854. *Commissioner's Report*, 1854, 130.

the most necessary articles; others were forced to search the woods for wild fruits and vegetables.[73]

The year 1856 brought more crop failures, though only partial. The general conditions, somewhat better than the two preceding years, were aptly described by C. W. Dean, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, in October, 1856:

> From the extreme southern to the northern limits of this superintendency, the crops, over certain parallels, have been cut short, and in some instances quite destroyed by drought; over intervening belts of country the harvests have been quite fair. The loss this season has not been so general and widespread as it was the last; in individual cases and in particular sections it is complete, but probably an amount has been produced in the aggregate sufficient for the wants of the people. If any privation and suffering unfortunately should occur, it is to be hoped it will be but limited and only in isolated cases.[74]

A severe frost on April 6, 1857, temporarily blasted the hopes of the Indians, but the damage was less than expected and in some sections a bumper crop was harvested.[75] During the last three years of the decade the Indians continued to suffer some crop destruction. The summer of 1860 was particularly disastrous, leaving hardly enough corn to supply seed for the next crop in some regions of the Territory.[76] It was little wonder that at the end of the decade many farmers offered their improved farms for sale, giving speculators a golden opportunity to secure control of large tracts of land.[77] One observer reported that many Indians were still "on the wing, moving from place to place; and one sees, in travelling through their country, more deserted than inhabited houses."[78]

The repeated failure of crops had one highly beneficial effect, however. Because of the fertility of the soil, there had been little incentive for thorough cultivation. Now the hardships led to more strenuous effort, especially when the Indians observed how much better the well-cultivated fields of their neighbors withstood the droughts.[79] By diligent effort they began to overcome at least partially the handicaps of a temperamental climate. In 1852 the corn, wheat, and oats of the Cherokees exceeded the output of any year during the preceding decade, and the agent attributed the improvement largely to increased industry.

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[73] Cooper to Hon. Charles W. Dean, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Ft. Smith, Arkansas. *Commissioner's Report*, 1855, 471.

[74] Dean to Hon. George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., October 13, 1856. *Commissioner's Report*, 1856, 132.

[75] Cyrus Byington, Choctaw Nation, to Cooper, August 3, 1857. *Commissioner's Report*, 1857, 235.

[76] Cooper to Elias Rector, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, September 15, 1860. *Commissioner's Report*, 1860, 129.

[77] See Elias Cornelius Boudinot to Stand Watie, February 12, 1861. Dale and Litton, *op. cit.*, 103.

[78] Rector to Charles E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, October 26, 1858. *Commissioner's Report*, 1858, 126.

[79] Byington to Cooper, August 31, 1854. *Commissioner's Report*, 1854, 133.

The drought of 1854 drove the Cherokees to special efforts which partially alleviated the distress of the following year.[80] The same was true of other tribes. The Seminoles in the fruitless year of 1854 raised crops which Agent J. M. Washbourne believe to exceed any he had seen that year.[81] The hardships suffered by the Choctaws in the same drought impressed upon them the necessity of increasing their production of essential crops. Accordingly, they planted corn in such quantity in the spring of 1855 that in spite of the recurrence of dry weather they raised enough for a meager subsistence.[82] The industry of the Choctaws had increased to the extent that by the middle fifties it was almost impossible to find an idle farm hand during harvest time. Even after his own crops were gathered, an Indian would aid his neighbors rather than look for diversion in a hunt.[83] Any young Indian with a family who had no house and fields of his own was a subject of notice.

The ever-changing pattern of climatic conditions promoted Indian self-reliance and ingenuity. The farmers found it advantageous to live on high ground and to cultivate fields on the bottoms. The corn raised on the lowlands and river bottoms during the dry years did much to avoid famine.[84] From time to time the Indians found it necessary to build better barns and other improvements. Frequent rains in the late summer of 1857 destroyed such quantities of wheat and oats shocked or stacked in the fields, that Agent Butler believed the Cherokees would now build the barns so urgently needed.[85] The reverses of the fifties demonstrated the folly of relying upon the aid of the United States government. The Indians "are becoming quite an agricultural people," wrote W. H. Garrett, the Creek agent, in 1858, "and have learned that it will not do to look to the annual dues from the United States, but to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock."[86]

Just prior to the Civil War there developed a growing commerce with other regions of the country. The Choctaws and Chickasaws were aided greatly by traffic over the famous trail of the Overland Mail from Ft. Smith to California which traversed their

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[80] *Commissioner's Report*, 1852, 400; Butler to Dean, August 1, 1855. *Commissioner's Report*, 1855, 444.

[81] J. W. Washbourne, Seminole Sub-Agent, to Drew, October 20, 1854. *Commissioner's Report*, 1854, 128.

[82] *Commissioner's Report*, 1855, 471.

[83] Byington to Cooper, August 31, 1854. *Commissioner's Report*, 1854, 133.

[84] Byington to Cooper, August 3, 1857. *Commissioner's Report*, 1857, 235.

[85] Butler to Rector, September 8, 1857. *Commissioner's Report*, 1857, 211.

[86] W. H. Garrett, Creek Agent, to Rector, September 14, 1858. *Commissioner's Report*, 1858, 143.

settlements for one hundred and ninety-two miles.[87] The caravans of emigrants moving along this route lived off the Indians and in lean years purchased their entire surplus. Cattle, horses, hogs, and other products were sold in large quantities to adjoining states.[88]

On the eve of the war Indian achievement was everywhere in evidence. Farms were considerably larger, more numerous, and better fenced than formerly. Crops included wheat, oats, rye, cotton, peas, potatoes, turnips, and pumpkins, while corn remained king. There were orchards with apple, peach, pear, and plum trees. In addition, the farmers had horses, cattle, working oxen, hogs, sheep, and domestic fowl. Some stockmen had herds of horses of such fine breed that they annually attracted dealers from neighboring states. Other indications of progress were the increased number of wagons and carts, plows, and other equipment. The homes of even the common people of Indian Territory had floors and chimneys, roofs fastened with nails instead of "rib poles," as well as better household furnishings. The dwellings of the more progressive and wealthier Indians resembled those of southern gentlemen. The surrounding fields were enclosed with good rail fences; the gardens and yards adorned with colorful flowers and shrubbery.[89] The Cherokee agent declared that the improvements in Cherokee agriculture were evidenced by "enlarged farms, more thorough tillage, the largest yield of wheat ever harvested in this Nation, the application of machinery in farming, such as reapers, mowers, threshers, . . . more comfortable houses erected and improvement of those already built."[90]

The year 1860 marks the end of an era. Indian Territory as it then stood represented the adaptation of an eastern people to a western prairie environment. For three decades their struggles had comprised the agricultural history of Oklahoma. Then came the Civil War. The reconstruction period and the great influx of white settlers prohibited a return of the region to its Indian pioneer aspect. Instead they assured its eventual assimilation by the Anglo-American people.

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[87] See Randolph B. Marcy, *The Prairie Traveller,* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859), 273. (See, also, Grant Foreman, "California Overland Mail Route through Oklahoma," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* IX [September, 1931], No. 3, pp. 300-17; and Muriel H. Wright, "Historic Places on the Old Stage Line from Fort Smith to Red River," *Chronicles of Oklahoma* [June, 1933], No. 2, pp. 798-822.—Ed.)

[88] See Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes,* 91.

[89] Garrett to Rector, September 14, 1858. *Commissioner's Report,* 1858, 143; Byington to Cooper, July 1, 1856. *Commissioner's Report,* 1856, 152; *Commissioner's Report,* 1853, 382.

[90] Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes,* 418.

ALICE ROSS HOWARD

ALICE ROSS HOWARD

By Carolyn Thomas Foreman

Mrs. Alice Ross Howard lived in the oldest house in the oldest town in Oklahoma. She was a member of the most noted family in the Cherokee Nation. Alice Ross was born in Grand Saline, December 27, 1858; she was the daughter of Doctor Robert Daniel Ross, and her mother was beautiful Caroline Frances Smith of Covington, Louisiana.

Robert Daniel Ross, a son of Lewis Ross, and nephew of Chief John Ross, was born in the Eastern Cherokee Nation. His mother was Frances Holt of Bedford County, Virginia. There is a description of the handsome home of his parents in a letter written by Colonel Benjamin Gold of Cornwall, Connecticut, while visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Boudinot, in Georgia, in the autumn of 1829. Colonel and Mrs. Gold drove in their carriage from Connecticut, and their first stop after entering the Cherokee Nation on October 27, was at the home of Lewis Ross. They remained two nights, and Gold describes the place as "an elegant white house near the bank of the river . . ." He speaks of the furnishings as being equal to those of houses in Connecticut; he was pleased with the four Ross children, and describes them as bright and attractive. Mr. Ross owned two or three large stores and had numerous slaves to serve his family and guests. Colonel Gold remarks that no one would suspect him or his children of being Indians.[1]

Robert Ross was graduated from Princeton University and afterward attended Medical lectures in Philadelphia. While there he met Caroline Frances Smith who had been sent north to be educated. She was the daughter of Lemuel Smith, an actor, and Frances Matilda Winship Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio. After her father's death, her mother married Mr. John Todd, and Caroline adopted his name. Young Ross and Miss Smith were married in Hartwell's Washington Hotel in Philadelphia, September 7, 1848. This was the same hotel in which Chief John Ross and Miss Mary B. Stapler of Wilmington, Delaware, were married on September 2, 1844.

Doctor Ross, having finished his medical course, took his bride to the home of his father at Grand Saline (Salina), Indian Territory, until their own house could be completed. There their five children were born, Lewis, Edward Pope, Belle, Alice and Frances Matilda (the late Mrs. Herbert Kneeland).

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[1] *The American Indian* (Tulsa) July, 1929. "Thrilling Romance of Elias Boudinot and Harriett Gold", by Carolyn Thomas Foreman.

The most vivid recollections of Alice's childhood were of the disturbances caused by drunken Indians who were rendered howling maniacs by the whisky they obtained from white men. A panther once crossed the road in front of their carriage, but the children felt more fear of the intoxicated men than of the wild animal. At various times during their childhood the Ross children were taken south by their parents to visit their maternal grandmother. The journey was made by carriage to St. Louis, and thence south by boat. They were always accompanied by their Negro nurse, and a man servant drove a wagon containing their baggage.

In 1862 Chief Ross finally decided to join the side of the Union[2], and for the protection of himself and his adherents Colonel William F. Cloud[3] of the Second Kansas Cavalry, was ordered to escort them to safety. They started from Park Hill on the afternoon of July 27, and the party was joined by Mr. Lewis Ross[4] and his family at the Grand Saline where he had various business enterprises, including the salt works. Doctor Ross, his wife and children were among the refugees; the departure, by carriage, was in the dead of night, and the children were impressed with the command that there must be no noise. They arrived at Fort Scott on August 7, and Chief Ross, his family and relatives left a week later for Pennsylvania.[4]

On their arrival at Fort Scott, Alice was struck with the appearance of the flag displayed. She had seen only the Confederate flag in the Indian Territory since the beginning of the war, and she remarked that they had 'little stripes in the flag'' when she saw the Stars and Stripes floating above the fort. From there the party traveled by train to the East, and Doctor Ross and his family settled on Staten Island, later moving to Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

Doctor Ross was taken seriously ill, and realizing he could not recover, he directed his wife to remove him and their children to

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[2] Britton, Wiley. *The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War*, (Kansas City, 1922. "When the army returned to Cabin Creek, a regiment of cavalry under Colonel Cloud arrived from Kansas and was sent over to Tahlequah and Parkhill, to bring out Chief Ross and the archives of the Cherokee Nation. He was considered by the Federal officers in a position to know his feelings and sentiments, to be in favor of the Union cause, and it was not held expedient to leave him at his capital on the evacuation of the country.

"His family, friends and entourage occupied about a dozen carriages as they accompanied the army on the march north, part of our troops escorting him from Baxter Springs to Fort Scott, where he made arrangements to go to Philadelphia." p. 74.

[3] "Cloud, William F., col. 2 and 15 Kans cav and 10 Kans inf." *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, by Francis B. Heitman, vol. 2 (Washington) 1903.

[4] *Report* of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863, p. 161. "The fugitives from the lower part of the nation, now at Park Hill, are being sustained by Mr. Lewis Ross, at his own cost."

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where they could be among the Moravians who had been the loyal friends of the Cherokee since the beginning of the century. Doctor Ross had seen the Moravian burial ground at Bethlehem, and he wished to sleep in that peaceful, well-kept spot. After the death of her husband, on September 26, 1863, Mrs. Ross and her five children went to Philadelphia, where they could be under the protection of Chief Ross. They remained there until the close of the war, living in Washington Square.

When the times became settled Mrs. Ross's mother, Mrs. Todd, went north to visit the little family, and she took them south when she returned home. They were delayed at Columbus, Mississippi, because of an epidemic of smallpox, and it was some time before they could proceed to Mobile where the Todds were living. After a visit in this city, which impressed Alice because of the wealth of beautiful flowers, Mrs. Ross and her family embarked aboard a steamer for New Orleans, in 1866; it was a rough passage, and two members of the party still recall the discomfort, and how glad they were to reach New Orleans where they boarded the *Lizzie Gill* for the trip up the Mississippi and thence up the Arkansas. There was another change of boats, probably at Little Rock, and this time the steamer, which was quite small, landed the band of wanderers at Fort Gibson, where they had returned in order to claim their rights of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation.

John Ross's fine home near Park Hill had been burned by the Knights of the Golden Circle[5]; Lewis Ross's house at the Grand Saline, a brick structure of thirteen rooms[6], had been looted and some of the furniture was traced as far as Fort Leavenworth when the family returned from exile. "Houses have been plundered and completely gutted by white soldiers, and the wantonness laid to the Indians. We will mention a case in point: The beautiful residence of Mr. Lewis Ross, a Union man of the Cherokee Nation. We have the evidence, and know the names and regiments of white soldiers to which they belong, and yet Indians have been cursed for the vandalism."[7]

Alice Ross with her sisters, Belle and Frances Matilda, attended a private school, and later were sent to the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah. After the death of Lewis Ross, his daughter-in-law moved to Fort Gibson in 1870 with her three daughters, where they occupied a house in what is known as "Old Town" near where the original stockade of the Fort stood. Close by flows Grand River, and the boat landing mentioned in all accounts of Fort Gibson is north of the Ross home.

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[5] O'Beirne, H. F. and E. S. *The Indian Territory,* (Saint Louis, 1892), Knights of the Golden Circle, organized by Stand Watie, p. 76.

[6] " . . . National treasurer, Lewis Ross, of Grand Saline, a prince of Indian merchants," *Life and Times of Hon. William P. Ross,* p. 7.

[7] *Report* of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1862, p. 162.

Hundreds of young officers, upon being graduated from West Point, were assigned to duty with regiments stationed at Fort Gibson, and the society of the charming young Cherokee girls proved a great source of pleasure to them. These girls made their social debut at a much earlier age than is usual now, owing to the pleadings of the young men who were indefatigable in arranging dances, boating parties, horseback rides and picnics. Young ladies sometimes rode horseback from Fort Smith, carrying their ball gowns in saddle bags, to attend dances at Fort Gibson.

One affair was a garden party at the home of the commanding officer where the young people danced on the lawn which was lighted by lanterns. The citizens of the town returned the courtesies of the army officers by giving dances in the post hall, where waltzes, polkas, schottisches and quadrilles were danced to the strains of a stringed band. The bachelor officers were very fond of getting up picnics. They had all of the refreshments prepared in their own mess, and after loading their guests in a post ambulance drawn by four white mules and driven by a soldier, they would drive to Bayou Menard, where the feast would be spread by orderlies and the evening spent in games and singing.

Doctor Robert B. Howard, a native of Georgia, who had taken his medical course in the Nashville Medical College, after service in the Confederate Army with Arkansas troops, settled at Fort Gibson, where he first married Miss Cora Ross, a daughter of William P. Ross; one daughter was born to them before the death of Mrs. Ross. On January 31, 1882, Doctor Howard married Alice Ross, a cousin of his first wife. The wedding ceremony took place in the Ross home in Fort Gibson and was performed by the Reverend S. A. Stoddard of the Presbyterian Church of Muskogee. Doctor and Mrs. Howard had one daughter, Miss Bess Byrne Howard. Doctor Howard died in 1885, and was buried in the Fort Gibson cemetery, as was Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. Ross, who died in 1896.

Mrs. Howard and her daughter moved to Muskogee in June, 1913, where Miss Howard was employed in the office of the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. Mrs. Howard joined the Presbyterian Church in Fort Gibson when she was about twenty-four years old. She and her sister, Miss Belle Ross, loved dancing, but gave it up when their minister advised that they would have more influence as Christians if they did not indulge in that sort of recreation. She transferred her membership to the Muskogee church when she removed from her old home. In the latter church she had charge of a class of seventy young women for ten or twelve years, and so beloved was she that the class still bears the name of Alice Ross Howard.

During World War I, Mrs. Howard made an enviable record for her devotion to Red Cross work. She had a personal interest in the war owing to the presence in the army in France of her nep-

hew, the son of Mrs. Herbert Kneeland, but her love of humanity and her patriotism would have inspired her work in any case. Her constant attendance in the surgical dressing rooms at the Red Cross in Muskogee was an example and inspiration to younger and stronger women. During the terrible influenza epidemic, when people waited in line for pneumonia jackets for patients in private homes and at the Oklahoma School for the Blind, Mrs. Howard would not leave the Red Cross rooms as long as there was any work to be done.

In the autumn of 1928 Mrs. Howard and her daughter returned to Fort Gibson to make their home with Miss Belle Ross. Here, under the roof which has sheltered three generations of her family, she passed the evening of her life. The house stands in a large yard with a blue grass lawn, shaded by enormous hard maple trees which were planted by Mrs. Howard and her brother in their youth. The long porch and huge stone chimney are draped with the festoons of wild grapevines, and borders of Madonna lilies and other flowers decorate the lawn. The front door of the house was pierced by bullets during the Civil War, and a neighbor who remained in her home during the conflict tells of seeing a wounded man stagger into the Ross home and fall dead on the floor. This house contains one of the oldest pianos in Oklahoma, a Hallet and Davis of Boston. It is said to have been brought overland by ox-cart from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for Miss Emma Louise Lowrey Williams, on her graduation from the Cherokee Female Seminary in the class of February, 1856. It was a gift from her grandmother, Mrs. Wolf.[8] The piano was acquired by Mrs. Howard when a young member of the family to which it first belonged sold his property.

Mrs. Howard, after an illness of several years, died July 3, 1933. She was survived by her daughter, Miss Bess Howard; an elder sister, Miss Belle Ross of Fort Gibson, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. H. Monroe Goodwin of Michigan. Funeral services were held in the home with the Rev. J. K. Thompson of Fort Worth, and the Rev. Walter G. Letham of the First Presbyterian Church of Muskogee officiating. Burial was in the Fort Gibson Cemetery.

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[8] In his *History of the Cherokee Indians* (Oklahoma City: The Warden Company, 1921), Dr. Emmet Starr told this incident as follows (page 678, note 233): "Emma Lowery Williams received as a graduation gift from her grandmother Wolf, a thousand dollar mahogany piano. Miss Williams, who was accounted a very brilliant girl, was dressed at her graduation in a gown which she had spun, wove and made."

In the genealogical section of his history, Doctor Starr listed the genealogy of Emma Lowrey Williams and gave the interesting origin of the family name "Wolf." Youngwolf Conrad was the third child and son of Hamilton Conrad and his full-blood Cherokee wife, Onai, of the Bird Clan. The son did not retain his full patronymic, he and his descendants being known by the family name of "Wolf." The fourth child and daughter of Youngwolf Conrad or Wolf and his wife, Jennie Taylor Wolf, was named Annie Wolf. She married first William Williams, and they were the parents of two daughters, Maria Jane Williams and Emma Lowrey Williams. It was the youngest of these two granddaughters, Emma Lowrey Williams, to whom Mrs. Jennie Wolf gave the piano.—Ed.

OKLAHOMA WAR MEMORIAL—WORLD WAR II

Part VIII*

* Part I of "Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II" was published in *The Chronicles*, XXI (December, 1943), No. 4. Subsequent lists of biographies of Oklahomans who have given their lives in the service of their country during World War II were published in Volume XXII (1944), and are appearing in Volume XXIII to continue in future numbers of this quarterly magazine.

Some of the tabulated biographies appearing in *The Chronicles* give fuller information because the records sent in by those interested are more complete. The names of all from Oklahoma who have died in the service of their country during World War II and the names and addresses of their nearest of kin are sought from every community in the state. Anyone having such information is requested to send it to the Editorial Department, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Building, Oklahoma City 5.

In compiling the casualty lists and data for the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II, to be preserved in the permanent records of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Editorial Department wishes to make acknowledgments to the following members and friends of the Historical Society: Adjutant General's Office, Major Charles D. Keller, Operations Officer, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; C. S. Harrah, Assistant Adjutant, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; Eighth Naval District, Branch Office of Public Relations, Lt. Robert A. Parks, U.S.N.R., Oklahoma City; 1st Lt. Louis A. Breault, Jr., Cavalry, Assistant to Public Relations Officer, Army Service Forces Headquarters, Eighth Service Command, Dallas 2, Texas; Pfc. John A. Reid, Oklahoma City; Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Tulsa; Miss Ella Ketcham, Oklahoma City; Nora L. Francis, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Elk City; Mrs. L. K. Meek, Ponca City.—Muriel H. Wright.

RUFUS L. ABBE, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Walters, Cotton County. A. L. Abbe, Father, Rt. 4, Walters. Born May 24, 1923. Enlisted June 7, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Recommended for other posthumous awards after the war. Sailed for duty overseas January, 1942. Served in combat on Guadalcanal; stationed in New Zealand; served in combat, Battle of Tarawa where a bullet penetrated his helmet taking a lock of his hair; stationed in Hawaii; served in combat

Battle of Saipan where he was wounded. Died June 30, 1944, of wounds, Saipan Island, Central Pacific.

SAMMIE ADKINS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Salina, Mayes County. Mrs. Mary E. Adkins, Mother, Salina. Born July 30, 1921. Enlisted November 24, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded medal as expert Sharpshooter. Died June 6, 1944, in action in France.

CHARLEY EDMOND BALL, Water Tender, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Pryor, Mayes County. Mrs. Mary Ball, Mother, 108 South Edith St., Pryor. Born May 9, 1909. Enlisted October, 1942. Died June 19, 1944, Saipan Island, Central Pacific.

JAMES VINCENT BARR, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. L. H. Barr, Father, 415 West 11th St., Tulsa 5. Born December 23, 1917. Enlisted March 29, 1941. Served as instructor in Air Corps. Died June 15, 1942, line of duty, Naval Air Base, Corpus Christi, Texas.

WILLIAM P. BARRIE, JR., Technician, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Barrie, Parents, 118 East Elm St., Enid. Born June 22, 1920. Enlisted January 2, 1941. Died February 21, 1944, near Carroceta, Italy.

GEORGE P. BARRIER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ralston, Pawnee County. Mrs. Elvin S. Barrier, Mother, Fairfax, Oklahoma. Born October 12, 1916. Enlisted January 12, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart (Arewe, New Britain). Served one year in Panama Canal Zone and sixteen months in Southwest Pacific. Died June 1, 1944, at Sarmi, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

JAMES E. BARRON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Lone Wolf, Kiowa County. Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Barron, Parents, Lone Wolf. Born June 18, 1918. Enlisted April 23, 1941. Served as airplane mechanic. Died April 20, 1944, on board ship sunk by enemy action in Mediterranean Sea, North African area.

JACK T. BIRKEL, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Bernice A. Birkel, Mother, 1220½ N. W. 12th St., Oklahoma City. Born January 25, 1924. Enlisted October 14, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died November 27, 1943, on board ship sunk by enemy submarine, en route from North Africa to combat zone.

JOE A. BLAIR, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Castle, Okfuskee County. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Blair, Parents, Castle. Born June 13, 1923. Enlisted September, 1940. Decoration: Silver

Star for gallantry and devotion to duty, awarded posthumously. Died June 2, 1944, near Rome, Italy.

CHARLES O. BLAKEMORE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Blakemore, Parents, 722 S. W. 4th St., Oklahoma City. Born November 14, 1923. Enlisted October 23, 1942. Decoration: Air Medal for air missions from January 2 to April 8, 1944, awarded posthumously. Graduated Alex High School; attended Central State College, Edmond. Received wings and commission at Victoria, Texas, August 1943. In service overseas from January, 1944, participating in raids on Admiralty Island, Hansa Bay, Kavieng, and Mandang, Wewak, and Hollandia in New Guinea. Died June 11, 1944, in airplane crash in last transition flight before becoming first pilot of his ship, New Guinea area.

MAURICE BOWLING, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Muldrow, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Lillie M. Howard, Mother, Moffett, Oklahoma. Born March 10, 1923. Enlisted February 17, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation awarded Second Marine Division Reinforced for service in action against the enemy on Tarawa, Gilbert Islands. Participated in active combat against the Japanese on Solomon Islands January 4 to February 19, 1943; on Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands November 20 to 28, 1943, and in the Marianas Islands June, 1944. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

BRICKEL, HERROLD N., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Washington, McClain County. Mrs. H. C. Brickel, Mother, Washington. Born August 31, 1921. Enlisted March 24, 1943. Senior in Engineering, University of Oklahoma, Norman; member Pi Tau Sigma, honorary engineering fraternity, and captain in Reserve Officers Training Corps when ordered to duty. Received wings and commissioned liasion pilot at Pittsburg, Kansas. Died May 3, 1944, in airplane crash Camp Gordon, Georgia.

DAWSON DONNELL BROWN, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Tena A. Brown, Mother, 410 West 9th St., Ada. Born August 22, 1923. Enlisted February 12, 1943. Attended Ada High School. Awarded medal for marksmanship. Died June 5, 1944, of wounds received in combat Saipan Island and buried on Banika Island, Russell Islands.

WALLACE N. BROWN, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Lillie Florence Brown, Mother, 2134 North Everest, Oklahoma City. Born June 4, 1921. Enlisted October 27, 1942. Died June 12, 1944, Biak Island, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

ALBERT B. BRUNETTI, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wilburton, Latimer County. Andrew Brunetti, Father, Rt. 2, Wilburton. Born March 8, 1925. Enlisted July 18, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. High school graduate. Died June 6, 1944, Biak Island, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

HUGH F. BURNETT, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mrs. H. F. Burnett, wife, 611 Jefferson, Seminole. Born May 11, 1915. Enlisted March, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster. Served as first pilot of a B-17. Died March 22, 1944, in line of duty over Germany.

GEORGE ALLEN CALLIHAN, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Mildred B. Callihan, Wife, 1628 N.E. 13th St., Oklahoma City. Born December 21, 1920. Enlisted August 17, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star; Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters. Received wings from Gunnery School, Tyndall Field, Florida. Serving as Radio Operator and Gunner on his 17th air mission. Died January 11, 1944, Oschersleben, Germany.

BILLY R. CALLISON, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Pearl Callison, Mother, 449 West Maple St., Exeter, California. Born February 23, 1924. Enlisted September 15, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation for service against the enemy in Guadalcanal. After Guadalcanal, stationed in New Zealand, and thence to Tarawa where he was wounded in combat. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Marianas Island, Central Pacific.

RAYMOND CANADA, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Fairland, Ottawa County. Mrs. Millie F. Canada, Mother, Rt. 1, Fairland. Born November 18, 1917. Enlisted February 6, 1941. Good Conduct ribbon, overseas ribbon, one star for major battle. Served as Gunner in tank, 45th Division. Served in North African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns. Died May 16, 1944, east of Formia, Italy.

ALLEN J. CANADY, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Kellyville, Creek County. Dow A. Canady, Father, Kellyville. Born July 18, 1923. Enlisted October 15, 1942. Died May 4, 1944, in England.

BOBBY CHARLES CANADY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Estella Metzger, Grandmother, 212 South Wheeling, Tulsa. Born February 1, 1924. Enlisted December 7, 1942. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died March 19, 1944, Palms Springs, California.

CLIFFORD CHRISTIAN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Newkirk, Kay County. Mrs. Mattie Christian, Mother, 125 South

Pine St., Newkirk. Born June 11, 1925. Enlisted September 1, 1943. Died July 3, 1944, in Hawaiian Islands.

WILLIAM E. CLARK, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Gotebo, Kiowa County. Mrs. Hulda E. Clark, Mother, Rt. 1, Gotebo. Born October 27, 1917. Enlisted November 14, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Taken as Jap prisoner of war at the fall of Manila. Died March 14, 1944, in Asiatic area.

RAY R. CLEMENTS, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Waurika, Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Clements, Parents, 3 South Victor Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Born November 18, 1920. Enlisted October 16, 1940. Died July 23, 1944, Guam Island, Central Pacific.

JAMES T. COKER, Captain, U. S. Army. Home address: Durant, Bryan County. Mrs. James T. Coker, Wife, 623 North 14th Ave., Durant. Born July 7, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Silver Star; Distinguished Service Cross; Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted (1) June 24, 1934, (2) July 1, 1937, (3) July 2, 1940, mobilized for the regular service with the rank of sergeant. Served on duty overseas for two years, during which he was successively promoted to rank of captain for his devotion to duty and ability in combat. Died May 3, 1944, in action Aitape, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

R. E. COX, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Air Corps. Home address: Coalgate, Coal County. Mrs. R. E. Cox, Mother, Coalgate. Born January 1, 1917. Enlisted October, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Choctaw Indian descent. Died February 20, 1944, on bombing mission to Leipzig, Germany, European area.

HASKELL L. CRESWELL, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Elk City, Beckham County. Mrs. Maude E. Creswell, Mother, Elk City. Born August 24, 1909. Enlisted June 27, 1942. Died June 10, 1944, Salinas, California.

HOWARD C. CRYE, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. Mrs. Howard C. Crye, Wife, 1010 East Jefferson, Hugo. Born March 16, 1910. Enlisted September, 1937. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star; Oak Leaf Cluster; two Citations for Gallantry in Action. The second Citation stated: "When the infantry advance guard became pinned down by machine gun fire from an enemy pill box, Lieutenant Colonel Crye accompanied by two men and in the face of heavy fire, charged the enemy position from a distance of 60 feet and destroyed the enemy guns with hand grenades. This enabled our troops to continue their progress unimpeded. . . ." Highly regarded by Regimental Headquarters; even before attaining the rank of captain

was summoned to participate in the planning of attacks on the enemy. Died June 9, 1944, in action south of Rome, Italy.

JIMMIE NEIL DARR, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Freedom, Woods County. Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrie Darr, Parents, Freedom. Born October 22, 1922. Enlisted March 1, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Infantry Combat Medal and Good Conduct Medal. Attended Freedom High School. Sailed for duty overseas August, 1943. Served with the 36th Division. Wounded in action in Italy December 15, 1943; returned to duty February 29, 1944. Died June 4, 1944, in action in Italy.

BERNIE DEAN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Taloga, Dewey County. Mrs. Maxine Dean, Wife, 1018 Coolidge St., Seminole, Oklahoma. Born June 13, 1915. Enlisted February 28, 1944. Died March 28, 1944, Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls, Texas.

JOSEPH DEAN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Sulphur, Murray County. Mrs. Lucy Dean, Mother, Sulphur. Born December 10, 1921. Enlisted January 29, 1941. Died June 14, 1944, in France.

EUGENE D. DECKER, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Savanna, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Opal Motley, Sister, Savanna. Born March 4, 1916. Enlisted March 25, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in the Cavalry. Sailed for duty overseas June, 1943. Died March 13, 1944, of wounds received in action on Admiralty Island, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

CLIFFORD L. DENNING, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. F. C. Denning, Father, 2209 N. W. 27th St., Oklahoma City. Born April 11, 1921. Enlisted May, 1942. Attended Classen High School, Oklahoma City, and Kemper Military Academy, Booneville, Missouri. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Clusters. Received wings and commission Roswell, New Mexico, July 31, 1943. Served seven months in European theatre as Bombardier. Died April 27, 1944, in action over English Channel.

CHARLES N. DOUGLASS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Dell M. Douglass, Wife, 412 North First St., McAlester. Born February 1, 1915. Enlisted September 3, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Sailed for duty overseas October 1943. Completed twenty-four bombing raids. Died April 27, 1944, in England.

GARLAND SHELBY EDDINGTON, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Cumberland, Marshall County. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Eddington, Parents, Cumberland. Born May 28, 1924. Enlisted September 20, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended High School, Aylesworth, Oklahoma. Commended

as gallant seaman and Christian. Died June 18, 1944, of wounds received in action Pacific area.

LEE ELLIOTT, JR., Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Haskell, Muskogee County. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Elliott, Parents, Haskell. Born July 12, 1919. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Attended public schools in Haskell. Served as Page in Oklahoma State Legislature, 1935-39. Died November 27, 1943, on board transport ship European waters.

GUIDO LAMBERTO FAST, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Tessie Fast, Mother, 2309 West Lawn, Oklahoma City. Born October 22, 1920. Enlisted January 2, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Oklahoma City schools and the University of Oklahoma. Graduated in Aerial Photography Quantico, Virginia. Sailed for duty overseas June, 1942. Died November 14, 1942, of wounds received in action Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, South Pacific.

J. B. FAST, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Tessie Fast, Mother, 2309 West Lawn, Oklahoma City. Born March 9, 1925. Enlisted April, 1943. Attended Classen High School, Oklahoma City. Received wings and commission Victoria, Texas, January 7, 1944. Died March 30, 1944, on routine flight, airplane lost in storm, Bartow, Florida.

CLAUDE R. FLETCHER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mrs. Hazel Moore Fletcher, Wife, 308 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Born July 25, 1921. Enlisted March, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Attended the University of Oklahoma two years. Commissioned as Navigator February, 1943, and sailed for duty overseas in March, 1943. Died March 20, 1943, in action South Pacific.

CHARLES E. FORD, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Ruth Ford, Mother, Rt. 4, Oklahoma City. Born April 18, 1918. Enlisted May 31, 1941. Died March 13, 1944, of injuries received in line of duty, San Severo, Italy.

HARRY M. FORD, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ford, Parents, 3108 North Shartel, Oklahoma City. Born May 17, 1925. Enlisted June 30, 1943. Died July 21, 1944, in action Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

TROY G. FULLER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. and Mrs. J. G. Ful-

ler, Parents, 1110 South Harvey St., Oklahoma City. Born August 3, 1921. Enlisted December 15, 1941. Attended Capitol Hill High School, Oklahoma City. Served in Australia and New Guinea two years. Died June 28, 1944, of typhus fever Aitape, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

STEPHEN L. FULTON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. W. V. Melton, Mother, 509 Southeast 18th St., Oklahoma City. Born January 20, 1923. Enlisted January 5, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 29, 1944, in line of duty Anzio Beach Head, Italy.

WILLIAM B. GAMBRILL, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Ed. L. Kloss, Sister, 720 N. W. 49th St., Oklahoma City. Born July 4, 1920. Enlisted January 9, 1942. Attended Classen High School, Oklahoma City. Served in Medical Corps. Died May 9, 1944, in action Metla, Italy.

MERLE A. GARDNER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Wellston, Lincoln County. Mrs. George Gardner, Mother, 201 N. W. St., Stillwater, Oklahoma. Born July 31, 1914. Enlisted May 5, 1942. Died May 15, 1944, in action in Italy.

MORRIS E. GERMANY, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Heavener, Le Flore County. Robert H. Germany, Uncle, Heavener. Born May 5, 1916. Enlisted January 14, 1941. Served with 45th Division. Died February 19, 1944, in action in Italy.

THURMAN MAURICE GEORGE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Durant, Bryan County. Otto George, Father, Rt. 1, Wylie, Texas. Born June 10, 1920. Enlisted October 4, 1942. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died June 13, 1944, in action, Normandy, France.

JOSEPH N. GILLERT, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ponca City, Kay County. Mrs. Elma Jane Gillert, Wife, 424 South Oak, Ponca City. Born December 7, 1923. Enlisted December 9, 1942. Served as Pilot. Died July 5, 1944, in airplane crash Strother Field, Winfield, Kansas.

HORACE L. GRAY, Private, U. S. Army . Home address: Bokchito, Bryan County. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Gray, Parents, Bokchito. Born July 18, 1922. Enlisted December 8, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Bokchito public schools; member of Masonic Lodge. Died March 7, 1944, in England.

ROBERT A. GRAY, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gray, Parents, 513 North Tinker Drive, Oklahoma City. Born July 27, 1916. Enlisted May, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters. Served as Bombar-

dier on Flying Fortress. Died March 8, 1943, in action airplane crash English Channel.

GERALD LA VERN GRETT, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Gerald La Vern Grett, Wife, 1106 North Klein, Oklahoma City. Born December 29, 1919. Enlisted 1941. Decorations: Presidential Citation; Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously; Citation of Honor. Died August 16, 1943, in action returning from first raid against Ploesti oil refineries Rumania, Southeastern Europe.

JOHN EDWARD GRIGSBY, Hospital Apprentice, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Miami, Ottawa County. E. E. Grigsby, Father, 113 G Southeast, Miami. Born June 27, 1925. Enlisted May 14, 1943. Wounded in action July 21, 1944. Died July 22, 1944, Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific, and buried at sea.

WARREN C. GRIMES, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Oma Grimes, Father, 322 S. W. 31st St., Oklahoma City. Born July 30, 1923. Enlisted November 16, 1942. Served as Radio Operator, Ferrying Squadron. Died March 27, 1944, in action airplane crash North African area.

NORVAL GRISWOLD, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Laverne, Harper County. Mrs. Eva Denton, Mother, Laverne. Born October 14, 1917. Enlisted January 2, 1941. Served as Paratrooper, First Special Service Force, Airborne Command. Died June 8, 1944, Rome, Italy.

GERALDINE ELIZABETH HALEY, Private, Women's Army Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Robinson, Parents, 1607 Birch, Oklahoma City. Born May 24, 1919. Enlisted March, 1944. Graduated Capitol Hill, Senior High School, Oklahoma City. Member Agnew Avenue Baptist Church. Serving in Oklahoma City Recruiting Office. Died June 14, 1944, from injuries received in auto accident, Oklahoma City.

DERL HALL, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Blair, Jackson County. Mrs. Esther Hall, Mother, Blair. Born March 1, 1922. Enlisted November 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 17, 1944, in action in France.

EARL HANES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Altus, Jackson County. Mrs. Dorothy M. Hanes, Wife, 217 Cypress, Altus. Born January 4, 1910. Enlisted February 3, 1943. Died June 13, 1944, Magliano, Italy.

PAUL B. HARRISON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ponca City, Kay County. Mrs. W. E. Glotfelter, Sister, 516

East Walnut, Ponca City. Born August 1, 1914. Enlisted December, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. As Staff Sergeant acted as Battalion Construction Foreman, Alcan Highway, Fort St. John, British Columbia, Canada. Entered Officers Training School, Fort Riley, Kansas, January, 1943, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, Mechanized Cavalry. Sailed for duty overseas December, 1943. Advanced to Lieutenant Commander of his company, Reconnaissance Troops, 4th Cavalry. Died June 20, 1944, in action in France.

CARROL S. HENSON, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Washington, McClain County. W. E. Henson, Father, Washington. Born January 11, 1922. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member Baptist Church. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted September 16, 1940. Died May 23, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

CARL ABBOTT HERRMANN, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sapulpa, Creek County. Mrs. Carl Herrmann, Mother, 302 South Popular, Sapulpa. Born August 21, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Attended University of Oklahoma. Received wings and commission at Victorville, California, October, 1943. Served as Bombardier. Died May 7, 1944, in line of duty airplane crash, England.

ANDY HILL, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Holdenville, Hughes County. Mrs. Andy Hill, Wife, Holdenville. Born September 29, 1920. Enlisted September 7, 1942. Served with 45th Division. Died May 25, 1944, in action in Italy.

JACK E. HILL, Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hill, Parents, 602 North Second St., Seminole. Born February 7, 1921. Enlisted May, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Served as Bombardier on B-17. Died December 31, 1943, Cognac, France.

CHARLES A. HOLZER, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Big Cabin, Craig County. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Holzer, Parents, Rt. 1, Big Cabin. Born March 27, 1920. Enlisted January 16, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 2, 1944, in Italy.

CHARLES D. HUGHES, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Roy M. Hughes, Brother, 8 Northeast 39th St., Oklahoma City. Born December 12, 1917. Enlisted March 6, 1942. Graduated High School, Arcadia, Oklahoma; attended Central State College, Edmond. Sailed for duty overseas March, 1943. Served as Navigator, Chief Engineer on B-24. Died April 1, 1943, in action Latin-American area.

TIMOTHY O. HURST, Flight Officer, Navigator, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Tim Hurst, Father, 2201 Northwest 15th St., Oklahoma City. Born September 16, 1920. Enlisted September 7, 1942. Graduated Classen High School, Oklahoma City; attended University of Arkansas. Athlete-swimmer, Oklahoma City golfer, and member championship basket ball team Miami, Florida. Died June 14, 1944, Flying Fortress crash near Fort Collins, Colorado.

GRANVILLE ANDREW JACKSON, Flight Sergeant, Royal Air Force, England. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Alberta Cole Jackson, Mother, 1345 South Lewis, Tulsa 4. Born June 22, 1917. Enlisted August 10, 1940. Graduated Calgary, Canada, Royal Canadian Air Force, 1941. Member of Eagle Squadron. Died February 16, 1942, in action Mediterranean Sea.

J. B. JACKSON, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Pauls Valley, Garvin County. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Jackson, Parents, 620 North Ash, Pauls Valley. Born August 26, 1916. Enlisted September 21, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served with the 45th Division. Died April 1, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

GUS E. JAY, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address :Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Gus E. Jay, Wife, 1843 Gatewood, Oklahoma City. Born January 19, 1912. Enlisted July 9, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation for action on Tarawa, Central Pacific. Served in European-African-Middle Eastern area during Icelandic campaign (before December 7, 1941), and on Guadalcanal. Died June 17, 1944, in action on Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

OSCAR F. JONES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wynnewood, Garvin County. Mrs. Libbie A. Jones, Mother, Rt. 3, Wynnewood. Born January 9, 1922. Enlisted November 28, 1942. Died March 3, 1944, in Italy.

THOMAS EDWARD JOHNSON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Clinton, Custer County. Mrs. Agnes Roesch, Mother, Rt. 1, Clinton. Born June 14, 1917. Enlisted March 27, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Distinguished Flying Cross; Citation from the President. Served as Bombardier. Died December 20, 1943, London, England.

CECIL J. KENNEDY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Snyder, Kiowa County. Mrs. Cecil J. Kennedy, Wife, 105 South Avenue D, Olney, Texas. Born August 17, 1909. Enlisted March 25, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Previously had six years service in the Army. Died March 2, 1944, in Italy.

WENDELL C. KERBO, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Gould, (Rt. 2) Greer County. Jess M. Kerbo, Father, Rt. 2, Gould. Born November 9, 1920. Enlisted July, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, on board transport sunk in Mediterranean Sea.

FRANK M. KING, JR., Captain (Physician), U. S. Army. Home address: Ramona, Washington County. Mrs. Frank M. King, Jr., Wife, 312 East Eleventh St., Stillwater, Oklahoma. Born September 23, 1911. Enlisted June, 1937 (active duty August, 1942). Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated St. Louis University Medical School, 1937. Director State Health Department unit, Woodward, Oklahoma, prior to active duty in service. Served during Tunisian campaign, North Africa. Died January 10, 1944, in Italy.

CARL A. KOCH, Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Home address: Guthrie, Logan County. Mrs. C. A. Koch, Wife, 923 East Warner, Guthrie. Born August 2, 1916. Enlisted December 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated Oklahoma A. & M. College (Chemical Engineering), Stillwater, Oklahoma. Served four years in the Navy prior to voluntary enlistment in the Army. Completed Officers' Training course in April, 1943. Died May 21, 1944, in action Santa Oliva, Italy.

FRED HESS LEACH, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Fred W. Leach, Mother, 212 Southwest 24th St., Oklahoma City. Born December 9, 1911. Enlisted February 5, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated Capitol Hill junior and senior high schools, Oklahoma City; attended Oklahoma City University and Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma. Commissioned in Engineering Corps, Camp Fort Belvoir, Virginia; attached to Air Squadron trained at Mobile, Alabama. Sailed for duty overseas October, 1943. Died November 27, 1943, in line of duty Mediterranean Sea en route to North African area.

JOHN P. LINKER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Centrahoma, Coal County. Mrs. Clennie Mae Linker, Mother, Centrahoma. Born December 22, 1918. Enlisted December 14, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the Medical Battalion, 45th Division. Died April 14, 1944, Salerno, Italy.

ROY A. LINTHICUM, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Hartshorne, Pittsburg County. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Linthicum, Parents, Hartshorne. Born January 11, 1912. Enlisted September, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 18, 1944, North African area.

JOHN ODELL LINTON, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Coalgate, Coal County. Mrs. John O. Linton, Wife, Rt. 1, Coalgate.

Born November 19, 1914. Enlisted February 18, 1941. Served with the 45th Division. Taken Prisoner December 30, 1943. Died January 20, 1944, in German prison camp.

MELVIN LEVERETT LOCKLEAR, Chief Commissary Steward, U. S. Navy. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Melvin L. Locklear, Wife, Rt. 5, Oklahoma City. Born July 3, 1913. Enlisted July 16, 1929. Served four years in China; six months in the South Pacific, and in the Atlantic theatre of war. In combat in seven major battles. Died April 28, 1944, in action English Channel.

BILL LORENZ, Storekeeper, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Skiatook, Tulsa County. Mrs. Delilah Lorenz, Wife, 416 East Main, Skiatook. Born September 25, 1914. Enlisted September, 1943. Expert Rifleman. Died May 12, 1944, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.

JOHN EARL EDWARD LOVETT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Boynton, Muskogee County. James B. Lovett, Father, Council Hill, Oklahoma. Born October 11, 1910. Enlisted September 2, 1944. Served with Engineer Corps. Died March 27, 1944, in action Los Negros Island, Southwest Pacific.

BENJAMIN F. MARBURY, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Wylma L. Marbury, Wife, 2406 South Central Ave., Oklahoma City. Born April 25, 1921. Enlisted December 5, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, on board transport ship sunk in Mediterranean Sea.

WILBORN MARLETT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Mountain View, Kiowa County. Mrs. Hattie W. Marlett, Mother, Mountain View. Born March 3, 1924. Enlisted June 9, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 9, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

WILLIAM C. MATHIA, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Turkey Ford, Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mathia, Parents, Turkey Ford. Born December 28, 1924. Enlisted April 2, 1943. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Died March 9, 1944, in action Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, Southwest Pacific.

FLOYD H. MATTOX, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mrs. Vina Mattox, Mother, Rt. 3, Norman. Born December 28, 1918. Enlisted May 18, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with Engineer Corps. Died March 18, 1944, Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

REAFORD CHARLES McCRAW, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mrs. R.

H. McCraw, Mother, 227 West Gray, Norman. Born June 6, 1915. Enlisted Spring 1942. Decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross; Oak Leaf Clusters. Graduated Capitol Hill High School, Oklahoma City; attended University of Oklahoma, Norman. Received wings as Pilot, Marana Basic Flying School, Tucson, Arizona; completed advanced training at Amergardo, New Mexico. Left the States December 3, 1943, flying a Liberator-Bomber. Returning from his last mission over Germany, all four of his motors went dead; he kept the plane up until all his crew had jumped. All members of the crew were saved except McCraw, as Pilot. Died March 17, 1944, in action over Yugoslavia and given a military funeral by his crew and friendly partisans.

EARL C. McGINNIS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Elk City, Beckham County. Mrs. Dona McGinnis, Mother, 220 West 7th St., Elk City. Born December 8, 1921. Enlisted May 12, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 22, 1944, in action over France.

JOHN L. McINTYRE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. W. S. McIntyre, Mother, 110 Roosevelt St., Sand Springs. Born June 25, 1921. Enlisted November 7, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Served as Navigator. Died December 16, 1943, in Holland.

PEARL McLAIN, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Ramona, Washington County. Mrs. Ella McLain, Mother, Ramona. Born July 2, 1922. Enlisted November 16, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died August 8, 1943, of wounds received in combat, in Italy.

PAUL E. MERRIMAN, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Lenapah, Nowata County. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Merriman, Parents, Lenapah. Born May 25, 1918. Enlisted January 7, 1941. Decorations: (1) Order of the Purple Heart for wounds received November 7, 1943, in Italy; (2) Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated Lenapah High School. Outstanding athlete. Died February 21, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

HARTWELL C. METCALF, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Cartersville, Haskell County. Reatha Metcalf, Sister, Cartersville. Born March 31, 1919. Enlisted August 10, 1941. Died January 30, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLIAM B. MILLER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Garvin, McCurtain County. Lucretia Miller, Sister, Rt. 1, Garvin. Born January 28, 1920. Enlisted July 14, 1941. Decoration: Silver Star. Graduated High School, Idabel, Oklahoma, 1938. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, three years. Died April 30, 1943, in action North African area over enemy territory.

JOHN R. MOORE, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Drumright, Creek County. Mrs. Pauline Moore, Wife, Drumright. Born November 3, 1909. Enlisted October 28, 1942. Decoration: Citation of Honor received posthumously. Served as Air Crew Chief. Specially commended by his superior officers and won merited honors for his high qualifications in assisting officers and enlisted men to acquire the precision training necessary to fit them for duty overseas. Died May 27, 1944, in line of duty airplane accident north of Brocker, Texas.

WILLIAM FOREST ("BILL") MORGAN, Staff Sergeant, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Morgan, Parents, 3655 South Lawton, West Tulsa 7, Rt. 5. Born October 5, 1923. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted May 11, 1939. Served with the 45th Division. Died April 1, 1944, of wounds received in action North African area.

CLEO PHILLIP MORRIS, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Navy. Home address: Elgin, Comanche County. Mrs. Vetta Morris, Mother, Elgin. Born November 25, 1920. Enlisted October 22, 1942. Graduated Elgin High School and Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton. Died January 6, 1944, from pneumonia Naval Hospital, Norman, Oklahoma.

CARL H. NEIGHBORS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Pauline Neighbors, Wife, 117½ West 8th St., Oklahoma City. Born September 29, 1920. Enlisted October 23, 1942. Died February 24, 1944, in action over Germany.

GEORGE F. NOBLE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Noble, Parents, University Station, Enid. Born August 25, 1919. Enlisted January 6, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Unit Citation Distinguished Service. Served as Pilot in African and Sicilian campaigns. Died July 31, 1943, Cesaro, Sicily.

ROBERT C. NOYES, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Shidler, Osage County. H. E. Noyes, Father, Shidler. Born October 29, 1923. Enlisted December 7, 1942. Attended University of Oklahoma, School of Engineering, Norman. Expert sharpshooter. Served as Pilot. Died May 31, 1944, in airplane crash combat training flight Santa Maria, California.

PERCY W. OCHS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Doris Ann Ochs, Wife, 810 North Kickapoo, Shawnee. Born August 22, 1914. Enlisted April 13, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served as Aerial Engineer; Tail Gunner

on B-25. Died March 14, 1944, Island of Corsica, North African area.

MERL DIXON ORCUTT, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sumner, Noble County. Mrs. Stewart Beasley, Sister, 725 Ivanhoe, Perry, Oklahoma. Born September 22, 1923. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Member of Christian Church, Sumner. Served as Top-turret Gunner. Died May 12, 1944, in action English Channel.

LEE J. OWENS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Wheatland, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Elva Jean Owens, Wife, Wheatland. Born January 22, 1912. Enlisted December 8, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died May 3, 1944, in Italy.

EARL F. PAINTER, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Shady Point, Le Flore County. Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Painter, Parents, Shady Point. Born August 15, 1919. Enlisted September, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 14, 1944, in Italy.

HARRY A. PATTERSON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Myrtle M. Patterson, Mother, 721 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City. Born January 17, 1919. Enlisted March, 1942. Decorations: Citation of Honor; Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Pilot, group leader, on sixteenth mission. Died February 24, 1944, in action on raid over Germany.

HERMAN H. PAYNE, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Stidham, McIntosh County. James M. Payne, Father, Stidham. Born February 8, 1920. Enlisted November, 1938. Died May 24, 1944, in action in Italy.

HORACE M. PEAY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ada, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Margaret E. Peay, Mother, 613 West 12th St., Ada. Born September 4, 1917. Enlisted December, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Co-Pilot on Flying Fortress. Died February 6, 1944, in action over France.

JOHN A. PEBECK, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sapulpa, Creek County. Mrs. Blanche M. Pebeck, Wife, 624 South Elm St., Sapulpa. Born February 25, 1912. Enlisted August 26, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with Photo Reconnaissance Squadron. Died April 20, 1944, North African area.

WILLIAM A. PERRAM, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Perram, Parents, 1619 East Third St., Tulsa. Born December 13, 1920. Enlisted September 3, 1943. Served as Aerial Engineer in the Air Transport Command, flying over "The Hump" (Himalaya Mountains)

carrying supplies to China. Once the B-24 plane was blown off its course, forcing the crew of five to bail out. Landing in Tibet, they were the first white men to see Chinese city of Tsetang. Supplied with guides and Tibetan horses, they made the sixty day trip in thirty days back to base in India. Died March 26, 1944, airplane crash into mountainside during special mission, east of Chengkung, China.

EARL C. PERRY, JR., Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hominy, Osage County. Earl C. Perry, Sr., Father, Rt. 9, Dallas, Texas. Born July 3, 1915. Enlisted January, 1942. Graduated Hominy High School. Chickasaw Indian descent. Before enlistment flew for Braniff Airways as Co-Pilot from Dallas to Chicago. After serving in Ferrying Command, finished training in Four Motor School, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Commissioned as First Lieutenant. Advanced to rank of Captain of Air Corps October, 1942. Served in Ferrying Command in Africa and in Burma Road area; in Transportation Corps as Flying Personnel in India-China wing. Died January 2, 1944, in line of duty, crash of passenger plane out of Sookerating, Asiatic area.

CLAUDE A. PERSON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hastings, Jefferson County. R. P. Person, Father, Hastings. Born September 26, 1921. Enlisted September 2, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Served as Liaison Pilot. Wounded in action May 29, 1944. Died May 31, 1944, in Italy.

EUGENE PETERS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Pawnee, Pawnee County. Mrs. Minnie Peters, Mother, Pawnee Indian School, Pawnee. Born May 9, 1919. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 23, 1944, in action Sarmi, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

DON M. PETERSON, Flight Officer, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Leonard A. Peterson, Father, 717 South 29th St., Muskogee. Born July 23, 1923. Enlisted January, 1943. Died July 7, 1944, in airplane crash Bruning, Nebraska.

EMMETT C. PIERSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army . Mrs. Eva Mickelberry, Foster Mother, 1143 North Cincinnati, Tulsa. Born October 16, 1922. Enlisted March 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Gunnery and Sharpshooter medals. Member Hagler Memorial Methodist Church, Tulsa; member of Veterans of Foreign Wars. Graduated Central High School, Tulsa, 1941; pitcher on school baseball team. Employee of *The Tulsa Tribune.* Served as Scout in Marine Intelligence group; in combat through Battle of Tarawa, suffering slight injuries. Wounded June 30, 1944, Battle of Saipan. Died June 30, 1944, Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

CHARLIE PONDS, Steward's Mate, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs.

Charlie Ponds, Wife, 425 East 4th St., Oklahoma City. Born July 9, 1925. Enlisted March, 1942. Died May 26, 1944, in action Australia.

HERRELL K. POWELL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Elsie B. Powell, Wife, 2401 North 73d East Ave., Tulsa. Born March 5, 1913. Enlisted July 6, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Assistant Director in charge of purchasing and construction, Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa. Served as Amphibian Quartermaster. Died April 28, 1944, European area.

THOMAS E. PRICE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Price, Parents, 1016 South Florence, Tulsa. Born August 2, 1921. Enlisted August 24, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Clusters. Wounded in action November 29, 1943. Served as Waist Gunner on B-17, more than fifteen missions. Died January 29, 1944, in action over Germany.

NATHAN M. PRITCHARD, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Mountain View, Kiowa County. Mrs. M. A. Pritchard, Mother, Rt. 1, Mountain View. Born May 5, 1923. Enlisted September, 1943. Member of Catholic Church. Sailed for duty overseas January 26, 1944. In combat, Saipan Island, beginning June 15, 1944. Died June 22, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

BEN DAVID QUINTON, Private, First Class,, U. S. Army. Home address: Stilwell, Adair County. Mrs. Mary Quinton, Mother, Stilwell. Born July 30, 1922. Enlisted November 16, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Cherokee Indian descent. Attended Dwight Indian Training School, Rt. 2, Vian, Oklahoma. Died February 9, 1943, in action in Italy.

DAVID M. RANDLE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Randle, Parents, 2625 Cashion Place, Oklahoma City 7. Born May 10, 1923. Enlisted December 15, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Graduated Classen High School, Oklahoma City, 1941, and from Coyne Electrical School, Chicago, 1942. Sailed for duty overseas September 25, 1943. Served as Turret Gunner on Flying Fortress B-17. Died November 5, 1943, in action English Channel.

SAM L. RATLIFF, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Park Hill, Cherokee County. Mrs. Mattie Ratliff, Mother, Park Hill. Born May 12, 1922. Enlisted November 4, 1942. Died April 20, 1944, on board American transport ship sunk by enemy action Mediterranean Sea.

LAWRENCE L. REXROAT, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Aline, Alfalfa County. Mrs. Isabell Rexroat, Mother, Aline. Born June 6, 1920. Enlisted November 1, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Served as Turret Gunner. Died May 21, 1943, in action near Rabaul, New Britain Island, Southwest Pacific.

IVAN L. RICHARDSON, Chief Petty Officer, Construction Battalion, U. S. Navy. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Essie D. Richardson, Wife, 2249 N. W. 22nd St., Oklahoma City. Born October 30, 1909. Enlisted November 13, 1942. Prior to enlistment was with State Highway Department as improvement engineer; civil engineer ten months in Panama Canal Zone. Sailed for duty overseas March 1944. Died May 30, 1944, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

HAROLD L. RIDDLE, Corporal, U. S. Marine Air Corps. Home address: Ft. Gibson, Muskogee County. Mrs. Maggie Riddle, Mother, 318 Felix Ave., Muskogee. Born April 21, 1925. Enlisted July 16, 1942. Decoration: Air Medal. Served as Radio Gunner. Died March 3, 1944, Santa Ana, California.

CARL J. RINGER, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ringer, Parents, Rt. 5, Shawnee. Born October 10, 1922. Enlisted December 10, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star Medal. Died January 15, 1944, in action Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Southwest Pacific.

SAMUEL W. RITTER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Albion, Pushmataha County. Harry L. Ritter, Father, Albion. Born July 2, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1942. Died January 11, Southern Greece.

JAMES W. RODGERS, JR., Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Holdenville, Hughes County. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Rodgers, Parents, Holdenville. Born September 30, 1917. Enlisted January 27, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Radioman. Plane shot down in action over Austria May 24, 1944. Died May 24, 1944, in hospital in Austria.

EARL SAULSBURY, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Wilburton, Latimer County. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Saulsbury, Parents, Wilburton. Born October 12, 1924. Enlisted August 5, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded medal for expert marksmanship. Died March 30, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

ALBERT C. SCHAEFFLER, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Woodward, Woodward County. Mrs. Fred Schaeffler, Mother, Rt. 4, Woodward. Born February 17, 1921. Enlisted July 30, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died January 11, 1944, in action over Germany.

WILLIAM E. SCHLUETER, Ensign, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. W. A. Schlueter, Father, 1252 East 25th St., Tulsa. Born June 20, 1917. Enlisted January 17, 1942. Served as Fighter Pilot in Naval Air Reserve. Died April 10, 1943, in line of duty, airplane accident, Manteo, North Carolina.

NYAL M. SELBY, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Skiatook, Osage County. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Selby, Parents, Rt. 4, Springdale, Arkansas. Born December 27, 1919. Enlisted January 31, 1940. Died May 6, 1942, Manila area, Philippine Islands.

JACK L. SHEATS, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Claremore, Rogers County. Mrs. Nick Sheats, Mother, Rt. 1, Claremore. Born May 26, 1921. Enlisted September 21, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died March 23, 1944, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

ROY L. SHEPPARD, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Wetumka, Hughes County. R. D. Sheppard, Father, Wetumka. Born May 25, 1923. Enlisted January 1942. Died November 20, 1943, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, South Central Pacific.

LLOYD L. SLOAN, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Sloan, Parents, 618 North Cheyenne, Tulsa 6. Born April 15, 1915. Enlisted February, 1942. Attended Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa. Trained at Santa Ana, Ontario, and Lancaster, California; commissioned at Douglas, Arizona. Died March 4, 1944, in action over Ramsbury, England.

GEORGE C. SMITH, Quarter Master, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. George C. Smith, Wife, 18½ West Third St., Tulsa, Born September 3, 1900. Enlisted June 20, 1942. Died April 22, 1944, Long Beach, California.

WILLIAM F. SMOOTS, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Oneta Smoots, Wife, 1421 N. W. 38th St., Oklahoma City 6. Born May 9, 1899. Enlisted August, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Graduated Darlington School for Boys, Rome, Georgia, 1915. Attended Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. Beginning 1917, employed in Oklahoma petroleum companies; 1927-35, Division Manager of Land Department, Phillips Petroleum Company; 1939-42, Manager Land Department, Harper-Turner Oil Company, Oklahoma City. Attended Officers' Training School, Miami Beach, Florida; commissioned Captain. Stationed Brooks Field, Kelly Field, Love Field, Texas, December, 1942 to June, 1943. Sailed for overseas June, 1943. Died June 12, 1944, in action Biak Island, New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

DON Z. SOUTHWORTH, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Madill, Marshall County. Mrs. Pearl S. Southworth, Mother, Madill. Born June 29, 1924. Enlisted April 2, 1943. Decoration: Order

of the Purple Heart. Died April 20, 1944, on board American transport ship sunk by enemy action Mediterranean Sea.

A. C. STEVENS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Bryant Stevens, Father, Rt. 1, McAlester. Born November 23, 1920. Enlisted September 29, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 28, 1944, in action in Italy.

LEWIS A. STRANGE, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Elgin, Comanche County. Mrs. Jeffie M. Strange, Wife, Elgin. Born February 25, 1917. Enlisted February, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. In Civil Service Fort Sill, Oklahoma, prior to enlistment. Served in Ranger Battalion. Died November 4, 1943, in action in Italy.

RAY ALVIN STROUT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Aussley Lee Strout, Mother, 407 Washington St., Sand Springs. Born March 8, 1908. Enlisted September 25, 1942. Served in Medical Corps. Died July 15, 1943, hospital Santa Barbara, California.

LEO A. TATE, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Bertha L. Tate, Mother, Central, Arizona. Born April 3, 1923. Enlisted May 17, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Died July 1, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

CLEO TAYLOR, Corporal, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Home address: Sallisaw, Sequoyah County. Mrs. Mellie Taylor, Mother, Rt. 2, Sallisaw. Born October 11, 1916. Enlisted March, 1939. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served overseas fourteen months. Died March 26, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

MARTIN J. THOMAS, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Stillwater, Payne County. Mrs. Emma L. Leach, Mother, 138 North West St., Stillwater. Born February 16, 1917. Enlisted January 1, 1942. Graduated Stillwater High School; attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Member school bands. Valedictorian of his class June, 1942, Army Air Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, when he won his wings and second lieutenant's commission as Bombardier. Promoted to First Lieutenant and sailed for duty overseas February, 1943. Died April 24, 1944, in action over Switzerland.

ARVIL E. TEEM, Captain, Corps of Chaplains, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Arvil E. Teem, Wife, 1705 N. W. 39th St., Oklahoma City. Born October 9, 1902. Enlisted January 17, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. With Tank Destroyer Battalion. Former Pastor of Kelham and of Lawrence avenue Baptist churches, Oklahoma City. Died February 12, 1944, in action in Italy.

JACK THORNE, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. Maude E. Thorne, Mother, 724 Calahan St., Muskogee. Born November 9, 1917. Enlisted April 8, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Radio Technician. Served in North African campaign. Died March 16, 1944, in action Sardinia.

FRANK A. TUCKER, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. Mrs. F. A. Tucker, Wife, 608 East Kirk St., Hugo. Born January 13, 1914. Enlisted January 2, 1942. Decoration: Navy Cross. Died June 16, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

TURNER B. TURNBULL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Durant, Bryan County. Mrs. Margaret McBee, Aunt, Durant. Born October 30, 1921. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated High School, Boulder Colorado; attended Bacone College, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted September 18, 1939. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Officers' Training School, Fort Benning, Georgia. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command, in African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns. Commissioned First Lieutenant in Italy. Hospitalized four months in England . Died June 7, 1944, in action Normandy Beachhead, France.

DIXON E. WALKER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. R. E. Walker, Father, 1552 North St. Louis Ave., Tulsa. Born September 13, 1921. Enlisted June 15, 1938. Graduated Central High School, Tulsa, 1937. Stationed Harlingen, Texas. Died February 29, 1944, in airplane crash off Madagorda Penninsula, Texas.

CHARLES R. WALLACE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Mangum, Greer County. Mrs. Grace J. Wallace, Wife, 101 Crittenden, Mangum. Born November 27, 1912. Enlisted May 19, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Died April 20, 1944, on board American transport ship sunk by enemy action Mediterranean Sea.

GERARD N. WARREN, Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Miriam E. Warren, Wife, 514 South Victor, Tulsa 4. Born December 25, 1922. Enlisted February 22, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with Air Transport Command flying supplies over "The Hump" (Himalaya Mountains). Died December 27, 1943, in India.

KENNETH HUGH WEST, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Frank B. West, Mother, 839 North Delaware, Tulsa 4. Born November 14, 1924. Enlisted May 6, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Armed Guard on U.S.S. *John Winthrop*. Died October 4, 1942, at sea Atlantic area.

MELVIN B. WHITE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Rush Springs, Grady County. Mrs. Mary E. White, Mother, Rush Springs. Born January 7, 1914. Enlisted January 29, 1942. Expert with rifle and bayonet. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died February 15, 1944, in action in Italy.

MAX WINDROSSE, Fire Controlman, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Hooker, Texas County. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Windrosse, Parents, Hooker. Born August 10, 1920. Enlisted January 20, 1942. Graduated Hooker High School, 1938. Attended Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell. Member a cappella choir. Talented in writing and art. Employed and subsequently promoted to Manager of Office Supply Department, McGill Manufacturing Company, Valparaiso, Indiana. Trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Quantico Marine Base, and in anti-aircraft at California base. Sailed for duty overseas March, 1943. Died December 12, 1943, by drowning in action Southwest Pacific.

ARTHUR WITTKOPP, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: El Reno, Canadian County. Mr. and Mrs. Karl Wittkopp, Parents, Rt. 1, El Reno. Born January 24, 1920. Enlisted January 6, 1942. Served with Field Artillery. Died March 4, 1944, in action in Italy.

THADDEUS J. WORLEY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sand Springs, Tulsa County. Mrs. Josephine Ann Worley, Mother, 406 Lincoln, Sand Springs. Born September 17, 1920. Enlisted April 1, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Received wings and commission Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, May 24, 1943, graduating as First Pilot. Served as Troop Carrier Pilot flying "The Hump" (Himalaya Mountains). Died February 18, 1944, in line of duty airplane crash near Sumpra Bum, Northern Burma.

G. DAVID WYNNE, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Lulu May Wynne, Mother, 3232 East 7th St., Tulsa 4. Born February 1, 1921. Enlisted August, 1942. Attended public schools Tulsa. Prior to enlistment employed as draftsman by U. S. Engineers and by Dupont. Served twenty months in American Defense areas. Died May 5, 1944, Morehead City, North Carolina.

MORRIS JOE YOUNGBLOOD, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tuttle, Grady County. Mrs. Chess T. Youngblood, Mother, Tuttle. Born January 30, 1925. Enlisted August 4, 1943. Died April 9, 1944, in airplane crash Majove, California.

GLENN ALVIN ZINK, Seaman, U. S. Merchant Marine. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Emma Zink, Grandmother, 1521 South Florence Ave., Tulsa 4. Born December 23, 1924. Enlisted December 23, 1942. Graduated Will Rogers High School, Tulsa. Died July 10, 1943, in line of duty on first assignment, ship torpedoed Atlantic Ocean.

L. P. BOBO, 1904, MEMBER ARBITRARY ALLOTTING PARTY, NO. 1, AT BASE OF "BIG CYPRESS TREE" NEAR MOUNTAIN FORK RIVER, IN PRESENT McCURTAIN COUNTY.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS

By L. P. Bobo[1]

I

Arbitrary Allotting Party Number One

The Choctaw Land Office at Atoka and the Chickasaw Land Office at Tishomingo, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), were opened in April, 1903, for the purpose of permitting the approximate thirty-five thousand Indian citizen allottees and Negro freedmen of the two nations to appear at either or both of these respective land offices and make selections of their homestead and surplus land allotments. The Indian citizen allottee was entitled to three hundred twenty acres of average land. The allotment was under the authority of the Atoka Agreement, in an Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and under the Supplemental Agreement, in an Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902.[2] The Supplemental Agreement, Section 25, paragraph 2, provided:[3]

> "If any citizen or freedman of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall not have selected his allotment within twelve months after the date of the opening of said land offices in said nations, if not herein otherwise provided, and provided that twelve months shall have elapsed from the date of the approval of this enrollment by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes may immediately proceed to select an allotment, including a homestead for such person, and the same shall be of the same force and effect as if such selection had been made by such citizen or freedman in person, ..."

Since several thousand allottees had not appeared and selected their allotments voluntarily and more than one year and a half had expired after the land office was opened the said Commission directed that the Choctaw and the Chickasaw land offices fit out

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[1] Lacey Pierce Bobo served with the U. S. Interior Department for eight years, was State Senator representing Latimer County from 1916 to 1926, and has been Chief Clerk, Loan Division, Commissioners Land Office, State Capitol, since 1935. —Ed.

[2] The agreement was signed by members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, the commissioners of the Choctaw Nation and of the Chickasaw Nation on April 23, 1897, at Atoka, Indian Territory, and is generally referred to as the "Atoka Agreement." This agreement was incorporated in the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, which is generally referred to as the "Curtis Act." (30 U. S. Stat. at Large, 498.) Subsequently, another agreement, generally referred to as the "Supplemental Agreement," was negotiated by the members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes ("Dawes Commission") and the commissioners of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations, and was ratified by Congress on July 1, 1902. (32, U. S. Stat. at Large, 641). In a special election called by the executives of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations for September 25, 1902, the Supplemental Agreement was approved by a large majority of votes cast by the citizens of the two nations.—Ed.

[3] *Ibid.*

and equip a field party to proceed to the respective vicinities where the greater number of recalcitrant allottees lived and locate their improvements in order that their homestead allotment might include said improvements, and look up other lands in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation suitable for their surplus allotments. This field party was to subsist on the country as it went through and was to be very lightly equipped, and secure lodging and board with the more prosperous citizens of said Nations residing in small towns or on their farms. The Commissioners had sent out persons to make reports with a view of arbitrarily allotting certain allottees but they had found that the employees would spend practically all of their time going from the leading hotel in some town out fifteen or twenty miles in livery stable rigs and then hurrying back to spend the next night in said leading hotel. It was with this in view that the new field party was to subsist with the natives as they went along in the discharge of this arbitrary allotting assignment.

The Chief Clerk of the Choctaw Land Office called me in one day and announced that he had recommended my appointment to be in charge of the party. He showed me several letters from prominent Kansas and Illinois politicians very largely in the public eye at that time, urging that certain other employees be placed in charge but the Chief Clerk told me that he wanted somebody to do the job and he thought I would do it, was why he was recommending me. He showed me the authority of law to which reference is made above, and which was very brief and indefinite, and it occurred to me that I had better run up to Muskogee and see the Commissioners and get some new information as to how to proceed in carrying out this assignment. I went up one Saturday night and found that Mr. Bixby and Mr. Breckinridge were out of town, and the only Commissioner in town was Colonel Needles, formerly a congressman in Illinois. The Colonel was taking his afternoon nap at the Katy Hotel where he roomed, when with the knock of the porter I gained admission. The Colonel rubbed his eyes and asked me, in a tone of great severity, what I wanted. I told him about having been recommended in charge of this arbitrary allotting party and thought probably he wanted to make some suggestions as to my duties. He said, "Well, we have agreed on you and we want you to get out and do the job and not worry us. Put your own construction on the law." So I begged the gentleman's pardon and backed out of the room and never asked any more questions about construing the aforesaid section of the Supplemental Treaty. While we reported in triplicate, writing to the Muskogee, Ardmore and Atoka land offices at least twice a week, it was eighteen months before any member of the party returned to visit these land offices. Colonel Needles' advice was taken literally. Besides Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas towns were more convenient for week end relaxation to clean-up, to "de-chigger" and to "de-tick."

For this field party, three horses, three saddles, blankets, bridles, saddle-bags, one buckboard and a $400.00 mule team to carry data and supplies were bought by W. A. McBride of Atoka. Finally, on Thanksgiving morning another surveyor with myself together with two interpreters rode out to Farris on the bank of the Boggy River to begin our work. One Indian drove the team and the others rode horseback. We had good mounts and were rather proud of them, together with our saddles, blankets and bridles. We found out later-on that the blankets were the most important part of our equipment as we had to also use them as cover on cold nights.

In Farris we stopped with an intermarried citizen and his brother, an Arkansas professional hunter. During the two or three weeks stay we had for every meal venison or wild turkey, or both. One of the intermarried citizen's little boys became very much attached to me on account of my giving him a red, a blue and a green pencil. I regretted very much that this boy was later electrocuted in the State Penitentiary for a heinous crime committed in Stephens County, Oklahoma.

The weather was very inclement with alternating freezes, thaws and snows. We ventured out and spent a few night with persons living up the river and down the river. I had contracted a very severe cold and had the worst sore throat of my life-time. My Indian interpreter and I chose from necessity to sleep in a cotton pen covering up with our horse blankets and the cotton. Finally, one night when I was very feverish and very much distressed about my probably taking pneumonia and dying that far away from home, a heavy snowstorm came. We arranged a little shelter over our heads with one of the blankets but the snow managed to beat in our faces practicially all night. The next morning, very much to my surprise, instead of being hauled to the nearest hospital at Denison, Texas, my cold and sore throat had entirely disappeared. I have never understood why snow beating in one's face all one night would cure a sore throat.

There were in the Five Tribes a number of more or less prominent recalcitrant Indians derisively referred to as "snakes," the leaders of whom were Daniel Redbird of the Cherokee Nation and Chitto Harjo of the Creek Nation.[4] They did not want to own any land between the rocks (section line and subdivision corners). They stated that they wanted the country as it was and had been for nearly a hundred years, and did not want to take any allotment limiting their holdings to three hundred twenty acres of land when under the old communal tribal system they could have several thousand acres if they were so disposed. Some of the recalcitrant Choctaws cited that provision of the Dancing Rabbit Treaty under which

[4] See reference to Chitto Harjo in "Chief Pleasant Porter," by John Bartlett Meserve, *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, IX (September, 1831), p. 331.—Ed.

they were granted land in the Choctaw Nation and under which they said that they were to have and hold the land, "as long as grass grew and water run."

We were disappointed in finding so little good land suitable for arbitrary allotment in the forks or on both sides of the forks of the Boggy River, so we decided to check up and see what land on Red River east of Hugo was suitable for this purpose.

Besides locating the improvements and looking up other lands upon which to file the recalcitrant allottees it was the duty of the field party to ascertain whether or not the allottees who had previously enrolled were living on September 25, 1902. If they died subsequent to this date their heirs were entitled to an allotment, generally termed, a "dead claim," and same could be selected by an administratorship through the local tribal courts. Our field party was supplied with the three complete enrollments of the Choctaw-Chickasaws, first the old 1893 "Leased District Payment Roll," where each member of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw Nations received a per capita payment of $103.00 for tribal claims on land between the Red and Canadian Rivers and between the 98th and 100th Meridians.[5] There was a federal roll of the allottees called the "Census Roll," made in 1896 and again there was the still more complete enrollment made in 1898 and 1899, by the so-called Dawes Commission (Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes).[6] The heads of the respective families, under these three enrollments, were furnished through the mail after September 25, 1902 with blank affidavits called "Proofs of Death," which they were supposed to fill out if any member of the family died, and mail in to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee. The Indians were opposed to signing any affidavits and besides, in this horseback transportation era with no roads and the fact that a notary public sometimes lived as much as one hundred miles distant, nine out of ten of these blank forms furnished the heads of families were disregarded and not filled out and furnished said Commission even if there had been a death or deaths in these families.

For the purpose of procuring proofs of death after and during the hardships referred to around Farris, Oklahoma, we rode into

[5] This "Leased District" payment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws was for that portion of the country between the 98th and the 100th meridians under Choctaw patent, north and east of the North Fork of Red River. The country south and west of the North Fork (southwestern corner of Oklahoma) comprised what was then called Greer County, Texas. This latter area was involved in the noted Greer County Case, a suit begun under provisions of the Organic Act of 1890 before the Supreme Court of the United States to determine whether Greer County belonged to Texas. The decision of the Supreme Court, rendered on March 16, 1896, was adverse to Texas. The area—"Old Greer County"—was organized as a part of Oklahoma Territory under an Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896.—Ed.

[6] "The Dawes Commission," by Loren N. Brown, *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, IX (March, 1931), pp. 71-105.—Ed.

WITH A GROUP OF CHOCTAWS AT PANKI BOK CHURCH, 1904, IN OBTAINING PROOFS OF DEATH.

Antlers, took headquarters at the Harvey Hotel and spent about a week in this other kind of work. We found Major Farr, a South Carolinian, and Colonel Victor M. (Dick) Locke, Sr., a Tennessean, and both intermarried citizens, as authorities on the death of a great number of Choctaws-Chickasaws in both the Boggy and Kiamichi valleys. Colonel Locke had been in the mercantile business and had been furnishing coffins and shrouds for a great many of the Indians, and since the greater part of these were procured on account, by referring to the books in his mercantile establishment the dates of the deaths of a great number of the allottees could be determined.

We sure enjoyed this change from sleeping in cotton pens and wagon beds, and in some instances dirt floor cabins, to the splendidly equipped beds in the Harvey Hotel with a chance at "three squares" a day at the Harvey eating house.

Taking one of the interpreters, we rode out to check up on certain lands on a creek west of Antlers. From our progress maps and our appraisement sheets we noticed certain average land to be suitable for arbitrary allotment although it had not been selected for that purpose. From a quarter-section corner I observed within a quarter of a mile, improvements about the average in which allottees lived. I was able to determine upon which ten acres the improvements were located and we rode out to interview the allottee who happened to be a very belligerent recalcitrant "snake." The interpreter stated our business, inquired why he had not gone to the respective land offices and made selection of his land. He had butchered a razor-back hog, and might have had his "dander up" on account of having butcher knives and a shotgun available. At any rate, he was very hostile to the interpreter, myself and the entire Interior Department. He did not think the provisions of the supplemental treaty valid and he was not going to accept any land, "between the rocks." He finally laid down his butcher knife and picked up his shotgun and ordered us off his premises in a very threatening manner. Among other things, he said he hadn't seen but one deer in two years when the woods used to be full of them. He wanted to have all the country, "as long as grass grew and water run," for the use of all the allottees to be held in common. I understood enough of the Choctaw language to get the drift of what he was saying, but since I was sitting cross-legged on my saddle I tried to appear nonchalant when as a matter of fact I was considerably frightened although the interpreter was more frightened. I believe that, had we attempted to ride away in the heat of his anger, he would have shot both of us but our indifference caused him to cool down a little and we managed to get away without anything more serious than a gun play. He berated the interpreter as being a traitor to his tribe and must have convinced him to that effect as when he returned to Antlers the interpreter "took

French leave," and never did report either to my field party or to the office at Atoka, or the general offices at Muskogee, for resumption of his duties. He was a highly educated full-blood and his services were much sought and very much appreciated. I later learned that he went on up the Frisco Railroad to his old home at Spiro. Later he was very prominent in local LeFlore County affairs.

I recall a rather amusing incident that happened during my stay at Antlers. Mr. Nail, a prominent citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Tribe, and a dealer in livestock, had bought and received in the Frisco stock-pens about one hundred hogs from all over the territory around Antlers. While sitting in the lobby a friend asked him how many of the hogs he had bought were mule-footed. It occurred to me that they were trying to have a little fun out of me and I finally said: "Well, gentlemen, I may be as green as I look but if there is any such animal as a mule-footed hog I will pay you a dollar to see one." They were very much amused at my "sure enough" greenness and the next morning I had the satisfaction of seeing about fifty mule-footed hogs; I paid off with cigars to the crowd. I often wondered why some shrewd packer didn't capitalize on these mule-footed hogs and sell the products therefrom to the Hebrews who were prohibited from eating pork (i. e., swine), Leviticus, Chapter 11:7: "The swine is unclean unto you. He parteth the hoof and cheweth not the cud."

II

On To Texarkana

Our mule team and buckboard and the major part of our supplies were left at the Stone livery stable at Garvin, Oklahoma, just before the Christmas holidays. When we returned five months later these mules, branded U. S., were literally rolling in fat. Some timber men offered $500.00 for the team. The field party, now reduced to three, were all mounted on good sixteen-hand horses, all purchased in eastern Oklahoma and all acclimated not only to the climate but to the feed and grass of that section. We had just about completed our work east of Durant and Arkansas border and south of the Little River country when we rode forth to subsist on the country through which we passed.

The question of forage for the horses was becoming more and more acute; there were a few residents and citizens that had corn in the crib; none had any hay; some had corn fodder in limited quantities. We all spent about one week in Hochetown. Hochetown is a valley of about a thousand acres on Mountain Fork River, surrounded by mountains. We were to finish up our work, principally obtaining proofs of death as to "Bill Hotubbee" and "Lahwis Otema" (the John Doe and Mary Roe of the Choctaw Tribe).

The question was, "Were these persons who were enrolled on the Grass Lease Payment 1893, who were listed in the U. S. census 1896 and who were enrolled by the Dawes Commission 1898-9, living on September 25, 1902, the date the Supplemental Treaty was ratified?" If living they were entitled to land and money (the standard allotment and per capita payment). If dead prior to that date, their names were not enrolled for allotments.

We wound up our work about March 22 and decided to go to Grannis, Arkansas, and via Kansas City Southern Railway train, go on to Texarkana and spend the remainder of the month resting up. We had high hopes of this change of diet from eating cornbread, sorghum, black-eyed peas and pork from razor-back mast-fed hogs, that when fried had a tendency to curl up and climb out of the skillet.

Our dinners consisted of canned Vienna sausage and crackers and potted ham. At the Dollarhide Hotel, where the three of us occupied one bed and where the lobby was the Dollarhide Store supplied with nail kegs to sit on, we fared better than usual since at supper we usually had huckleberry cobbler. There was no fruit procurable in any of these small Indian Territory towns; no apples, no oranges, no bananas, —only the cheaper and crudest of lunch goods. The natives were mostly saw mill men and small farmers, tie hackers and snake root diggers, and the occasional nesters back from the little postoffices contented themselves when they went over to DeQueen and Mena, Arkansas, by smuggling in one or two quarts of whiskey "plus" on an excuse of making some sarsparilla for the blood for spring tonic purposes. Finally everything being in readiness we went to bed in high hopes of seeing the bright lights and enjoying the luxury of one week at the leading hotel in Texarkana.

The next morning, however, we were confused by a steady falling rain which we attributed to the vernal equinox. We bought oil cloth to wrap up our scant personal effects that had been wrapped in our slickers back of our saddles, since it was necessary to have our slickers to protect us from the rain. We rode forth in the rain which continued all day and until nine o'clock that night. Our Indian interpreter, Jacob Homer, took the lead. We never challenged his uncanny ability to pick the right trail. At a number of forks in the road he would hesitate, examine carefully the horse and wagon tracks and then proceed. The falling rain, however, had obliterated all of these tracks making selection of the right trail increasingly difficult. In our hurry to get away we failed to put any canned goods in our saddle bags, as had been our custom. We wanted to have a good appetite when we got to Texarkana that night. Likewise we did not during the day pull out our compasses to ascertain the direction, having so much faith in this native son of

eastern Oklahoma correctly getting us through to the Arkansas border. To add to the general discomfort both Gardenhire and Homer were without cigars or chewing tobacco. We were confident of emerging into Arkansas and checking up as to which way to Grannis, whether north or south, when nightfall came. We rode on looking for lights in some Arkansas cabin, until good dark. Then we stopped where a three-foot in diameter one hundred feet high pine tree had been literally splintered by lightning the previous summer. It is very seldom that lightning strikes an evergreen tree, and seldom if ever, if there are any deciduous trees around in the vicinity. We did have plenty of matches and soon had a roaring fire built from this splintered big tree. We stood around this fire toasting first one side then the other until about nine p. m., when the rain ceased and the stars came out. I sought a high point and checked on Polaris and found that our general direction had been north instead of east. My! We were hungry! Our horses were unsaddled and tethered to swinging limbs. We were too disagreeable to say anything. Finally Gardenhire, who was a better cowboy than any of us and who had spent more nights under the stars, suggested that we "bed down." This we did by drying our six horse blankets. These were part wool and about eight by sixteen feet. We pulled boughs from young pine trees, built up a bed against a big log that served as windbreak, spread out our blankets and had a free night's sleep disturbed somewhat by howing of wolves and the unearthly shrieks of wild cats. Gardenhire took a shot at what he thought were the glaring eyes of some wolves. We had plenty of guns and ammunition along. Our horses neighed piteously as they shared in the extreme hunger. The next morning we didn't take time to check up as to where we were but we back-tracked up the canyon still having confidence in our Indian guide making Grannis for dinner. We checked up on our instruments every now and then, but these were of very little use down in a mountainous country where the trails changed constantly on account of topography.

We were surprised at finding a deserted camp, with tent props and canvas still stretched and flapping in the breezes, blankets, chairs and tables scattered around over the scenery. Wild hogs and depredating animals had consumed a lot of provisions that were left there, so we later learned. This camp was set up by a number of Kansas City and St. Louis Railroad executives, and was about the last word in camp life luxury. Livery-men had driven this party over from Kansas City Southern Railway with an understanding that they would be back with supplies within one week. The first night out one of the railway executives died of heart disease. This so disrupted the party that they found a nester who made a crude wooden box, placed the corpse therein and hauled it back to the Kansas City Southern railway on the front two wheels of a tar-wheeled wagon pulled by oxen. This information we found out later from several other sources.

Forty hours without one bite to eat! Forty hours in the desolate Ouchita uplift mountains without sight of a human or habitation save the abandoned luxuriant hunters' camp. The outfit cost not less than two hundred dollars; tents, cots, mattresses, all for comfort and of the latest design, were scattered around on the dreary scenery, a prey to roving animals and the elements. During this trip we did not see a human habitation, or a human, or a domestic animal, only mountains, swollen streams and general timber. We had now got out of the pine into a poorer section, covered with black-jacks, when nightfall again came. We were confident that we were going right on into Arkansas and continued. Finally, about nine p. m. we saw a light which happened to be in a cabin occupied by the McClain family. They were splendid people, but unduly modest. They were very reticent about furnishing us anything to eat or any forage for our horses. They apologized for not having been to the store in about two months, being water-bound by unfordable flooded streams. We were so ravenously hungry that we explained we would pay them for any kind of a meal they would get up, and after futile apologies the housewife finally cooked us a meal on the hearth of the fireplace. The same consisted of crackling cornbread baked in an oven, and some sorghum molasses. They had no coffee and no meat. They had a few bundles of fodder which we fed our half famished horses. It seemed as though it took this good housewife about two hours to prepare this very frugal meal. Finally, we ate to our "fill," the best meal of my life consisting of the "fat" cornbread and sorghum. We learned from Mr. McClain that we had been wandering around and were still miles away from Arkansas, opposite Smithville, Oklahoma, (Bohanon's Store) on a tributary of Buffalo Creek. Poor Jake! He had on two successive days "struck out with the bases loaded." We abandoned "On to Texarkana," for the time being and gave McClain three dollars to pilot us to Smithville. He thought he knew where we could get across the swollen stream, at the shallowest ford that he knew. We stood on the bank of the stream, saw him cross over; he got wet up to his armpits. However, our horses were two hands higher than his and by standing up in our saddles we managed to get across without getting very wet.

At Bohanon's Store, later Smithville, we found a very charming and cultured Mrs. Mary McClure, nee Schermerhorn, teaching the school at that point. She was the ex-wife of Preeman J. McClure, later a Constitutional delegate from District 111, the only Republican elected from the districts in the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations. Mrs. McClure was the daughter of a missionary and had been adopted into the Choctaw Tribe. She told us about the water on her allotment west of Ardmore being so impregnated with crude petroleum as to be unusable for humans or livestock. About ten years later Wirt Franklin, Roy Johnson, Sam Apple, and Ed Galt opened up the Healdton oil field, the No. 1 oil well being on the

Mary McClure allotment. She arranged a picnic at the mineral spring, near the Narrows, where Boktuklo Creek empties into Mountain Fork River. She thought she had filed on this spring and we took our instruments and checked up and found out that she missed it by about two hundred feet. While trailing a marked section line through the timber to locate a section or sub-section corner to begin the survey, a wild turkey flew up from a nest of fourteen eggs securely screened by huckleberry shrubs. This turkey flew at least a half mile crossing both Boktuklo and Mountain Fork Rivers, alighting on a 150-foot bluff opposite the "narrows." I regarded this as a great feat. I gathered up the fourteen eggs, guarding them very carefully. About a week later, after having them securely packed in a box with cottonseed, I got a lumber hauler from Beech, Oklahoma, to take them over and have them expressed to a middle Tennessee sister. They arrived alright but not a single one of them hatched; I was very disappointed when I visited the sister about Christmas time a year later to find that she did not have any wild turkey upon which to feast.

We now decided to finish up the greater part of the work in that section and go to Texarkana or Shreveport some other time. We enlisted the services of William H. McKinney, near Octavia, a graduate of Yale Divinity School and a Choctaw Indian. He had two pet bears. At Bethel we also found a Solomon Homer, —no kin to the interpreter,—who had three pet bears, and while in that vicinity had the distinction of eating bear meat at the home of Simon Narkisha. At this time of the year in the wildest part of the Choctaw Nation it was not unusual to see a flock of deer of from one to two dozen, and numerous wild turkeys would fly up while we were riding section lines.

Here we found a new kind of a recalcitrant. A few very prosperous Indians had slipped down to the Land Office and selected the land upon which about all the valuable improvements of a number of their "snake" neighbors were located; when they came back from the Land Office they preached the "Snake" doctrine, "Have nothing to do with the Dawes Commission or the Atoka or Ardmore Land Offices." Their game was to keep these Indians firm in the faith of Chittoharjo's doctrine at least until the nine months' limitation would run out on an allottee filing a contest to have his improvements restored.

III

The Severe Oklahoma Winter From Christmas, '04, To Spring of '05.

Our party separated for the Christmas holidays. Gardenhire returned to Ardmore; Jake Homer returned to his old haunts near Goodland, and I visited relatives in Waxahachie and Ennis, Texas.

When we re-assembled about the first of the year a snow covered the ground (I speak with reference to what is now McCurtain County, Oklahoma,) from about four to six inches. This snow was supplemented by several sleet storms that iced everything over and caused the falling of a number of trees and the breaking of a great many branches from the trees; also, there were intermittent snows during this period. The ground was solidly frozen from the first of the year to Washington's Birthday (February 22) when a torrential rain caused all the snow and sleet to go away and all the streams to be flooded, and the lowlands bordering on Little and Red Rivers to be inundated.

We were well clad and did a lot of field work between these rivers during this frozen weather, stopping with "Old Man" Ed Harris near Harris' Ferry, Quintus Herndon at Kullituklo, Jordan Whiteman near Goodwater, Jim Costilow at Lukfata, and with ex-Governor Jefferson Gardner (Choctaw Nation) at Eagletown. These, and others not mentioned, had well furnished homes. The Gardner three-story mansion near the "big cypress tree" and the Scott Mansion right on the Arkansas-Choctaw boundary line still are two of the landmarks of McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

However, we were at Janis' down in the desolate flatwoods bordering on Red River on or about the night of February 14, when the thermometer reached an unprecedented low for that section, of thirteen below. There were two beds in an old boxed store, improvised as a hotel. Gardenhire and the interpreter occupied one bed and a Hebrew pack peddler and myself the other one. To add to the general gloom, our bed collapsed about two or three o'clock in the morning and we had to sleep on the floor the balance of the night. This weather was in striking contrast to the previous winter which had been exceedingly mild and extremely dry. There was practically no rain in the Indian Territory during the winter of 1903-04 until the succeeding April.

Texas, Arkansas and local cattle men had drifted thousands of cattle into the cane-brake regions of these two rivers where during previous winters for many years no feed was required. George Scott, one citizen of Arkansas who lived at Ultima Thule on the border, estimated that he had one thousand head of domestic animals running at large. However, during this winter, swamp grass and reeds and the fodder on the cane were all iced over and when these low temperatures arrived, literally hundreds of range live stock froze to death on empty stomachs in the midst of plenty. There were likewise hundreds of razor-back hogs in that section, usually fattening during this period of the year on acorns and pecans, but on account of the ground being covered with snow and frozen for this more than six weeks they also starved and froze. I have seen as many as a dozen hogs weighing from one hundred to two hundred pounds, all dead in the same bed. Every place the ground was

strewn with dead carcasses of range horses, cattle and hogs that usually went through the winters and came out fat in the spring in this section.

I remember how shocked I was when, looking up suitable land upon which to file some recalcitrant citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw Nation, an American bald eagle flew up with a few buzzards from the dead carcass of a cow and lighted on about a twelve-foot stump of a tree within twenty feet of where I had stopped my horse. My first impulse was to unleash my double-barreled shot-gun from the leather scabbard that was under my right stirrup leathers and kill this noble bird; then I decided it would be sacrilegious to take the life of a bird that typified our national emblem.

We ran across a number of trappers who had come into that vicinity to trap furbearing animals. This was before the days of fish and game laws. These trappers were about as unkempt and dirty as the Greeks that were found on the Cyclopian Isle at the foot of Mt. Aetna. I was reminded of Virgil's description when I first saw these trappers:

> "When from the woods, all ghastly wan,
> Stranger forms, resembling man, ****
> We turn, and look on limbs besmeared
> With direst filth, a length of beard,
> A dress with thorns held tight."

These trappers had been forced by weather conditions to change their vocation. Everywhere along these rivers and marshes were vast flocks of wild ducks. They supplemented their trapping by slaughtering with guns and traps great numbers of these ducks. They picked the feathers and put them in long cotton sacks. Feathers always brought a good price. One camp of three men had three sacks of feathers that had they held cotton would have weighed about 500 pounds. The carcasses of these ducks were thrown out and some of the wild hogs near these trapping camps managed to survive by feasting on these picked ducks. These trappers were verily the termites of wild life. They plied their trade without let-up for twelve months in the year. Later they would kill pelicans and other long legged birds from the gulf coast, cardinal birds and other birds with brilliant plumage, in order to sell their feathers to easterners. They also supplied the hotels in the Indian Territory and border states with quail, wild turkey and venison in all seasons of the year. When it served their purpose they would dynamite a stream for fish, or catch them in some other manner now illegal. The unusual reticence of these trappers and hunters, in comparison with other denizens of the wilds, caused me to believe that the greater part were fugitives from justice, safe from extradition, waiting and hoping for the statutes of limitation to run—and perhaps hoping in vain.

IV

My Memoirs
Re: Ellen Lynch

A part of my duties as a Junior Engineer with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes was to survey for the Contest Department. Frequently one allottee would go to the respective land offices and select land upon which another allottee had improvements. The judge of the contest court would want a survey of the land in question, together with the location of the improvements on the tract or tracts.

A contest was pending by Ellen Lynch, a Cherokee Freedman, against one Doctor C. A. McBride, a Cherokee Intermarried, over a ten-acre tract of land. I found the land on both sides of the highway to Oklahoma's Arlington Cemetery (the old Fort Gibson Military Reservation). Six and a fraction acres on the north side of this cemetery road had been occupied and improved by the said Doctor McBride while three and a fraction acres on the south side had been occupied and improved by Ellen Lynch. My report recommended that the land on the north side of said cemetery road be awarded to Doctor McBride and that on the south side to Ellen Lynch. In making this survey, where parol evidence had to be obtained, it was necessary to interview both the contestant and the contestee.

When I visited Ellen Lynch's home on this mission I found her to be a "Three-blood" and duly enrolled as a member of the Cherokee Nation as a Cherokee Freedman.[7] She was a woman of very strong convictions and was very much interested that I should see a life-size picture of her deceased son. Some painter had probably charged her a considerable sum for this life-size painting. The doting mother enlarged on the traits of this son. He was so handsome, so strong, so well proportioned, so generous, so unselfish, so noble and always so attentive to his mother's whims, wants and needs. This son was none other than the notorious outlaw, Cherokee Bill, who was accused of a great many heinous crimes and who was convicted by Judge Parker at Fort Smith, and after his conviction duly hanged in the courtyard at Fort Smith.

V

They Prayed For Rain

The papers carried big head lines about the initial well in the Empire oil field, and this matter required by presence at the earliest moment in Duncan, Oklahoma. At McAlester, I found that I could arrive at Duncan about eight hours earlier by going to Denison and Ringold, instead of by Oklahoma City and El Reno. I arrived at Ringold about sundown on a clear, late spring day without a cloud in the sky.

[7] "Three-blood" was a term used to refer to a person of mixed white, Indian, and Negro blood in the Cherokee and the Creek nations.

I went to the nearest hotel and had supper. The proprietor hospitably asked me if I wanted a room for the night and I told him that I expected to get out about 2:00 a. m. and go on up to Duncan. He informed me that they were closing up at 8:00 o'clock, so I got my suitcase and trudged out, thinking I would go down to see an old friend who was running a taxidermist shop, and spend two or three hours and maybe make a little purchase of some of his fancy tanned hides.

I found the shop closed, with the blinds drawn.

Next, I went to a pool hall. They were closing up. Then I crossed the street to a restaurant where I thought I would kill an hour's time over a cup of coffee. They had closed up and the proprietor, sitting on the steps, in response to my inquiry, told me that the whole town and the entire community was meeting that night to pray for rain! He told me it had not rained in this region for fourteen months.

It was a mile across town to the depot and I sat down on the steps with the restaurant man to get some information. The streets were jammed with traffic. There were many people on horseback, frequently two to a horse. Every type of vehicle—buggies, buckboards, surreys, wagons and various types of old and new automobiles thronged the streets. A big crowd had assembled at one of the churches and all around the building were people peering in at the windows.

This was something new to me. The organized efforts of the whole community bent on obtaining rain through prayer!

It appeared to me to be a sacrilege. Such buncomb! Such primitive superstitution! Would the great Sam Houston, David Crockett, Travis and Oklahoma's own Bill Murray who was born and reared near this Texas pioneer town, stand for and condone any such foolishness? Press dispatches had carried items about the Hopi Indians out in Arizona praying for rain, but who could expect anything more of a blanket Indian?

"Lo! The poor Indian
Whose untutored mind
Sees God in the Clouds
Or hears him in the wind."

I watched the crowd gather and disperse and then I walked across town a mile to the other depot. It likewise was closed until a few minutes before train time. I sat around until the north bound train came through.

A mere speck of cloud had appeared in the west. Red River was six miles north. Before we had gone more than two miles out of town such a deluge as I had never seen began falling and continued for two or three days.

Verily, the aggregated faith of the whole community had been rewarded!

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

Fort Gibson in Early Days

An original manuscript describing life at Fort Gibson in early days, written by Mrs. D. D. Hitchcock, was recently received for the Historical Society's collections, from her son, Herbert Worcester Hicks, of Vinita, Oklahoma. The notes were written and used as her contribution to the program celebrating the completion and opening of the Jefferson Highway Bridge across the Canadian River at Eufaula in 1919. Mrs. Hitchcock's first husband was Abijah Hicks of the Cherokee Nation, killed during the War between the States; her second husband was Doctor D. D. Hitchcock, a surgeon at Fort Gibson.[1] She was a daughter (Hannah) of the Reverend Samuel A. Worcester, the noted missionary to the Cherokees, and his wife, Ann Orr Worcester; and an aunt of the late Miss Alice Robertson, elected Oklahoma's first Congress woman. Mrs. Hitchcock's reminiscent notes follow:

When I first knew Fort Gibson in 1847, the Arkansas and Grand River bottom where thousands of acres of Potato fields are now, was a great cane-brake, with immense trees of Cottonwood, Elm, "Over cup" Oak, Pecan & Walnut, so that the road which we passed over on horseback was almost dark, even at mid-day. Many of those grand old trees were felled in a manner to fall across and over each other in every way, to form a barricade against the Brother enemy. This was across the river from the Fort. On the other, the prairie side, thorn-trees were cut down all over the side of "Garrison hill." It would have been nearly impossible for Cavalry to get through.

But to go back to Fort Gibson 69 years ago.[2] It was *then* about 30 years since the Post was established. The Fort was a square "stockade" of logs split & driven into the ground, 4 "block houses," 1 at each corner, built of logs, a lower story for women and children to be gathered in, an over-hanging upper story with loopholes for cannon & with solid iron cannonballs, in pyramids on the platforms. The barracks & officers' quarters around them were built of logs. The commanding officer at this time was Col. Gustavus Loomis, an earnest Christian man, who often visited my father, the missionary, at Park Hill, 20 miles east.[3] We children used to watch him coming across the prairie 2 miles away, on one of his fine horses. He sometimes permitted the Band from the Garrison to go & play for Temperance meetings. This Band was said to be "the best in the U. S. Army," and great was the lamentation in our house when Col. Loomis with his Regiment & the Band, was ordered to the Mexican war. In the meantime he had built on "Garrison hill," a stone barracks,

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[1] "Notes on the Life of Mrs. Hannah Worcester Hicks Hitchcock and the Park Hill Press," by Muriel H. Wright, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XIX (December, 1941), No. 4, pp. 348-55.

[2] "The Centennial of Fort Gibson," by Grant Foreman, *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, II (June, 1924), No. 2, pp. 119-28.

[3] "Gustavus Loomis, Commandant Fort Gibson and Fort Towson," by Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XVIII (September, 1940), No. 3, pp. 219-28.

with slate roof— 2 stories & basement—200 ft. long which was not finished off until after the Civil War. Also a stable of stone 100 ft. long, for the Cavalry horses. Fort Gibson was abandoned & turned over to the Cherokee Nation but was again occupied during the Civil War & for several years after, before it was again abandoned as a Military Post. During that time other stone buildings were erected—Commanding Officers quarters, Adjutants office, Commissary et., still standing, bought & used by citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

In later years, when I visited at the Fort, then in command of Gen. Belknap, I, a mere school girl, was entertained with beautiful courtesy and kindness. To my great delight the Band came out & played at "Guard mounting" and Reveille "night & morning. The parade ground was kept level & smooth as a floor. Soldiers who had the misfortune to be put in the guard house for some misdemeanor were—followed by an armed guard —compelled to keep it so. I have seen them dragging "ball and chain," picking up stick and straw. (Perhaps those with ball and chain had attempted to desert, and had been caught.)

Gen. Belknap permitted the Band to go and play for a 7th of May Celebration of the Anniversary of first opening of the Cherokee National Female Seminary near Tahlequah the Capital. I knew well the house where Sam Houston lived, about 1½ miles across Grand River from Ft. Gibson; I sometimes when passing, drank from the well there, and admired the great tall pear tree, which was said to have been planted by Sam Houston— is I believe, still living and bearing fruit; it must now be nearly one hundred years old.

I was at Ft. Gibson at the Flag Raising when the Post was re-occupied during the Civil War, by the Indian Brigade in command of Col. Wm. A. Phillips of Third Regiment Indian Home Guards. When the Cannon-salute was fired, a sad and terrible thing happened; with too rapid firing, the gun became heated and exploded, killing the gunner. A Captain's wife fainted, as the mutilated body was carried past her, and the rejoicing came to a sudden end, under a dark cloud of mourning.

I saw Gen. Custer of brave and noble memory who later came to so sad an end, in the Modoc [?] war, killed and scalped in the battle of the Little Big Horn. After the Civil War, I saw Gen. Sheridan at Ft. Gibson, also knew Mrs. Admiral Dewey, then Mrs. Gen. Hazen, when he was commander at the Post.

Ft. Gibson has been my home for more than fifty years. I moved here from Park Hill during the Civil War, as my husband was in charge of the Brigade Hospital at this place. I was here when the battle of Honey Springs was fought, where the marks of the firing may still be found on the trees after fifty [years], (Honey Springs was not many miles from the proposed site of the Jefferson Memorial Bridge). I heard the cannoding [sic] all the afternoon; also I saw the ambulances coming in from the "skirmish" at Cabin Creek, (also on the Jefferson Highway) bringing the wounded, among them Major Foreman of 3rd Regiment, wounded in the neck, while leading the charge on his horse. Maj. Foreman was later one of the pioneer citizens of Muskogee, prominent in the up-building of the town. Cabin Creek was high at the time of the fight and the first Colored soldiers to be in a fight charged through water up to their necks, holding guns over their heads and firing. That settled the question so often discussed, whether Colored troops would fight, many declaring they never would.

A day or two after, dead men and horses were seen floating past Ft. Gibson down the "booming" Grand River.

Muskogee being but eight miles from Ft. Gibson, I was often there, passing in the road, a high mound which marks the site of the Confederate Ft. Davis,[4] which was burned by a raid in a Federal Brigade, under Colonel Phillips in 1863. We watched the burning Fort, from Park Hill twenty-five miles away.

Opening of the Comanche-Kiowa Country

The following description of Lawton at the time of the opening of the Comanche-Kiowa country was written by Hon. Howard B. Hopps, Attorney-at-Law, Oklahoma City:

LAWTON

(Through a Boy's Eyes)

Prior to the opening of the Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, Caddo Indian Country, John J. Hopps visited a certain Dr. Brewer in his tent on the townsite of Lawton, Oklahoma. A little boy, large eyed with wonderment, saw a flock of young prairie chickens come into the tent to escape the intense heat of the summer of 1901. What manner of land was this where wild life was not afraid of man? How different from the environment the boy had known!

Dr. Brewer represented the government in surveys and in laying out the townsite of Lawton, Oklahoma, for, prior to the opening, settlers had founded a city of 25,000 souls, stretching in two long streets—Main Street and Goo Goo Avenue—named by John J. Hopps (the Avenue undoubtedly named by him in a whimsical moment to typify the sticky inconvenience it afforded the traveler).

This same John J. Hopps personally took a census of the citizens of Lawton, prior to the opening of the townsite, then printed a directory of Lawton and distributed it among the people. In a moment things were simplified—friends and relatives, coming from different points, could now find each other, and enemies, not ready the day, could easily avoid gun play.

Is it any wonder that the imaginings of the little boy, filled with the marvels of seeing a city of 25,000 spring overnight from the raw prairie, took wings and wrote a letter entitled "The City That Never Was A Town"? So vivid was his description that later, the St. Louis Post Dispatch published it as indicative of the romance of adventure in new places.

The nature of many of the settlers was naturally hectic and feverish, and to this was added the fact that everyone had come to Lawton to start a new life in which time expressed itself in urgency. The lots of the new townsite were sold at auction before the town was opened for settlement. Bidding on desirable lots leaped to fantastic figures. Even the lesser ones were gobbled up, for all was hurry and bustle. The excitement, under and on the surface, was not lost on the little boy whose eyes became more saucer-like with each passing day.

What little boy would have failed to tag the heels of a white man who had been captured by the Indians when a boy and reared by them and now was employed by the government to kill and butcher beeves which the government was then weekly giving and furnishing the Indians?

And, what boy, despite recurrent nausea, would not have been fascinated to see Indians, principally squaws and younger members of the

[4] "Fort Davis," by Grant Foreman, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XVII (June, 1939), No. 3, pp. 147-50.

tribes, gather round newly butchered beeves and personally cut off their respective shares to take to their teepees, and sometimes, in gluttonous mood and in the presence of all, eating the meat raw?

Not only were the Indians of that day living far more primitively than their progressive children of today, in Oklahoma, but many of the whites gave very little promise, by their actions, of the culture which marks this later day period in the history of Lawton.

Was there ever such a vibrant, colorful scene displayed before the eyes of a boy in his teens? Geronimo, the famous Apache Chief, who could account for, and show, over 100 scalps he had personally taken from whites—Quanah Parker, Comanche Chief, Comanche Jack, Big Cow and many other noted and lesser chiefs of the Comanches and other tribes.

And among the whites, the boy beheld a kaleidoscopic picture of highwaymen, gamblers, ranches, cowboys and people—plain people and some not so plain. There was no need of the "penny dreadfuls." They were all here in the flesh and blood, —the Doolin Gang, the Cherokee Bill Gang and even the Jesse James' Gang in the person of one of the Youngers.

But gradually law and order came and the boy became a newspaper boy who marvelled that man held life so cheap that he persisted in wantonly killing his fellowman. And later the boy became a court reporter (reputedly the youngest in the United States) who took down the evidence in the trials for many of the famous killings and bandit hold-ups.

But those were the early days. These days find Lawton bustling in happy contentment seeking its apparent destiny in the future, and progressing, year by year, in pride and fulfillment.

I know all of these things to be true for I am the little boy, now grown to manhood, but still a boy in the wonderment at what I saw and heard.

Memoirs of a Pioneer of No-Man's-Land

The following memoirs of a pioneer were written by H. S. Judy, of Woodward, Oklahoma, who as a boy lived in the eastern part of No-Man's-Land, and has known that territory since 1886:

The Oklahoma Panhandle, which includes the present counties of Beaver, Texas and Cimarron, was known as No-Man's-Land for many years prior to 1890 and at that time was organized as Beaver County in Oklahoma Territory. The tract was a part of Texas at the time that state was admitted to the Union (1846). Since the tract was north of parallel 36° 30″ and since Negro slavery was not permitted in any state admitted north of this line, Texas abandoned the area, for she had been admitted as a slave state.

No-Man's-Land (nearly 168 miles long east and west, and 34½ miles wide north and south) remained without organized law for many years and was not surveyed in sections until 1888. Some preliminary survey had been made many years before that date and large zink tubes about the size of an ordinary stove pipe installed in the ground either every three or six miles (the writer does not recall which). About a foot of these tubes projected above the ground with the section, township, and range numbers stencilled on each corner. By starting at one of these zink tubes, early day squatters could make a crude survey across the country to where his particular land holdings lay and determine approximately the lines of his claim.

At times this strip of country was a hide-out or refuge for outlaws and fugitives from other states but possibly no more so than other parts of the undeveloped west. Western Kansas, just north of the strip, had a large land boom during the years 1885 to 1887 inclusive. All the Kansas public land subject to homestead entry was soon occupied by settlers, and many who came too late to secure land there located in No-Man's-Land. They just squatted on their claims hoping the country would soon be open for homestead entry so they could secure title to the land and establish permanent homes. The heaviest settlement came in the year 1886. It is estimated that there was a large rural population there during the years 1886 and 1887 than has ever been since.

These early day pioneers had problems and endured hardships not known to the present generation. They were mostly poor people with limited finances. They were a long distance from railroads and railroad markets. What crops they produced were hardly worth the long haul to a railroad town.

They lived mostly in sod houses and part sod dugouts. These were constructed of prairie sod with walls about two feet thick. The roofs usually had a large "ridge pole" or log at the center, with smaller poles reaching from the "ridge pole" to the walls. Then green brush was placed over these poles, sod was placed on the brush, and dirt spread over the sod. Such roof construction was necessarily flat and leaked copiously during and for a while after heavy rains. Sod walls had another disagreeable habit of gradually settling down so the doors and windows would not close properly. The floors of these houses were usually "dirt floors" though some of the more pretentious had board floors. Most of the outbuildings, including stables, sheds for stock, and chicken houses, were also of sod.

The winter of 1885-86 was very severe, during which a large percentage of the range cattle perished, leaving their bones scattered over the prairies. Buffalo bones were also seen in great quantities from the slaughter of buffaloes by hunters with high powered rifles in recent years. Many settlers gathered the bones on the prairies and hauled them to market, Dodge City, Kansas, and other railroad points, where if our memory is correct, they received $8.00 per ton. Usually a settler received enough money from his load of bones to buy a few much needed clothes for himself and family, supplies of flour, brown sugar, and coffee—either green coffee or a few packages of "Arbuckle" or "Lion" roasted brands, which was ground at home in an old style coffee grinder. Green coffee was also roasted at home.

The principal fruits were wild plums and wild grapes, which were prepared in various ways for table use. Black-eyed peas were a sure crop and were grown extensively.

A few old ladies in early days had a theory that anything with a disagreeable taste was good medicine. They discovered that a strong brew of sage brush tea had about the most horrible taste imaginable and accordingly doped some of the younger generation with this remedy for various ailments. After absorbing one dose of this medicine, the average youngster who later became indisposed had to be very ill indeed before he or she would admit it and thus be liable for treatment with sage brush tea. The remedy was considered much worse than any ordinary sickness.

When the settlers first arrived, there were quantities of wild game—deer, antelope, prairie chicken, and quail—in No-Man's-Land and adjoining country, especially in the Cherokee Strip to the east. Many depended upon wild game for meat. During the cold winter months, some hunted and shipped game for sale in the eastern markets.

For fuel, a few settlers used timber found along the creeks. However, the main fuel supply was "cow chips" which made a hot fire but soon burned out and left as much bulk in ashes as there was fuel to start with.

Subscription schools were started in most every neighborhood by school teachers from the states. These poineer schools were usually held in a sod house constructed for the purpose. The customary tuition fee was $1.00 per month per pupil.

With no law nor legal authority and such a large population from various states beginning in 1885, there was for a time considerable confusion and lawlessness. Most of the settlers believed in law, order, and property rights, but there was a small minority made up of fugitives, outlaws, and thieves who took advantage of conditions to prey on others. There was much rivalry among the squatters or settlers over land claims. Soon each community established what was known as "Claim Boards" to settle these disputes. They also organized "Vigilante Committees" to deal with horse thieves and other lawless persons. Since methods were harsh in handling thieves, such characters either soon left the country or suddenly died. After a time, crime became so unpoular that No-Man's-Land was a very law-abiding place. Many pioneers who were active in affairs at that time state that it was an ideal place in which to live. There were no taxes of any kind to pay and the fear of he vigilantes prevented crime. After the criminal element was eliminated, there was a spirit of friendliness and co-operation among the people which is rarely seen today.

The opening of "Old Oklahoma" for settlement in 1889 and of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 almost depopulated old No-Man's-Land . Those settlers who remained engaged mostly in stock raising. Soon after 1900 settlers came and homesteaded about all the vacant land. The older pioneers who had first settled in No-Man's-Land and had helped to establish law and order thus laying the foundation of its present development are fast disappearing but their influence and example of sturdy industry and self reliance remain for the benefit of a later generation.

John Emery Sater, Member of the Constitutional Convention

(Correction for Necrology)

A brief biography on John Emery Sater was compiled from notes by Judge Robert L. Williams and appeared under "Necrology" in *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* VIII (December, 1930), p. 459, in which it was stated that Mr. Sater was a graduate of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. A recent communication to Judge Williams from Donald M. Love, Secretary of the Faculty, Oberlin College, contained the following statement: "A careful search through the records of Oberlin College fails to reveal the enrolment of John Emery Sater." In line with this correction and with added notes on Mr. Sater's election as member of the Constitutional Convention, the above mentioned brief biography is herewith again presented as follows in compliance with the request of Judge Williams:

JOHN EMERY SATER

John Emery Sater, son of Oliver Sater and his wife, Marie Sater (nee Foster), was born March 30, 1852, near Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools of his native state. He married Laura Ann Jones on May 30, 1878. He moved to Indiana, then to Kansas,

and later to Oklahoma where he was appointed the first surveyor of Payne County. He died in El Paso, Texas, on May 10, 1922, and was buried there. He was survived by his wife and three children, Datus E. Sater, Stillwater, Oklahoma; William Earl Sater, Stockton, California; and Joseph Emery Sater, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

John Emery Sater was elected member of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Oklahoma, District No. 20 (*Journal of Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma,* p. 13), and served on the following committees: (1) Deficiency Appropriation, (2) Executive Department, (3) Public Roads and Highways, (4) The Schedule, (5) Liquor Traffic.

Kay County Organizes Historical Society

Kay county, one of the richest, most populous, and progressive counties of Oklahoma, has organized a county historical society. On Thursday night, September 6, 1945, many leading citizens from various parts of the county met at Blackwell in the Chamber of Commerce rooms for organization.

Mrs. J. A. Riehl, long time civic leader in that region, called the meeting to order. She laid before the group aims and tentative plans, all of which were cordially received. Officers were elected and committees appointed. Mrs. Riehl was unanimously elected president. Dr. Charles Evans, Secretary of the State Historical Society, had been invited to the meeting and after the organization he addressed the group.

This movement of Kay County citizenship is in line with such organizations being effected all over the United States. Kay County is setting a mark in its broad plans toward having a splendid historical building in the center of the county for civic and historic purposes which other counties of Oklahoma may have to strengthen and inspire them when they attempt such organization.

Acquisition to the Historical Library

Miss Clara A. Ward, of Tulsa, a Life Member of the Oklahoma Historical Society has recently placed in the Library *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society* (Vol. XII, Pts. II, III, IV, and Vol. XIII, Pts. I, II), Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. These are interesting to research students of missions among the American Indians, the Moravian Church having been the first Protestant group to establish mission "villages" or stations among the eastern Indian tribes, particularly the Delaware and the Cherokee that later moved to the Indian Territory now Oklahoma. Articles of special interest in these volumes include "John Ettwein and the Moravian Church during the Revolutionary Period" by Kenneth Gardiner Hamilton, Professor of Moravian Church History in the Moravian College and Theological Seminary; "The Moravian Mission of Pilgerruh" by David Sanders Clark, Research Assistant, The Western Reserve Historical Society; and "Musical Life in the Pennsylvania Settlements

of the *Unitas Fratrum''* by Dr. Hans Theodore David whose research was carried on through a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

Silver Medal Presented to Thomas Chisholm, Chief of the Western Cherokees, by President Thomas Jefferson

The silver medal presented by President Jefferson to Thomas Chisholm, Chief of the Western Cherokees, has been deposited with the Oklahoma Historical Society by Honorable Robert L. Owen, former Senator from Oklahoma. The following story of this medal has been received from Senator Owen:

When President Jefferson was elected, he had minted a number of these silver medals in 1801, which he used as gifts to the principal chiefs of various Indian tribes whose friendship at that time was greatly desired.[1]

In January 1809, just before the retirement of Jefferson from the Presidency, he invited the Cherokee chiefs to visit him in Washington. My grandfather, Thomas Chisholm, and his father, John D. Chisholm, my greatgrandfather, were the leaders of the Lower Town Cherokees who were hunters and called later Western Cherokees or Old Settlers.

President Jefferson invited them to go west of the Mississippi River and settle in what was then Arkansas Territory and take lands on the Arkansas River, "the higher up, the better." They accepted this invitation and first located on the Arkansas and White rivers. Then by Treaty of 1828 obtained a fee simple title of lands now comprising a part of Oklahoma and at that time extending to an "Outlet" to the head waters of the Arkansas.

The medal to my grandfather was given to me by my mother [Narcissa Chisholm Owen], who had an inscription put on it on the outer edge of the medal. My grandfather, Thomas Chisholm, was the Chief of the Western Cherokees, with authority to act in case of war and served in that capacity in a struggle with the Osages at Claremore Mound where about 150 men were killed.[2] After that controversy the Osages and Cherokees were always good friends.

Cherokee Genealogy of Narcissa Chisholm Owen

The following notes by Honorable Robert L. Owen, of Washington, D. C., present the Cherokee genealogy of his mother, Narcissa Chisholm Owen, a large oil painting (self-portrait) of whom is in the Historical Museum:

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[1] As reported by Mrs. Annie R. Cubage, Curator of the Museum, Oklahoma Historical Society, two of the Thomas Jefferson medals (exact replicas of the silver medal presented Thomas Chisholm) are on exhibit in the Historical Museum. These are: (1) No. 3485 given by Ed. Galt of Ada, Oklahoma; and (2) No. 3001 lent by Eddie McBrayer of Stigler, Oklahoma, the great grandson of William Harrison, a Choctaw Indian, to whom President Thomas Jefferson had presented the medal for meritorious service in 1801.

[2] Rachel Caroline Eaton, "The Legend of the Battle of Claremore Mound," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* VIII (December, 1930), No. 4, pp. 369-77.

(Face of Medal)

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO THOMAS CHISHOLM BY PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON

REVERSE SIDE OF SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO THOMAS CHISHOLM BY PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON

CHEROKEE GENEALOGY OF NARCISSA CHISHOLM

Narcissa Chisholm, the mother of Robert L. Owen, former Senator of Oklahoma, was born October 3, 1831, at Webber's Falls in a large log house built by her father, Thomas Chisholm. She was a lineal descendant of Occonostota, who for very many years was principal chief of the Cherokees who occupied a great domain in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and East Tennessee. He was principal chief during the Revolutionary War.

His daughter, Quatsis, a full-blood Cherokee, married John Beamer, a missionary of the Church of England.

Peggy Beamer, the daughter of Quatsis, married Colonel Holmes, an officer of the British Army. The daughter of Peggy Beamer, Margaret Holmes, married John D. Chisholm, the son of John Chisholm, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Thomas Chisholm was the son of John D. Chisholm. He spoke Cherokee, French, and English. John D. Chisholm was of Scotch descent and was not of Indian blood. Nevertheless, he spoke Cherokee and lived with the Cherokees, and went to Washington City in January 1809 with his son Thomas Chisholm, the father and son being acknowledged leaders of the Western Cherokees, who at that time were called lower town Cherokees, as they lived lower down on the Tennessee River than the upper town Cherokees.

John D. Chisholm and Thomas Chisholm, with a large band of Western Cherokees on the invitation of Thomas Jefferson, moved to the country known then as Arkansas territory and were given lands on the Arkansas and White Rivers and later, by the Treaty of 1828, had the title to the Cherokee land in what is now Oklahoma conveyed to them in fee simple, together with an outlet to the West to the head waters of the Arkansas.

Thomas Chisholm, after the birth of Narcissa Chisholm, moved from Webber's Falls to Beatty's Prairie, and his tomb was erected about 1834, as I remember it by hearsay. The grave is a mile west of Maysville on the south side of the Spavinaw Creek, from which Tulsa now receives its water supply, I am told. The Chisholm place had a grist mill run by the Chisholm spring at the edge of the prairie where the land falls somewhat precipitously toward the creek.

Thomas Chisholm married Melinda Horton, of white blood, a descendant of Samuel Horton, a merchant of Philadelphia.

Melinda Horton's children were William Chisholm, Finney Chisholm, who lived in Illinois District near Fort Gibson, and Narcissa Chisholm.

Narcissa Chisholm, at the age of about 12, went to Evansville, Indiana, and stayed there a number of years and educated herself as a teacher. She taught vocal and instrumental music. When grown, she came to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and taught at Mrs. Sawyer's School there. At Fayetteville she was a bridesmaid at the marriage of Wash Mayes, a well known citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

Narcissa then went to Jonesboro, east Tennessee, where she taught music and was married to Robert L. Owen in 1853 at the house of the chief justice of Tennessee by David Sullins, a noted Methodist minister and missionary.

She had two children, William Otway Owen, born July 6, 1854, William Otway received the name Otway because Dr. William Owen, his father

had married Otway Anna Carter, the daughter of Betty Lewis, or Betty Washington, the niece of George Washington.

Narcissa Owen became heir to many Washington relics such as cut glass and china descended through Betty Lewis to her daughter, Otway Anna Carter.

Some of these relics remained in the possession of former Senator Robert L. Owen.

After the death of Thomas Chisholm, his widow, Melinda Horton Chisholm, married William Wilson of Sequoyah District, the mother of William Wilson and Emily Wilson. Emily Wilson married Napoleon B. Breedlove, from New Orleans. Emily Wilson Breedlove was the mother of Lelia Breedlove, who married James Stapler, Tahlequah. Mrs. Florence Smith was another daughter and Emma Breedlove, unmarried, and Walter Breedlove, of Delaware District.

Robert L. Owen was the second son of Narcissa Chisholm, born February 3, 1856; graduated Washington and Lee University, master of arts, June, 1877; was valedictorian; received the gold medal as best debater of the Washington Debating Society, and the president's scholarship as the most diligent student for the year ending June 1875.

In 1885 Robert L. Owen became United States Indian Agent for Union Agency under Grover Cleveland, resigning in January 1889. He was secretary of the Oklahoma Bar on the organization of the Shackelford Court 1889 (U. S. District Court).

He organized the First National Bank of Muskogee August 1, 1890; was president of it for 10 years and is still a director.

Robert L. Owen had one daughter, Dorothea Owen, born May 16, 1894. Her son, Robert L. Owen, Jr., was adopted by Robert L. Owen, Sr., by law in 1923 and given the name of Robert L. Owen, Jr. He is now a lieutenant in the United States Navy, having volunteered in June, 1941.

The above memorandum dictated by me from memory, I believe, is correct in every substantial particular and may be of interest to those who enjoy the annals of Oklahoma's history.

BOOK REVIEW

Charles Schreiner, General Merchandise: The Story of a Country Store. By J. Evetts Haley. (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1944. Pp. X, 73. Table of Contents, list of eighteen illustrations, Verification and Acknowledgement, Index. $3.50.)

Someone has said that institutions are but the length and shadow of men. The sage that said there is no history, it is all biography, was thinking along the same line.

A book, a very unique, interesting and readable book, has come to our desk which gives life and strength to these statements. It is called *Charles Schreiner General Merchandise; The Story of a Country Store,* by J. Evetts Haley and issued by the Texas State Historical Association, Austin, Texas. The typography and design are by Carl Hertzog, El Paso, Texas so the book is a complete Texas product as it is the story of the expansion of a country store in Texas told by a Texan and put forth by Texas forces.

The appeal is based upon that nostalgia which every thinking and somewhat mature mind holds for that place where in a peculiar looking building some man had dared to accumulate a strange blend of products such as sugar and coffee, vinegar and molasses, nails, hinges, calico, trace chains, sarsaparilla and in some furtive corner a barrel of good liquor, and called it a General Merchandise Store or the town grocery. Here the people of the town and country came to buy and to barter, to enjoy exchange of opinions, dispense news and take back to their homes a few "goods" and a strange sort of cheer which welded a community together with genuine Americanism.

The contents of this simple volume is put forth under the headings; I. Rocky Land and Rugged Men. II. Customer's Account. III. Accounts of Customers. IV. The Schreiners as Storekeepers. This store was set up by Charles Schreiner, a Texas Ranger out in the hill country of Texas and open for business on Christmas Eve, as recorded, in 1869. The first day's business was slim one for Christmas Eve in the business done that day:

George Holliman, Sr.	$2.00
7½ lb. coffee	
John D. Wharton	1.50
2 qts. of Whiskey	
Chas. Schreiner	1.00
one dollar cash.	

But from the day the shadow of Charles Schreiner lengthened through fifty years until today after a half century and more, the little weather-beaten store of 1869 is a splendid modern emporium of trade, Charles Schreiner Co. of Kerrville.

As the tale of this marvelous man, Charles Schreiner is told the author weaves with it the wit, the humor, the hardy-hood and remarkable character of the men and women that traded with him, that were neighbors to him and played their part with him in making what is now the marvelous empire of Texas.

It is a small book in number of pages, only seventy-three in the text, but it has all the sparkle and compelling interest that attend the stories of American pioneers such as Boone, Crockett, Houston, and others of their kind.

The author, J. Evetts Haley has given to the book world, three recognized classics of the range: (1) *The XIT Ranch of Texas,* (2) *Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman,* and (3) *George W. Littlefield, Texan.*

A biographer says:

"Haley lives at Spearman, Texas, where he is owner, manager, and 'Colonel' of the JH Ranch, which stretches out along the Canadian River in the Panhandle, stocked with fat white-faced heifers, 'facing south and slanting into the sun.' He grew up in West Texas and has been closely connected with 'cow-business' all of his life. He is a six-footer, frequently described as 'a .45 on a .38 frame,' a reference equally applicable to his rangy frame or to the powerful western punch of his literary style.

"His graduate work in history was done at the University of Texas, where he was for several years a member of the Department of History.

"He has written for the *Saturday Evening Post* and numerous other periodicals.

"He is the best informed person in Texas to write on the manifold activities of Charles Schreiner who was cowman, sheepman, merchandiser, banker, Texas Ranger, railroad builder, and philanthropist."

—Charles Evans

Oklahoma Historical Society

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DURHAM

NECROLOGIES

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DURHAM

1870-1944

William Franklin Durham was born near Baker Field in the State of Arkansas, June 26, 1870. He was the son of John Durham, and his wife Margaret (Grimsley) Durham, who had come to that county from Tennessee about the time the War between the States ended. John Durham was of English descent, and traced his ancestry back to the family home in England, Durham castle.

John Durham and his wife Margaret had three other children—a daughter who died in early childhood, a son who died in early youth, and Virgil M. Durham who became a school teacher, and served as superintendent of schools in Tecumseh, Shawnee, Holdenville, and in other Oklahoma towns. He died in 1940, at his home in Oklahoma City.

William Franklin Durham attended rural school at the County Line school which was located on the line of the two states, Arkansas, and Missouri. He later entered college at the West Plains College, in West Plains, Missouri.

After he had graduated from the West Plains college, he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Missouri at the age of twenty years. He served six years as assistant attorney for a railroad running from Kansas City to Memphis, which line was later taken over by the Frisco Railroad company.

While in school in West Plains college he met Lola Cater, and a romance was started that led to their marriage in West Plains Methodist church, on June 26, 1900.

After living in West Plains for two years the couple came to Oklahoma, and settled in Tecumseh, in 1902. He entered the practice of law in the then Oklahoma Territory, and became a member of the Pottawatomie County Bar Association. He was appointed assistant county attorney under S. P. Freeling, and served in that capacity until the territory was admitted as a state.

A Democrat, imbued with a strong spirit of patriotism, he ran for and was elected as a member of both the First and Second legislature, and helped materially with the establishing of the state laws and regulations. In both sessions of the Legislature in which he served, he was appointed as parliamentarian. His text, *Durham's Manual of Parliamentary Law*, was adopted by both houses of the legislature of Oklahoma. The Legislature of 1931 designated him as the state parliamentarian, which office he held to the end.

In 1928 he compiled and annotated the laws of the state relating to crimes and criminal procedure, which he termed *Durham's Criminal Code.* This work is used extensively by attorneys entrusted with the defense of those charged with violation of laws of the State.

After serving in the state legislature, Mr. Durham served ten years as Assistant County Attorney. He was known as a forceful, vigorous prosecutor, but also as a just and fair attorney. He was a kind-hearted friendly man, a member of the Baptist church, a profound student of the Bible, and of classic literature, and of history. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Durham removed from Tecumseh to Shawnee, where he continued in the practice of law. Mrs. Durham became a teacher

in the high school of the city. Later Mr. Durham was elected as Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for seven years. He passed away on July 9, 1944, and was buried in Shawnee.

William Franklin Durham will be remembered in his county and the state as a kind man, a devoted husband, and a good citizen.

By Florence Drake

Shawnee, Oklahoma.

EDGAR AUGUSTUS JONES

1860-1943

Edgar Augustus Jones born August 1, 1860, at Douglas, Nacogdoches County, Texas, was a son of Scotch-Irish parents, George W. and Helena Jones. His mother was from Lebanon, Tennessee, a descendant of the Hill and the McMinn families. His grandfather, Jefferson Young Jones, migrated from the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee, and established a land claim on the present site of the city of Tyler, Texas.

The family of George W. Jones migrated westward and located in Audubon, Wise County, Texas, when Edgar Augustus was twelve years old. He later attended Audubon Seminary, long since closed, and graduated in the study of medicine from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1885. He was married on September 6, 1885, to Annie Gertrude Riffe, daughter of Doctor J. C. Riffe, a native of Houstonville, Kentucky, who was a practicing physician in Audubon at this time.

Two years later, Doctor Jones became the owner of a drug store in Alvord, Texas. In 1888, he moved his drug stock from Alvord and opened up the business in a tent on the plains of Texas, a location which is now "old town" in Amarillo, Texas, which had been designated the division point of the Ft. Worth & Denver Railroad. Three months later he opened up his drug store and his office in a new building which he had had erected. He was appointed local surgeon for the railroad company at Amarillo but sometime afterward sold his drug store to David Aikens of Graham, Texas, and moved to Vernon, Texas, forming a partnership with Doctor J. C. Roberson who is now a resident of Amarillo (700 Belleview Street).

In 1900, Doctor Jones moved from Texas to Oklahoma and was successively located in Oklahoma City (1900), Sayre in Beckham County (1901), and Avant in Tulsa County (1911). He established claim to a homestead near Sayre and was the first practicing physician in this western Oklahoma town with his office on Main Street, in the first frame building which he had had erected from lumber hauled from Weatherford by wagon. At Avant, he served as mayor during its flourishing days as an oil field boom town.

Upon his return from service as a first lieutenant in the Medical corps during World War I (enlisted October 30, 1917), Doctor Jones settled at Stinnett, Texas, where he owned an emergency hospital, a necessity in the new oil field with its numerous accidents. He served as county health officer for two years in this location.

In 1941, he returned to Avant, Oklahoma, where he was residing at the time of his death, July 15, 1943. He was survived by his wife, 6 children, 19 grandchildren, and 7 great grandchildren. The oldest daughter, Trixie (now Mrs. George Gideon), born March 29, 1889, was the first girl born in Amarillo. The other children are Major Charles Shelly Jones, U. S. Army, Lucille Jones Sherrill, and Stanley, Byron, and Edgar Jones.

Doctor Jones was always young in thought and action. In July, 1941, when visiting in Sayre, he remarked, "Well, I am going to Avant, Okla-

EDGAR AUGUSTUS JONES, M. D.

ALEXANDER DONNELL JONES

homa, to celebrate my sixtieth birthday." Someone replied, "Are you sixty years old? You sure do not look it."

Citizens in every town where he resided knew Doctor Jones for his good cheer, always looking at the happy side of life and enjoying every day. He was prominent in the medical profession for fifty-eight years. His passing has been mourned by many friends and patients throughout the country, all holding his memory in honor for his long and useful life.

By Mrs. J. M. Danner

Sayre, Oklahoma.

ALEXANDER DONNELL JONES

1868-1943

Alexander Donnell Jones born June 8, 1868, at Douglas, Nacogdoches County, Texas, was a son of George W. and Helena Jones, and a brother of Doctor Edgar Augustus Jones, a pioneer physician in western Oklahoma.

As a young man, Alexander went to West Texas and filed a claim on land that is now a part of the present site of Amarillo, Texas. He was a telegraph operator and an employee of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company until 1893 when he moved to Washita County, Oklahoma, and established a homestead claim near Cloud Chief, his home until 1900. He taught school for a time in Washita County and served as deputy County Treasurer for several years. He was married in Vernon, Texas, on February 8, 1890, to Carrie Irene Thomas.

In 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, and opened up the first general merchandise store in the town of Sweetwater. Goods for the store were freighted by wagon eighty-five miles from Weatherford. When the Rock Island Railroad was extended west in Oklahoma and the town of Sayre was established, Mr. Jones sold the store in Sweetwater and bought a general store in Sayre, of which he was owner for many years operating the business in connection with cotton buying. In 1908, a year after Beckham County was formed from parts of Greer and Roger Mills counties and Sayre became the county seat, Mr. Jones established the Sayre Abstract Title & Guaranty Company, which he operated as owner ably assisted by Mrs. Jones who has continued the work. He died September 2, 1943. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Newlin Jones, an attorney in Sayre, and a grandson, Gene Jones, who as First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps, saw action in Africa and in England during World War II.

Alexander Donnell Jones was a life long Democrat. He was elected the first Registrar of Deeds in Beckham County, which office he held three terms. He also was elected and served two terms as Representative from Beckham County, in the 13th and the 14th state legislatures.

He was an active member of the Methodist Church from 1892 and was serving on the Board of Stewards at the time of his death. He joined the Masons in Washita County in about 1894 and was among the first to join the Shrine at Oklahoma City and, also, the Consistory at Guthrie, from Sayre. He was a member of the Eastern Star at Sayre, joining in 1904 and serving as Worthy Patron of the Order different times. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and a Rotarian at the time of his death.

Noted as a fisherman and hunter, Mr. Jones enjoyed fishing and hunting trips to Colorado and New Mexico for thirty-eight years, in early days driving overland with a team of mules and a light wagon made convenient for camping. Returning from one of his fishing trips, he enter-

tained the Board members of the Methodist Church and their wives (a group of about forty persons) with a fish fry. This was a rare treat, for Mr. Jones not only furnished the fish but adept in the art of cooking them he also prepared them for the table. When talent was needed for plays or other entertainment in Sayre and in Beckham County, Mr. Jones was always ready to play a part.

In the history of southwestern Oklahoma, Alexander Donnell Jones will be remembered for his genial disposition and fine public spirit, an outstanding pioneer citizen from Beckham County.

By Mrs. J. M. Danner

Notes compiled
from *Headlight Journal*,
Sayre, Oklahoma

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 25, 1945

The called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society convened in the Historical Society Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at 9:30 A. M., June 25, 1945, with the President, Judge Robert L. Williams, presiding.

The Secretary called the roll which showed the following members present: Judge Robert L. Williams, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, Dr. Emma Estill-Harbour, Mr. Jim Biggerstaff, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Mrs. Anna B. Korn, Hon. J. B. Milam, Hon. R. M. Mountcastle, Mr. H. L. Muldrow, Judge Baxter Taylor, Mrs. John R. Williams, and the Secretary.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that the absentee members be excused as having given good and sufficient reasons for their absence. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Mr. R. M. Mountcastle made the motion that the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, held April 26, 1945, be passed subject to be called for consideration at the instance of any member of the Board. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that mimeographed copies of the quarterly report of the Secretary, containing brief reports and essential details of the reports of the employees of the Society, be mailed to the members of the Board of Directors ten days before the date of the regular meeting or a meeting held as a regular meeting. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The President reported that there was a vacancy in the place of Building Custodian due to the death of Sam H. Davis who was elected to that position at the last meeting of the Board.

The application of Buren F. Malone, an applicant for said position, was read by the President.

The motion was made that the President appoint a committee, with himself as a member of said committee, to consider the application of Mr. Malone as to his qualifications for the position of Building Custodian. The motion was seconded and passed by unanimous vote.

The committee appointed is as follows: Judge Baxter Taylor, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Mrs. Anna B. Korn, and H. L. Muldrow. This committee is authorized to make a temporary appointment for the position of Custodian of the (Historical) Building.

The President reported that there were applicants for the position of guide and/or ex-officio custodian of the Confederate Soldiers Memorial Hall, in the Historical Building; and read the applications of Mrs. Helen M. Gorman and Mrs. E. E. Culbertson.

The vote was taken by ballot, the Secretary and the Chief Clerk being appointed by the President as tellers. The ballots were counted and recorded by them which showed nine ballots cast for Mrs. Helen M. Gorman, and she was declared elected guide and/or ex-officio custodian of the Confederate Soldiers Memorial Hall in the Historical Building.

The President read the applications of Mrs. Grace Johnson Ward, Mrs. Myrtle I. Fortner, and Mrs. Annie M. Canton for guide and/or ex-officio custodian of the Union Soldiers Memorial Hall in the Historical Building.

Before the vote was taken, Mrs. John R. Williams stated that Mrs. Canton wished to withdraw her application for the position.

The votes for guide and/or ex-officio custodian of the Union Soldiers Memorial Hall being counted and recorded by the tellers, Mrs. Grace Johnson Ward receiving all the votes cast, she was declared elected guide and/ or ex-officio custodian of the Union Soldiers Memorial Hall in the Historical Building.

Dr. Emma Estill Harbour made the motion that the President make application to the Governor for the sum of $100 per month from his contingent fund to pay the monthly salary of Mrs. Annie M. Canton in the position of registrar and for such other incidental and necessary services for her to render for the Oklahoma Historical Society. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made by Mrs. John R. Williams that the portrait of ex-Governor Haskell be moved from its present location in the Historical Building and placed in the art gallery of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The President referred the matter to the Art Committee for such action as they deem necessary, which was agreed to.

The motion was made that the Board extend its congratulations to Mrs. Anna B. Korn for the honor recently bestowed on her in her election to honorary membership in the International Mark Twain Society for her contribution to literature. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The following list of applicants for membership was presented:

ANNUAL: Helen Allison, Oklahoma City; Billy Ansley, Ardmore; Mrs. Grace Bowen, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Fanchon S. Carter, Oklahoma City; Louis Clay, Lookeba; Gladys Cooper, Oklahoma City; James R. Corbett, Oklahoma City; Nell Donnell Cronkhite, Oklahoma City; Mrs. H. J. Damm, Jefferson City, Missouri; Clarence E. Day, Tulsa; John F. Easley, Ardmore; W. N. Fenwick, St. Louis, Missouri; Susan Fields, Oklahoma City; Oscar D. Groom, Bristow; Walter L. Kimmel, Tulsa; R. R. Kinsey, Bromide; Marion Rogers Lynch, Muskogee; Agnes Jo Ann McKeown, Albuquerque, New Mexico; J. M. Maddox, Mountain View; Mrs. Edgar Moore, Spiro; Judge J. T. Parks, Tahlequah; Mrs. Lucille H. Pendell, Alexandria, Virginia; Mrs. Byrd Pruitt, Ardmore; Lloyd W. Roberts, Oklahoma City; Mrs. R. C. Schold, Waukomis; Mrs. Gladous Ringer Stricklen, Oklahoma City; Roy E. Trout, Guthrie; Frank J. Vann, Webbers Falls; Julia Vaughn, Tulsa; E. A. Walker, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Kate Galt Zaneis, Oklahoma City.

The motion was made that the applicants be elected and received as members of the Society in the class as indicated in the list. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge R. A. Hefner, Chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the request of Otis Leader for the return of some articles of World War I which he said he had lent to the Society, made the report that the records in the museum showed the "trench knife" had been accessioned under the name of Mr. Floyd Henthorn, of Oklahoma City, and the "helmet" under the name of L. M. Edwards of Enid. Mr. Henthorn made an oral statement to the Collector-Solicitor of the Museum that he had no claim on this "trench knife."

The motion was made that the Chairman of this committee get a written statement from Mr. Henthorn disclaiming any interest in and to the "trench knife" and when this statement is so signed and filed that the "trench knife" is to be returned to the party claiming same. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The motion was made that the Chairman of this committee get a written statement from L. M. Edwards of Enid disclaiming any interest in and to the "helmet" and when this statement is so signed and filed

that the "helmet" be returned to Otis Leader, the party claiming same. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

On the motion of Mr. Jim Biggerstaff, seconded by Mrs. Anna B. Korn, the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society adopted a resolution, by unanimous vote, expressing regret at the untimely death May 4, 1945, of Mrs. Howard (Pearl) Searcy, State Regent of the D.A.R., of Wagoner, and an active life member of the Oklahoma Historical Society as follows:

Resolved: That the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society learns with deep regret of the sudden and untimely death on Friday, May 4, 1945, of Mrs. Howard (Pearl) Searcy, who was State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and an active life member of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Resolved: That the Secretary be directed to furnish the members of the family of the deceased a copy of this resolution.

The Secretary presented the following list of accessions for the Museum: (1) old six shooter on 45 frame with holster, (2) an 1873 model winchester. These were given to the Historical Society in the will of Sam P. Ridings. (3) Indian beaded belt, the gift of Mrs. Sam H. Charles. (4) wedgewood plate, pewter goblet and religious cross, the gift of Lawrence Pranter.

Mr. J. B. Milam presented to the Society for the archives, a large scrap book with clippings and other items of interest pertaining to The Lake 'o the Cherokees (Grand River Dam).

The motion was made that these gifts be accepted with appreciation and thanks to the donors. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Mr. Jim Biggerstaff made the motion that the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors for July 26, 1945, which is the Thursday immediately following the fourth Wednesday, be dispensed with in lieu of this meeting of June 25, 1945. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

There being no further business, the motion was made that the meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the President. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Robert L. Williams, President,
presiding.

Charles Evans, Secretary.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society,
Historical Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I nominate for membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society:

1. Name _____

   Address _____

2. Name _____

   Address _____

3. Name _____

   Address _____

4. Name _____

   Address _____

Dues: Annual membership is $1; life membership is $25. The Oklahoma Historical Society sends *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* to its members.

Nominated by: _____

Address _____

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Date_____ 19____

To the Oklahoma Historical Society:

I hereby request that the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society elect me to Annual, Life, membership in the Society. In order to expedite the transaction, I herewith send the required fee $_____.

(Signed) _____

P. O. Address_____

_____

_____

The historical quarterly magazine is sent free to all members.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP due (no entrance fee), one dollar in advance.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP fee (free from all dues thereafter), $25.00. Annual members may become life members at any time upon the payment of the fee of twenty-five dollars. This form of membership is recommended to those who are about to join the Society. It is more economical in the long run and it obviates all trouble incident to the paying of annual dues.

All checks or drafts for membership fees or dues should be made payable to the order of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The CHRONICLES *of* OKLAHOMA

Winter, 1945-46

Volume XXIII Number 4

Published Quarterly by the
OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Emma Estill-Harbour, Edmond — Mrs. Jessie E. Moore, Wayne
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TERM EXPIRING IN JANUARY, 1947.

I. N. McCash, Enid — George L. Bowman, Kingfisher
Jim Biggerstaff, Wagoner — Thomas J. Harrison, Pryor
Mrs. Frank Korn, Oklahoma City

TERM EXPIRING IN JANUARY, 1948.

W. J. Peterson, Okmulgee — Thomas G. Cook, Buffalo
Thomas H. Doyle, Oklahoma City — Edward C. Lawson, Tulsa
Mrs. J. Garfield Buell, Tulsa

TERM EXPIRING IN JANUARY, 1949

R. L. Williams, Durant — Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Ponca City
E. E. Dale, Norman — R. M. Mountcastle, Muskogee
H. L. Muldrow, Norman

TERM EXPIRING IN JANUARY, 1950.

William S. Key, Oklahoma City — Mrs. John R. Williams, Oklahoma City
Harry Campbell, Tulsa — Baxter Taylor, Oklahoma City
Robert A. Hefner, Oklahoma City

Postmaster—Send notice of change of address to Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA

DR. CHARLES EVANS, *Editor* MURIEL H. WRIGHT, *Associate Editor*

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MISSOURI AND THE SOUTHWEST

By Floyd C. Shoemaker

Introduction

Mr. Floyd C. Shoemaker for many years Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri made the principal address during the organization meeting of the Missouri Club of the State of Oklahoma in Oklahoma City, October 1, 1945. This address was so replete with historical facts relating to Oklahoma and many states of this part of the United States that I requested the privilege of using it in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma.*

With sincere tribute and thanks to Mr. Shoemaker, it is presented. —Charles Evans, Secretary

Missouri "Mother of the West"

Missouri has been known as the "Mother of the West" and as the "Founder of States," and an analysis of the settlement and early history of the Pacific coast states, the southwestern states, and the mountain states produces evidence that these titles may be justly applied to her. Missourians were not only prominent among the trailmakers and explorers of the western country but were also foremost among the settlers of the western states, and many Missourians made worthy contributions to the social and political development of their adopted states.

Since the United States bureau of census began to record interstate migration in 1850, Missourians have been conspicuously numerous among the settlers emigrating to the West from the other states. The term "Missourian" includes the native born and those residents of Missouri who came from other states and became identified with Missouri before they moved on to the western areas. The figures of the census reports, however, refer only to native Missourians. An examination of the census reports of the three Pacific coast states, four southwestern states and six mountain states reveals Missourians first or second among the settlers from other states in eight of the western states between 1850 and 1930. Missourians ranked first in Oregon for six decades from 1850 to 1900; first in Montana in 1890 and in 1900; first in Colorado in 1920 and in 1930; and first in Idaho in 1880. Missouri has held second place in the states of California, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona; and third place in ten states, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Colorado, California, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah. In seven states, Missouri has held fourth place in interstate migration, fifth place

in seven states, and sixth place in four. In none of these western states has Missouri ranked lower than seventh place and then only in the states of Texas, Washington, and Nevada. Perhaps Missourians made their best record when they ranked second in six states, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Idaho, and Montana, in 1920 and first in Colorado.

The part which Missourians have played in the political development of the western states is indicated by the figures relating to the office of governor. Reference has been found to thirty-one (and possibly more) Missouri governors' connection in the thirteen states of the Pacific coast, Southwest and the mountain area. In three of the states, Oregon, New Mexico, and Colorado, the first civil territorial governor was a Missourian. In Oklahoma, the second territorial governor and a recent state governor were from Missouri, and one of Utah's territorial governors was a Missourian. In Arizona, California, and Montana, the first state governors were Missourians as also was the second state governor of Nevada. Stephen F. Austin was a colonial governor of Texas while it was a part of Mexico. The first woman governor of Wyoming was a native Missourian. In Idaho, there have been two Missouri governors and in Washington one.

The Southwestern States, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Contacts between the area which was to become Missouri and that from which Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas were to be created began more than two hundred years ago and have continued through the years. From the time the French made their first attempts to establish commercial relations with Spanish New Mexico and Texas, there has been travel over the trails, rivers, and roads of Missouri to the southwestern country now composing New Mexico and Arizona. Outstanding are the explorations of De Bourgmond, Du Tisne, the Mallet brothers, Pedro Vial, Zebulon M. Pike, Auguste P. Chouteau, Jules De Mun and others. The inauguration of the Santa Fe trade by William Becknell and the subsequent progress of the trade also linked Missouri's interest with the Southwest. It is enough to say that Missourians initiated the Santa Fe trade, engaged in the trade in considerable numbers, established the outfitting points in Missouri, and that Missourians profited largely from the trade.

The Chouteau family, beginning with Pierre Chouteau, Sr., developed the first trading relations between Missouri and the Oklahoma area as early as 1802 or shortly thereafter, when the Chouteaus induced a group of the Osage Indians to move into Oklahoma. From 1802 until at least 1838 some of the Chouteau family were active in the region of Oklahoma. The Indian trade was developed and friendly relations with the Indians created.

Moses Austin and his son, Stephen, were responsible for the first movement of Missourians into Texas.

The United States census figures bear proof of the extent to which Missourians have emigrated to the Southwest, following the examples set by the early explorers, traders, mountain men, pathfinders, and empire builders. In New Mexico, Missourians have ranked second among the other states in five out of nine decades and only dropped to fifth place in 1870. In the census of 1850, Missourians ranked third in the new Southwest territory which the United States had acquired just previous to 1850. Arizona did not become a separate territory until 1863 and did not appear in the census reports until 1870. At that time, Missourians ranked fifth but their numbers steadily increased until they became second only to Texans in Arizona. In Oklahoma, Missourians have ranked second among the states from the time the territory was created until 1930. In comparison with the southern states, Missouri has sent fewer numbers into Texas, yet Missouri has held as high as fifth place among the states in Texas in three decades and has never dropped lower than seventh place, which she held for three decades. Missourians have increased more rapidly in Oklahoma than in any of the four southwestern states, although increase has been more consistent in Arizona.

Indian traders and travelers were the first to discover possibilities in Oklahoma, and a Missouri business man conceived the idea of the colonization of Texas. Traders, explorers, and Santa Fe traders were responsible for attracting settlers to the region of New Mexico and Arizona, although the majority of the early American trappers and traders in the Spanish Southwest did not contribute particularly to the internal development of those states. Nevertheless, they included such well-known Missouri explorers, trappers, and traders as Antoine Robidoux, Ceran St. Vrain, Sylvester and James Ohio Pattie, Charles Bent, "Kit" Carson, William Becknell, Joseph Reddeford Walker, David Waldo, Josiah Gregg, "Old Bill" Williams, and Dr. Henry Connelly. Some of these men were among the pathfinders to California. Antoine Robidoux was definitely identified with New Mexico as well as with Colorado, and contributed to western exploration and trade. Ceran de Hault de Lassus St. Vrain, a native of Missouri, a Santa Fe trader, pioneer merchant and soldier, entered the New Mexico trade possibly as early as 1823, and at least by 1825. By 1840 the fur trading firm of Bent and St. Vrain ranked next to the American Fur Company in the amount of business transacted. The Patties, father and son, who were among the first to enter California from the south, are said to have been the first leaders of an American trapping expedition to set foot on Arizona soil. Jedediah S. Smith, also of California fame, has been credited with being the second leader of an American trapping expedition on Arizona soil.

Charles Bent, the first American civil governor in New Mexico, was a Missourian by adoption as his father moved to Missouri when he was a small boy. Charles Bent began his career in New Mexico as a fur trader and a leader of Santa Fe caravans. After 1832 he made his permanent home in New Mexico where he was beloved as a statesman, scholar, soldier, frontiersman and trader. Christopher ("Kit") Carson, trapper, guide, Indian agent, and soldier, lived in Missouri some fifteen years before he joined a Santa Fe expedition and began his western career. The exploits of Carson belong to the West generally, yet he established a home in New Mexico and New Mexico can rightfully claim him as an adopted son who contributed to her development.

William Becknell, who founded the Santa Fe trade, was a Missourian by adoption. Joseph Reddeford Walker, also identified with California, is said to have discovered the rich placers on the future site of Prescott, Arizona, in 1861. David Waldo, a physician of Gasconade County, Missouri, who practiced also in Osceola and in Independence, Missouri (our President Truman's home town) became active in the Santa Fe trade for a number of years before the Mexican War and lived in Taos, New Mexico. Josiah Gregg, the first historian of the Santa Fe Trail, lived in Missouri thirteen years at least before he began to visit Santa Fe. William Sherley Williams, trapper and guide known as "Old Bill" Williams, is said to have been an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri. In Arizona, Williams Mountain, Williams Fork of the Colorado River, and the town of Williams were named for him.

Dr. Henry Connelly, who was appointed governor of New Mexico in 1861, lived in Liberty, Missouri, a short time before going to Santa Fe and engaging in the trade. Dr. Connelly was a native of Kentucky and lived in Missouri only a short time, so it would seem that his career as a pioneer trader and business man should belong chiefly to New Mexico. The Magoffin brothers, James Wiley and Samuel, were natives of Kentucky who established their Missouri residence after they had entered in the Santa Fe trade. The exploits of James Wiley Magoffin, a United States consul in Mexico by 1825 and later a Santa Fe trader, belong in the annals of both New Mexico and Texas. From 1844 until the outbreak of the Mexican War, James Wiley Magoffin lived near Independence, Missouri. Senator Thomas H. Benton introduced him to President Polk as a man capable of carrying on a secret mission for the United States, and it was due to the adroit and subtle diplomacy of James Magoffin that the United States troops entered Santa Fe without bloodshed on August 18, 1846. Samuel Magoffin established his home in St. Louis County in 1852 and lived in Missouri for some thirty years. The "Duke of Cimarron," in reality, Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell, has been credited with Mis-

souri connections, but the *Dictionary of American Biography* gives his birth as Kaskaskia, Illinois, and makes no reference to Missouri. The "Duke" accompanied a trapping party to New Mexico about 1830 and is said to have possessed at one time the largest single holding of land in the United States.

The earliest Missourians to enter the region of Oklahoma seem to have been Pierre Chouteau, Sr.; his son, Auguste P. Chouteau; Josiah Gregg; and Nathan Boone, son of Daniel Boone. The Chouteaus began trading with the Osage Indians in Oklahoma at least by 1802, though possibly earlier. Their trading post is said to have been located near a large salt spring which is included within the limits of the present town of Salina. Pierre Chouteau, Sr., has been credited with founding the town of Salina, the first white settlement in Oklahoma (the Salina historical marker bears the date of 1796), and the Chouteau family has been considered the oldest in Oklahoma. Auguste P. Chouteau operated trading posts on the Saline and at the mouth of the Verdigris River, and in 1835 established a trading post at Camp Holmes about five miles northeast of the present Purcell, Oklahoma. Another post was established in 1837 near the present Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Auguste P. Chouteau not only traded with the Indians but was active in the negotiation of Indian treaties and did much to establish peaceful relations with the Indians. Nathan Boone traveled in the Oklahoma area when he was captain of the first regiment of the United States Dragoons and was the first commander at Fort Wayne which was established in eastern Oklahoma in 1838.

The story of Moses Austin and the realization of Austin's dream of colonizing Texas is well known. Moses Austin had done much to develop the mining resources of Missouri and had been an integral part of the political and economic affairs of his community and of St. Louis between 1797 and 1820. His son, Stephen Fuller Austin, who had been born in Virginia, was very young when the Austins moved to Missouri and had grown up in the Missouri environment except while he attended school in the East and in Kentucky. He became associated in business with his father, served as a member of the territorial legislature of Missouri, as an officer of the militia, and was appointed judge of the first judicial district in Arkansas in 1820 before he went to Texas. Moses Austin went to the Mexican province of Texas in the fall of 1820 to seek a land grant from the Mexican government. This grant was made in 1821, but Moses Austin died upon his return from Texas in that year and it was Stephen who carried out the great colonization scheme and who became the founder of Texas. Professor Barker, in his biography of Stephen Fuller Austin, expresses the contribution which Austin made to Texas thus:

No other of the forty-eight commonwealths composing the United States —with the possible exception of Utah—owes so completely to one man as Texas does to Austin. . . . But without Austin there is no reason to believe that Texas would differ today from the Mexican states south of the Rio Grande. . . Undoubtedly Mexico would have adopted an immigration policy sooner or later; but it seems pretty evident that nothing but Austin's unremitting pressure caused the passage of the imperial colonization law. Without that law. . . . there would have been no settlement of Texas, no revolution, no annexation, no Mexican war; and the Louisiana Purchase, in all probability, would still define the western boundary of the United States.

Stephen F. Austin served for four or five years as governor of the colony he founded. San Felipe de Austin was the capital of the Austin colony, the first county seat of Austin County, and the first American settlement in Texas. Austin used all his energy to cooperate with Mexico until he felt that independence should be sought, and later he worked for annexation. He was president of the convention of 1832, a leader in preparing for the constitutional convention of 1835, served as commander in chief of the army of Texas, headed a commission to Washington, and became the first secretary of state of the Republic of Texas.

Missouri troops were among the first American forces to enter New Mexico upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico. The Army of the West, commanded by Stephen Watts Kearny, was predominately Missourian. Kearny governed the territory of New Mexico from August 22, 1846, to September 22, 1846. Charles Bent then became civil governor of New Mexico and, according to Kearny's report to the adjutant general of the army, Sterling Price was left in command of the United States troops in the territory. Alexander William Doniphan, colonel of the Missouri Mounted Volunteers in the Army of the West, was a native of Kentucky but attained a place of prominence in the political and legal activities of Missouri, where he remained the greater portion of his life. Doniphan and Willard P. Hall drafted the first code of laws for New Mexico, said to have been printed by David Waldo on an old press. The first American newspaper published in Santa Fe is reported to have been edited by a Missourian and printed on a press which was purchased in St. Louis and operated by two Missouri printers.

Missourians early realized the advantages of settlement in Oklahoma, and four Missouri congressmen advocated the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Representatives Robert T. Van Horn, Erastus Wells, Charles H. Mansur, and James Burns introduced bills in Congress and urged Congress to organize the territory.

The role of Missourians in the political, legal, and economic life of the four southwestern states is sufficient to estimate the influence of Missouri in these states. Thirteen Missourians, at

least, have been governors in the territories and states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, and one of them served seven terms. The number could be increased to fourteen if David Merriwether really established his residence in Missouri when he entered the fur trade out of St. Louis. Nine of these governors, plus David Merriwether, held the office of governor in the territory or state of New Mexico. They were Charles Bent, Stephen Watts Kearny, William Carr Lane, Henry Connelly, William T. Thornton, Miguel Antonio Otero, James F. Hinkle, Richard C. Dillon, and A. W. Hockenhull. William Carr Lane, the first mayor of St. Louis, held the office of territorial governor of New Mexico from 1852 to 1853. Dr. Henry Connelly was appointed governor in 1861 and served until 1866. William T. Thornton was the first native Missourian to become a governor of New Mexico, being appointed to that position in the territory in 1893 and serving until 1897. Thornton was born in Henry County, Missouri, educated in Missouri and served as a member of the legislature in Missouri before going to New Mexico in 1877. In New Mexico, Thornton was elected to the territorial legislative assembly in 1880 and was chosen mayor of Santa Fe in 1891, before being appointed territorial governor. Miguel Antonio Otero was born in St. Louis, although his father was a citizen of New Mexico, and his parents remained in St. Louis until he was two years of age. Otero served as governor from 1897 to 1906, and in 1906 was appointed treasurer of the territory. Ten years after New Mexico became a state James F. Hinkle, another native Missourian, became the governor of New Mexico. Hinkle had served in the legislature of New Mexico, was elected mayor of Roswell, and has been a large cattle owner in New Mexico. Following Hinkle was Richard Charles Dillon, 1927-1931, a native born Missourian from St. Louis. In New Mexico, he has been engaged in the mercantile and stock business and served in the state senate. The fourth native Missourian to become governor of New Mexico was A. W. Hockenhull, who was born in Polk County, Missouri, and who practiced law in Bolivar before going to New Mexico. Hockenhull served as lieutenant-governor of New Mexico from 1930 to 1932 and as governor from 1933 to 1935.

Since Arizona became a separate territory in 1863, there have been two governors of Arizona who were Missourians. Benjamin J. Franklin, twelfth territorial governor, had been a lawyer in Kansas City, prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, congressman from Missouri, and a United States consul to China before he was appointed territorial governor of Arizona in 1896. The first state governor of Arizona was George W. P. Hunt, a native of Randolph County, Missouri. Hunt held the office of governor for seven terms and before that had been county treasurer, a member of the territorial legislature, and president of the constitutional convention of 1910. John C. Frémont served as territorial governor of Arizona

from 1878 to 1883. The second territorial governor of Oklahoma was Abraham J. Seay, a native Virginian who had grown up in Missouri and had been active in political and judicial affairs in Missouri for twelve years before he went to Oklahoma. Former governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma is also a native of Missouri, having been born in Worth County, Missouri.

In Congress there have been nineteen Missourians who have represented the states or territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas as territorial delegates, representatives, or United States senators. From New Mexico, there have been three delegates in Congress and one of the first two United States senators from New Mexico. These men were Major R. H. Weightman, Stephen Benton Elkins, and Thomas Benton Catron. Each of them served as delegate to Congress, and Thomas Benton Catron, a native Missourian, became one of the first United States senators from New Mexico. Two Missourians have represented Arizona in Congress, Granville H. Oury as territorial delegate in the Forty-seventh Congress and John Robert Murdock a representative of that state in the Seventy-fifth Congress. Eight Missourians have represented Oklahoma in Congress as territorial delegates or as members of the House of Representatives. They are James Yancy Callahan, Bird Segle McGuire, Scott Ferris, Charles O'Connor, Joseph C. Pringey, John C. Nichols, Gomer Smith, and George Schwabe. While one Missourian, Edward H. Moore, born in Nodaway County, sits in the United States Senate from Oklahoma. The five native Missourians who have represented Texas in the Congress of the United States are Guy Morrison Bryan, a nephew of Stephen F. Austin; Jeremiah Vardaman Cockrell, brother of Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri; Sterling Price Strong; Dudley Goodal Wooten; and Politte Elvins.

Missourians also have been prominent in the internal political affairs of the southwestern states. Reference has been found to at least fifteen Missourians who have held positions in the territorial and state supreme courts of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma, four each in New Mexico and Arizona, and eight in Oklahoma. Five Missourians have served as attorney-general for New Mexico. There have been Missourians in the state and territorial legislatures, at least six in New Mexico, sixteen in Arizona, five in Oklahoma, and three in Texas (insufficient data). A native Missourian, Charles A. Spiess, presided over the first state constitutional convention of New Mexico, and another, George W. P. Hunt, was president of the Arizona Constitutional convention. There were twelve former Missourians who sat in the constitutional convention of Oklahoma. John Graves Leeper, secretary of state of Oklahoma, was a native of Missouri. So also was Captain James Carson Jamison who has held the position of adjutant-general in Missouri and Oklahoma. Guy Fountain Nelson, also a native of

Missouri, served as assistant attorney-general of Oklahoma. William P. Campbell, the first custodian of the collection of the Oklahoma Historical Society and one of the principal founders of the Society, was a native of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The descendants of the Austin family have been prominent in Texas. The friends and neighbors of the Austins who followed them from Missouri helped to people Texas and many of their descendants have remained in Texas. John Rice Jones II, the first postmaster-general of the Republic of Texas, and his brothers all achieved distinction in Texas. John Rufus Alexander and John Price Alexander were also among the Austin group. Martin Parmer (Palmer), unique frontiersman, a signer of the declaration of independence and of the constitution of the Republic of Texas, had served in both houses of the Missouri General Assembly.

Among the biographies compiled in the *Dictionary of American Biography* are those of twenty-eight persons who seem to have been most closely identified with Missouri and with the four southwestern states. Fifteen Missourians, thirteen of them being adopted Missourians, influenced the history of Arizona and New Mexico. These were William Becknell, Charles Bent, Christopher ("Kit") Carson, Henry Connelly, Alexander W. Doniphan, Stephen Benton Elkins, Josiah Gregg, Stephen Watts Kearny, William Carr Lane, David Waldo, Joseph Reddeford Walker, Willard P. Hall, and William Sherley Williams, and two native Missourians, Ceran St. Vrain and Antoine Robidoux. In Oklahoma Pierre Chouteau, Sr., Robertus Donnell Love, Simpson Everett Stilwell, Erastus Wells, and James Milton Turner should be mentioned. Eight Missourians are particularly associated with both Texas and Missouri. They are Moses Austin, Stephen F. Austin, Alferd W. Arrington, Joseph Baldwin, who was founder of the private normal school in Kirksville, Missouri, the nucleus of the first district state normal school in Missouri, Anthony Bewley, Edward Burleson, Michel Branamour Menard, and John Timon.

A contemporary review of notable Missourians, both native and adopted, in Volume 22 of *Who's Who in America* discloses sixty-seven persons who are residents of the southwestern states. There are four Missourians listed in Arizona, ten in New Mexico, twenty-four in Oklahoma, and twenty-nine in Texas.

PROVINCIAL INDIAN SOCIETY IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA

*By Norman Arthur Graebner**

American frontier society took its form largely from its physical and biological environment, its native population, and the heritage of its pioneers. These same factors also molded the life of Indian Territory, but their unusual combination produced here a society unique in the history of the American frontier. The Five Civilized Tribes, migrating to the West, found there the same climatic and geographical conditions as the American pioneers in the newly settled regions about them. In Indian Territory, however, these factors were outweighed by the economic and social heritage of the Five Tribes. After the founding of the original English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, American frontiersmen penetrated the West of their own volition, usually for economic reasons. In contrast, the Five Civilized Tribes were driven westward from homes where they had not only been contented, but where many had also attained a high standard of education and culture, and had accumulated considerable wealth. With this rich and unusual heritage these Indians suddenly found themselves in a new home west of the Mississippi. It was inevitable that their adjustment to the West would differ from that of the Anglo-Americans. Even at the end of the century when the white inhabitants of Indian Territory far outnumbered the tribal citizens, the Indians still dominated the social and political life of the region. The Five Tribes were the vanguard of American pioneering on the eastern edge of the Southwestern Plains, and their new homeland, because of tribal retention of all unoccupied lands, became one of the last frontiers in American history. Not until the first decade of the twentieth century did life in Indian Territory resemble completely that of the country about it.

Society in Indian Territory was definitely rural. The interest of the Indians in their land and their direct economic dependence upon the products of the soil gave to agriculture a position of predominance. The Cherokee census of 1880 disclosed that there were over three thousand five hundred farmers in the Cherokee Nation, as compared to only somewhat over four hundred male adults in

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* Lt. Norman Arthur Graebner is now serving with U. S. Army of Occupation in Yokohama, Japan. He was formerly faculty member of the Department of History, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha. This is the third of a series of articles by Lt. Graebner on the Indian Nations (Five Civilized Tribes) of Indian Territory, appearing in Vol. XXIII of *The Chronicles*.

all other occupations combined.[1] Not only the farmers, but also the hunters and fishermen, derived their living from the land or its natural resources. All other professions engaged in were closely linked to the life of the farmer and ministered to his needs. The problems and benefits of agricultural life were therefore largely common to all.

The abundance of timber land in the territory granted to the Five Tribes made lumber for the building of new homes easily available. As the first arrivals moved into the fertile valleys or wooded hills, seeking plots suited to their fancy or their economic desires, new dwellings and sheds were soon under construction. The new homes were by no means uniform, but varied according to the preferences of the individual Indian. Many of the first homes were small log cabins typical of the frontier, usually about fifteen feet square, built of native timber, often of blackjack, and usually chinked with mud. Many had no floors. As in the homes on other American frontiers, a large fireplace was a characteristic feature. Furnishings in the poorer dwellings were limited to the most necessary articles such as a stool or two, a pestle and mortar for grinding meal, hominy baskets, perhaps a few pots, and a pallet of skins in the corner for a bed.[2] During the early years on the western prairies life held few comforts, yet it offered a peace and security such as could be enjoyed only in a primitive frontier agricultural economy.[3]

Many of the tiny homes among the hills and valleys of early Indian Territory were simple, inelegant buildings. A decade later, however, when the Indians had enjoyed some prosperity, houses of all types, some of them quite comfortable, could be found here and there over the Indian lands. Ethan A. Hitchcock, a noted traveler in the Territory during the early 1840's, describes a number of homes he saw on a short tour of the Creek countryside. One was a fine double house, built of logs, with a broad piazza; but most of the houses, he relates, were small, and many were covered, instead of chinked, with bright red earth, giving them a gay appearance when viewed from a distance through the woods.[4] Particularly common among the better homes of Indian Territory were the double houses described by Hitchcock. They consisted usually of two rooms connected by a covered passage of ten to twelve feet wide that served as a hall or a court. Porches, front and rear, added to the comfort

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[1] Summary of the Census of the Cherokee Nation in 1880 by D. W. Bushyhead. *Cherokee Letter Press Books,* XIII, No. 177, Frank Phillips Collection, University of Oklahoma.

[2] Carolyn Thomas Foreman (editor), "Journal of a Tour in the Indian Territory by N. Sayer Harris in the Spring of 1844," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* X (June, 1932), 224.

[3] *Ibid.,* 244.

[4] Ethan A. Hitchcock, *A Traveler in Indian Territory* (edited by Grant Foreman), 116.

as well as to the attractiveness of many of these homes.[5] In addition, they often had smooth wood floors, stone chimneys, sturdy doors with iron hinges, and glass windows. The furnishings included bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, spinning wheels, and a variety of kitchen utensils.[6] Of special interest was the presence of "Yankee" clocks.[7] These comfortable dwellings presented a picture of neatness and of good taste rivalling that of the white pioneers of Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas.

The showplaces of early Indian Territory, however, were the occasional homes of the wealthy mixed bloods. The owners of these estates were the political and economic leaders of the Five Tribes who had already in their old homeland adopted the charming plantation life of the Deep South with its spacious mansions. They succeeded at the time of their migration in reestablishing this culture in the West, where their manners, dress, and mode of living differed little from that of the southern planter aristocracy.[8] Several stories high and usually painted white, their homes resembled the architecture of southern manors east of the Mississippi. Large shade trees, clusters of shrubbery, and flowers beautified the grounds. A large retinue of black servants and an adequate garden made possible the easy, cordial hospitality accorded the traveler at all times.[9]

Noteworthy among the large estates of Indian Territory was that of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokees from 1827 to 1866. His first home in the West was his modest "Rose Cottage," built in a luxuriant valley two miles north of the mission station of Park Hill. An early guest at "Rose Cottage" was Augustus Ward Loomis, a missionary at Park Hill, who described it as a "neat cottage, like some snug farmer's house in one of the eastern states. It was well furnished, and had pretty yards and flower gardens, which were indices of the refinement of those who presided in the household." The Chief's carriage, Loomis observed, "would do for Broadway or Chestnut Street," with driver and footman, glistening as it moved noiselessly along the roads of the Cherokee countryside.[10] When increased wealth permitted, Ross replaced this structure with a brick mansion finished in rosewood and mahogany, and his table was graced with silver plate and imported china. The grounds were planted with flowers and shrubs like those of the Old South, while

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[5] Henry C. Benson, *Life Among the Choctaws*, 149. See also Joseph Thoburn, *A Standard History of Oklahoma*, I, 260.

[6] Thomas Jefferson Farnham, *Travels in the Great Western Prairies, The Anahuac and Rocky Mountains, and in the Oregon Country*, in Reuben Gold Thwaites (editor), *Early Western Travels*, XXVIII, 127.

[7] *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs* (hereafter cited as *Commissioner's Report*), 1848, 520.

[8] John D. Lang and Samuel Taylor, *Report of a Visit to Some of the Tribes of Indians Located West of the Mississippi River*, 37.

[9] Thoburn, *op. cit.*, 261.

[10] Augustus Ward Loomis, *Scenes in the Indian Country*, 269.

the garden and orchard were on a scale large enough to supply the needs not only of his extensive household, but also of his many guests, for whom he always held open house and frequently gave magnificent dinners. Other buildings such as a blacksmith shop, kiln, laundry, smokehouse, dairy, and negro cabins were gradually added to the estate. His large plantation of over one thousand acres was largely self-sufficient, yielding almost all the food, clothing, and farm implements required on the plantation.[11] Only the luxuries of the mansion were imported.

In December, 1841, Ethan A. Hitchcock spent an evening as the guest of Lewis Ross, a brother of the Principal Chief. He was delighted with the hospitality of this Cherokee merchant, and noted that he lived "in considerable style." His cottage was "clapboarded and painted, his floors carpeted, his furniture—cane-bottom chairs of high finish, mahogany sofa, and Boston rocking-chairs, mahogany work-table, a very superior Chickering piano," on which his daughter, a young lady of about eighteen, just home from school at Rahway, New Jersey, played waltzes and accompanied her songs. The noted guest described her as "lively and pretty, with rich flowing curls, fine eyes, and beautiful ivory teeth."[12] Mrs. Ross had just returned from a three years' absence in the East where she had supervised the education of her daughter.

On Red River were the well known estates of the wealthy Choctaw merchant, Robert M. Jones. On a gentle rise of ground far back from the entrance to his large plantation, "Lake West," stood a residence surrounded by other buildings. It was a large, white, two-story house, with a piazza running the entire length. There was an expansive lawn, wide-spreading shade trees, and a large, well-kept garden and peach orchard.[13] Because of the proximity of swamps and ponds, this place served only as a winter residence.

During the decades preceding 1860 the society of Indian Territory became firmly established, but not in the manner of frontier communities where there was little wealth and social distinction. Rather, because of the social heritage and wealth which many In-

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[11] Rachel Caroline Eaton, *John Ross and the Cherokee Indians*, 114-115.

[12] Hitchcock, *Fifty Years in Camp and Field* (edited by W. A. Croffut), 139-140.

[13] Grant Foreman, "Notes from the Indian Advocate," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XIV (March, 1936), 68. (Colonel Jones' home, referred to as "the mansion" and named "Rose Hill," was five miles southeast of the present city of Hugo, in Choctaw County. The Oklahoma Historical Society sponsored the marking of the Jones' family cemetery as an historic site in 1937; the site of "Rose Hill" and this cemetery are now included in 300 acres purchased by authorization of the Society's Board of Directors in its meeting of October 24, 1940, to be preserved as a state park.—Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XIV [December, 1936], No. 4, pp. 515-6; Vol. XVI [June, 1938], No. 2, p. 251; Vol. XVII [December, 1940], No. 4, p. 411; and Vol. XIX [September, 1941], No. 3, p. 302.—Ed.)

dians had brought with them, it was a society of social classes similar in many respects to that of the South. Not only the estates of the Indian planters, but also many middle class farms with their comfortable dwellings, their barns, wagons, plows, and other equipment, reflected intelligence, thrift, enterprise, and wealth. "But in the immediate vicinity of those comfortable homesteads," states Henry C. Benson, an early resident of Indian Territory, "we would see the smoky hovel and the little irregular patch of corn and pumpkins; and every object we saw would indicate degradation and squalid poverty."[14] This contrast was more striking among the Cherokees than among the other tribes, Benson believed, because the Cherokee aristocracy was more genteel and had been able to transport considerably more wealth to the West than had the leaders of the other tribes.[15] The poorer class, however, was greatly in the majority, a condition which existed elsewhere in the South, for, as W. E. Dodd, the noted southern historian, states, "nine-tenths of the South's landholders at any period in her history were small proprietors."

Especially backward was a small group known as mountain Indians, who might be compared to the poor whites of the southern hills. These people still lived in ignorance and had made little advancement in morals and intellectual attainment. They enjoyed few comforts, and although they had largely given up hunting, they cultivated hardly enough ground for their subsistence.[16] They lived in regions remote from the large river valleys, as the Red, Canadian, and Arkansas, and therefore had little opportunity for intercourse with white merchants and travelers.[17] Nevertheless, as a group, the common people of Indian Territory were making steady progress in the science of agriculture. Shortly before the outbreak of the war between the states, it was reported that the farms of Indian Territory were becoming not only more numerous, but also larger and better fenced. A variety of crops, fine orchards, large herds of livestock, as well as the abundance of farm implements and tools, all gave evidence of progress.[18] After but a brief period of farming in the West, the Indians could find much satisfaction in their happy existence and their security.

The Civil War brought this well established society of the Five Civilized Tribes to a tragic end. The beautiful plantation homes, as well as most of the more modest dwellings, were destroyed. The problems of reconstruction stood in the way of rapid rebuilding. During the first decade after the war, simple log cabins which must have seemed quite humble to those who before the war had lived in great mansions, became the rule. Some who lacked tools were forced

[14] Benson, *op. cit.*, 228.
[15] *Ibid.*
[16] *Commissioner's Report*, 1842, 454.
[17] *Commissioner's Report*, 1845, 517.
[18] *Commissioner's Report*, 1853, 382; *Commissioner's Report*, 1856, 152.

to live in dugouts roofed over with wooden poles and sod.[19] Many of the new dwellings lacked the fences necessary to keep the livestock from the door.

Much of the work of reclamation following the war was done by cooperative labor. This custom gave rise to pleasant social gatherings for men and women, as well as furnishing a means of solving the labor problem. Neighbors would work together at such tasks as splitting rails, building fences, or the planting or cultivation of crops. While they were converting the devastation into cultivated fields, their women made articles of bedding to refurnish their homes, and prepared large quantities of food for the men.[20] The meals in particular were delightful social functions enjoyed by everyone.

While the reborn prosperity following the reestablishment of agriculture created a general desire for better homes, the full blood in the hilly or wooded sections still clung to the primitive life which he had had before the war; he still preferred his log cabin and rude outbuildings. He might go to the extravagance of a double log cabin and log outhouses, stables, and cribs, but rarely did he own a frame house.[21] His small farm, varying from five to one hundred acres, was enclosed by irregular "worm fences." His crops consisted of potatoes and beans, and some corn for meal and hominy, with perhaps enough to feed his livestock. He often owned several cows and ponies which grazed on the public domain. A few chickens could be seen about the dooryard, while a small herd of hogs, which supplied most of his meat, roamed wild in the adjacent woods. Water came from a nearby spring.[22] The full blood was content with little more than the barest necessities, and was always ready to borrow from a neighbor when the season was poor.[23] Fortunately his was a generous class willing at all times to lend.

Coleman Cole, Choctaw Principal Chief from 1874 to 1878, was a typical full blood, retaining most of the characteristics of that class in spite of his high public office. He lived in a one-room hewn log cabin surrounded by a veritable village of other buildings. A kitchen, cribs, smokehouse, potato house, guest room, and employees' cabins were scattered all over the yard. Mr. Cole usually dined out-of-doors, tossing bones to his dogs as the meal progressed. After his election as Chief of the Nation, he added a second story or "upstairs" to his cabin to be used as a dining room on state occasions. He scorned fine clothes or ostentation, and refused to clutter up his

[19] G. W. Grayson, "Red Paths and White" (Unpublished manuscript, edited by Dr. Edward Everett Dale), 161-162.

[20] General Council of Indian Territory *Proceedings for* 1873 (Oklahoma Historical Society, *Indian Archives*), 34.

[21] *Commissioner's Report,* 1886, 148.

[22] *Ibid.;* "Interview with Lewie Felihatubbe, Antlers, Oklahoma, August 5, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma,* Frank Phillips Collection.

[23] *Commissioner's Report,* 1886, 148.

house with furniture; his bed was a pallet on the floor.[24]

The majority of the Indian citizenry, however, began after the war to build more pretentious cabins, constructed with greater care and designed for greater comfort. These were furnished with tables, chairs, and beds made by local craftsmen, and household items such as kettles, cutlery, mirrors, and even some cook stoves, the latter a luxury introduced after the Civil War and obtained from traders and merchants. The new home of E. E. Grayson in the Creek Nation had smooth walls made by placing the sawed surface of the logs to the inside. The ceilings were of pine lumber, while the chimney was constructed of squared stone. The dwelling had a porch at the front, and a separate kitchen about ten feet from the house. The walls of the rooms were covered with paper, an uncommon luxury in the Territory even at the end of the century.[25] The middle class dwellings of Indian Territory again approximated those of other prairie states.

In the decades following the Civil War the beautiful homes of the wealthy mixed bloods reappeared in the Territory. These estates, located on the rich prairies and partially wooded areas, became by the nineties widely known for their beauty and cultivated atmosphere. Lace and damask curtains, cut glass panels and iron grill work, as well as elegant silver and fashionable furniture, were imported from the East and even from Europe; through the open windows one could frequently hear the strains of a piano or organ.[26] Not only were the furnishings becoming more sumptuous, but many of the houses themselves far surpassed those of the previous era. It was pointed out that many of them were "built in modern style, tastefully painted, nestled amidst lawns and gardens neatly enclosed, flanked with orchards of fruit trees, giving abundant evidence of ease, plenty, and in many instances of no small degree of luxury.[27]

Established on a grand scale reminiscent of the old plantations, they resembled the estates of feudal aristocrats, the dwelling of the landlord surrounded by the cabins of his laborers. While the Indian master, like the feudal baron, desired self-sufficiency above all else, he differed from the latter by engaging in the flourishing commerce of the day. People of this group, however, were usually very generous and lived so well that their bank accounts were seldom very large. Visitors at the great farms were intrigued by the atmosphere. "There is," states McAdam, "something about the surroundings—the orchard, smoke-house, negroes, pigs and poultry which denotes

[24] Dan W. Peery, "Chief Coleman Cole," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, XIV (March, 1936), 16-17.

[25] Grayson, "Red Paths and White," 171-172.

[26] Julian Ralph, "The Unique Plight of the Five Nations," *Harper's Weekly*, XL (January 4, 1896), 10.

[27] *Commissioner's Report*, 1897, 193.

solid old-fashioned comfort and Arcadian content."[28] Such were the homes of the Indian planters, expansive, beautiful, and gracious; not the homes of a frontier, but the manors of a transplanted South.

The procurement of food could offer little difficulty in an agricultural economy such as existed in Indian Territory, for almost every man had a field of corn, a garden, and some livestock. Since many Indians, however, tilled the soil on a bare subsistence level and therefore had little cash reserve, they sometimes suffered want in periods of drought. As among all agricultural Indians, corn was a staple crop. In addition, such common vegetables as beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, squash, turnips, pumpkins, with occasional new varieties from the states, could be found in most gardens.[29] Additional variety was added to the diet from the great number of fruit trees. In the spring and early summer months many edible wild vegetables and fruits supplemented the garden foods. The greens of many plants as "Coach Ann," lamb's quarter, wild mustard, and others were gathered as soon as they appeared above the ground's surface.[30] Corn, apples, peaches, and pumpkins were preserved for winter by drying,[31] while turnips and potatoes were buried in pits.

Though cattle, sheep, and especially hogs were butchered, the Indians procured additional meat from hunting and fishing, activities which they had retained from their more primitive past. Although the Indians killed many wild animals each year, the dependence upon hunting for subsistence had ceased long before the Civil War.[32] Game was plentiful until the nineties. Droves of deer, turkeys, often in flocks of forty and fifty, rabbits, squirrels, opossums, and other game abounded. The streams were alive with fish. Caney Creek, Evansville, Dutch Mills, and Barron Forks creeks in the Cherokee Nation were especially well stocked. The full bloods killed the fish by poisoning the water holes usually with buckeye roots. Since this method killed the fish in large quantities, several families combined to supply the poison, and then divided the fish.[33] Wild pigeons were killed in great numbers during the fall months. Some white merchants in the Cherokee Nation discovered a market for these pigeons and for a time collected a tidy sum from their sale. They were purchased from the Indians at fifty cents a dozen and sold at

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[28] R. W. McAdam, "An Indian Commonwealth," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, LXXXVII (November, 1893), 890-891.

[29] *Commissioner's Report*, 1886, 148.

[30] "Interview with Lena Fears, December 9, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[31] "Interview with Alex Alexander, July 20, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[32] *Commissioner's Report*, 1857, 234.

[33] "Interview with Zeke Acorn, October 4, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

city markets in Arkansas for three dollars a dozen. Thousands were shipped from Fayetteville and Fort Smith to northern cities.[34]

In the preparation of food those Indians who had considerable association with the whites tended already at an early date to adopt the tastes of the latter. Hitchcock, while a guest in the home of Captain Greenwood, a Chickasaw chief, in 1841, enjoyed a dinner of strong coffee, fried and baked chicken, fresh pork, sliced sweet potatoes, wheat flour biscuits, and corn bread. Except for the chicken and biscuits, the menu was repeated at supper.[35] But many native dishes continued to maintain their popularity, especially among the full bloods. Hominy remained a universal favorite among the Five Tribes, called by different names and varying somewhat in preparation. Among the Choctaws *ta fula,* commonly known as "Tom Fuller," made of corn boiled in lye and allowed to ferment, was a favorite dish.[36] The Creeks had a dish similar to "Tom Fuller" which they called *sof-ky;* Cherokee hominy was called *conna-hona.* During the winter when farmers allowed their cows and calves to run together, hominy even served as a substitute for milk.[37] Corn bread of several varieties, shuck bread, acorn mush, and other preparations of hickory nuts, ground peas, and corn were typical of the Indian diet. Such a dish was the Choctaw *bvnaha* of cooked corn beaten into a dough, mixed with cooked beans, wrapped in corn shucks, boiled, and then preserved in the husks until needed.[38] Corn was indeed the universal food of the Indians.

Staples which the Indians desired but could not themselves produce were secured from merchants, usually by barter. The *Cherokee Advocate* of October 14, 1891, quoted sugar at seventeen pounds per dollar, coffee at twenty-five cents per pound, flour at two dollars and twenty cents or three dollars and sixty cents per sack. Indian products were quoted also. Eggs sold at ten cents a dozen, wheat at seventy-five cents, and apples at fifty cents a bushel. Bacon retailed at eight to twelve and a half cents per pound, and beef from six to eight cents. The Indians, however, purchased very little meat since they raised their own livestock.

As to clothing, during the early years in the West the dress of the Five Civilized Tribes resembled that of the white frontiersmen, except sometimes for the absence of hats and bonnets. Coarse cotton cloth, usually of home manufacture, was made into trousers, shirts, bandanas, and sashes for the men. Even the garb of some Indian

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[34] "Interview with Jesse Adair, May 17, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma,* Frank Phillips Collection.

[35] Hitchcock, *A Traveler in Indian Territory,* 198.

[36] Benson, *op. cit.,* 33.

[37] *Commissioner's Report,* 1859, 172.

[38] John Swanton (editor), "Rev. John Edwards' Account of the Choctaw Indians in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century," *Chronicles of Oklahoma,* X (September, 1932), 406-408; Angie Debo, *Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic,* 112.

leaders was devoid of ostentation. Nat Folsom, a district chief of the Choctaws before the Civil War, wore coarse brogans, a calico shirt, a linen hunting shirt without a vest or cravat, a bandana around his head, and a red sash about his waist.[39] Two early distinguished chiefs of the Creeks, Ben and Sam Perryman, were "clad in calicoes, and other cloth of civilized manufacture; tasselled and fringed off by themselves in a most fantastic way, and sometimes with much true and picturesque taste."[40] Footwear included both shoes and moccasins. The women wore long frocks of material ranging from home-spun to fine calico for dress occasions. Indeed, the home-spuns of the Indian women equalled both in texture and fine color those produced by women in the states. Cherokee Agent Pierce M. Butler wrote in 1846 that the Indians were "fond of spinning and weaving and manifest great ingenuity in the manufacture of domestic cloth. . . . It is," he said, "a pleasing spectacle and a subject of great congratulations to the friends of these people, to witness, on the Sabbath, the father, mother, and children clad in the products of their own labor; the material is well manufactured, and in the selection, variety, and arrangement of the colors, they exhibit great taste and skill."[41]

Some of the women were also accomplished at needle work and their skill at embroidery could be viewed at the Crystal Palace in New York where a full Indian suit of dressed buckskin embroidered with silk, sent by the J. M. Payne family of the Cherokees, was on display.[42] Beads and other trinkets were used in vast amounts for ornamentation on moccasins and beautiful belts. Dyes were made by the Indians from plants and tree bark. The tan dye for trousers was obtained from the bark of walnut trees. Thread was tinted with hickory bark, while black sumac yielded a black dye and white sumac a purple dye. Another prairie plant produced a red color when set with soapsuds. The preparation of dye presented difficulties because when not accurately prepared they tended to rot the fabric.[43]

As Indian Territory became divided into social strata, clothing and styles varied with economic status. The wealthier women dressed becomingly in rich silks, while colorful shawls or handkerchiefs covered their heads.[44] Although the devastation of the Civil War virtually erased for a decade all class distinctions, yet even in these years there was much disparity in dress. People who had before 1860 been prosperous wore such clothing as they had been able to

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[39] Benson, *op. cit.*, 101.

[40] George Catlin, *North American Indians*, II, 139.

[41] *Commissioner's Report*, 1849, 1118; Foreman, *Five Civilized Tribes*, 390.

[42] *Commissioner's Report*, 1853, 382.

[43] "Interview with Belle Honey Labor Airington, July 17, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[44] Benson, *op. cit.*, 55.

salvage. Their rich dresses and mantillas of yellow, red, and black silk, costly shawls and jewelry, in many cases the only remnants of their former wealth, seemed oddly out of harmony with the general poverty of the country.[45] Less fortunate Indians wore the ragged remains of heavy calico which they had worn prior to the war. When new supplies of cotton and wool were forthcoming again, looms and spinning wheels went back into action and new cotton shirts and trousers, dresses, shawls, and other clothing were produced by Indian seamstresses. Before long the Indians were again clothing themselves, to the pride of their agents, in the fashion of the United States citizens about them. But until the end of the century some hesitated to adopt the new styles. Conservative full bloods clung to the old hunting jacket of striped cloth decorated with fringes.[46]

Social life in Indian Territory was that of a frontier, springing from the people themselves, and taking its form largely in recreational and religious gatherings. Of utmost importance in the life of the Territory were the fairs, the grange and church meetings, and the games and amusements which the Indians attended in large numbers. These affairs, though not primarily social, were always a source of great delight because the friendly gatherings which they made possible. Until the end of the century the recreation pursued by the Indians in their leisure time resembled largely that adopted in the early days. Any distinctiveness in social customs which a nation might have had was erased in the early post-war years, since the refugees who were scattered about in alien nations participated in the pastimes of the tribe in which they had found their temporary home.[47] These contacts, incidentally, brought about considerable intermarriage among the tribes.

Annuity days, on which the tribes gathered to receive their rations and annuities promised by the removal treaties, were, during the early decades after removal, great festive occasions, quite picturesque, but often attended by disorder and lawlessness. A large supply of beef furnished at public expense helped to make these days annual festivals of interest to young and old. Usually several days were required in making the payments. That it was often a "motley assemblage" can hardly be doubted from the description of the gathering at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, in November, 1844, by the Reverend Mr. Goode:[48]

> Some thousands of Indians are scattered over a tract of nearly or quite a mile square around the pay-house, where the principal crowd are assembled. Here are cabins, tents, booths, stores, shanties, wagons, carts,

[45] J. H. Beadle, *The Undeveloped West;* or, *Five Years in the Territories*, 357.

[46] "Interview with Mr. and Mrs. John Falling, November 23, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[47] Grayson, "Red Paths and White," 148.

[48] Goode, "Sketches of the Southwest," *Western Christian Advocate*, February 7, 1845. Quoted in Foreman, *Advancing the Frontier*, 300.

campfires; ponies, mules, oxen, and dogs; men, women, and children; white, red, black, and mixed, in every imaginable shade and proportion, and dressed in every conceivable variety of style, from the tasty American fop to the wild costume of the savage; buying, selling, swapping, betting, shooting, strutting, sauntering, talking, laughing, fiddling, eating, drinking, smoking, sleeping, seeing, and being seen—all huddled together in one promiscuous and undistinguished mass.

While preparations for the Choctaw payment were being made in 1855, Bishop George G. Pierce wrote that he reached "Scullyville, the Choctaw Agency . . . . We stopped awhile and a glance at the interior of the trading establishments satisfied me that the merchants know how to cater to the tastes of their customers. All the gaudiest colors in the most tempting form."[49]

It was not until the last three decades of the century that fairs enjoyed widespread interest among the Five Tribes. Perhaps the most important in the history of the Territory was the Indian International Fair, held at Muskogee for about twelve years following 1873. Its exhibits of agricultural products and livestock were equal in quality to those produced in other prairie regions.[50] The ladies' exhibits contained examples of fine needle work and products of the loom, while implements manufactured by blacksmith and machine shops demonstrated the technical skill of the men.[51] People of the neighboring states brought their livestock, farm implements, and wagons for display, attracted partially by the public sale which was always an adjunct to the fair.[52] The four-day fair at Muskogee in 1879 was a gala occasion with a well-rounded program of sports and other entertainment.

In addition to the general fair, some of the nations held their own agricultural exhibitions. The Muskogee Free State Fair was an outgrowth of the large International Fair and lived on after the latter was disbanded. The Cherokees had in 1870 organized the Cherokee Fair and Agricultural Association which held its fairs at Fort Gibson.[53] These lasted two or three days, during which the many visitors, attracted by the thrills and excitement of the horse and mule races as well as the exhibits, camped on the fair grounds.[54] Again it was the recreational and social aspects of these occasions that caused much of their popularity.

The National Grange, a farmers' social organization founded in 1867, entered Indian Territory in its great western expansion of the seventies. The first granges in the Cherokee Nation at Aerozen Rock

[49] *Ibid.*, 301.

[50] Thoburn, *op. cit.*, 469.

[51] V. A. Travis, "Life in the Cherokee Nation a Decade After the Civil War," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, IV (March, 1926), 29.

[52] *Ibid.*: Thoburn, *op. cit.*, 469.

[53] *Cherokee Advocate*, July 27, 1878.

[54] "Interview with John M. Adair, February 16, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

and Webber Falls in 1876 were welcomed by the rural population, and during their brief history in Indian Territory were an important factor in Indian community life.[55]

The boundless energy of the Indians and their vanity over physical prowess did not vanish with their removal to the West. Horse racing, dancing, wrestling, foot racing, fish fries, and community sings were among their many amusements. The greatest of all Indian games, however, the *sine qua non* of their entertainment, was the ball-play. It was a type of lacrosse popular among the Choctaws especially, but a favorite of all. Never has there been a sport more exciting or spectacular, if we can believe the description of those who witnessed it. H. B. Cushman, an early resident among the Choctaws in Mississippi, retained a vivid impression of this struggle. He declared near the end of the century: "When I look back through the retrospective years of the long past to that animating scene, and then read in recent years the attempts made . . . to describe a genuine Choctaw ball-play, it excites a smile and only intensifies the hold memory retains of that indescribable game, . . . for it baffles all the powers of language and must be seen to be in any way comprehended." Modern ball games, he declared, when compared to the wild excitement of the old Indian game, "bear about the same relation that the light of the crescent moon does to the mid-day light of the mighty orb of day in a cloudless sky."[56]

When a game had been arranged between two villages or groups of Choctaws, a *hitoka,* or ball ground, was selected in some level plain. For several days preceding the game the old and young began to converge at the grounds, building camp fires and preparing to remain until the end of the contest. All business was suspended.[57] The Indians staked almost every article of wealth imaginable on one side or the other, some wagering all of their belongings. The treasure was then stacked in one huge pile to be carried off by the victors. The field was prepared by placing two goals, each consisting of an upright post at either end of the field and about 250 yards apart. Halfway between them in the center of the ball ground, a small stake was driven down where the ball was to be put into play. Each player, dressed only in a breech-cloth, was equipped with two ball sticks about three feet long, provided at the end with a net-work or basket shaped like a man's hand. By means of these sticks the Indians were able to catch and hurl the ball with astounding speed and accuracy. Many spectators witnessed these ball games. As a rule a team consisted of about seventy-five to a hundred selected athletes.[58]

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[55] *Cherokee Advocate,* March 1, 1876.

[56] H. B. Cushman, *A History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians,* 184.

[57] Benson, *op. cit.,* 153-154.

[58] See Catlin, *op. cit.,* 140; Cushman, *op. cit.,* 185.

George Catlin, the noted artist who visited Indian Territory during the 1830's, gives this graphic description of an Indian ball game:[59]

> There are times, when the ball gets to the ground, and such a confused mass rushing together around it, and knocking their sticks together, without the possibility of any one getting or seeing it, for the dust that they raise, that the spectator looses his strength, and everything else but his senses; when the condensed mass of ball-sticks, and shins, and bloody noses, is carried around the different parts of the ground, for a quarter of an hour at a time, without any one of the mass being able to see the ball; and which they are often thus scuffling for, several minutes after it has been thrown off, and played over another part of the ground.

Yet Catlin, who never missed a ball-play and usually followed the movements astride his horse, could at times see humor in this mad scramble. "In this way," he says, "I have sat, and oftentimes reclined, and almost dropped from my horse's back, with irresistable laughter at the succession of droll tricks, and kicks and scuffles which ensue, in the almost superhuman struggles for the ball."[60] On at least two occasions before the removal to the West, the Choctaws and Creeks settled a boundary dispute with a ball-play. On both occassions a fight ensued after the contest which resulted in bloodshed and vandalism.[61]

In later decades these ball games usually took place after the harvest, and were no longer carried to excess. When played with moderation, the contests added to the physical well-being of the Indians and promoted social intercourse.[62] For the mixed blood Indians horse racing and fox chasing were almost equal to ball playing in exhilaration and amusement. Even from the racing stables of Kentucky horses were brought to Indian Territory to match the horses there.[63]

Much of the social life of Indian Territory found expression in the frequent parties, dances, and other neighborhood gatherings so common in frontier communities. The Chickasaws near the Red River, who were wont to combine amusement with their work, enjoyed one practice which might be considered typical. Quantities of cotton would be delivered to the homes of friends with the request that it be spun and reeled. Soon thereafter these friends would bring the spun cotton to a "hanking." The guests would find a quilt or two stretched on frames, and the day was spent in a typical pioneer "quilting." Twenty-five to thirty women would work on the quilt, and at noon a big dinner of wild turkey, chicken, pork, and vegetables was spread on long tables in the yard. Late in the afternoon the completed quilts were rolled up and fastened to the ceiling beams. In the evening the husbands and sweethearts arrived for dancing.

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[59] Catlin, *op. cit.*, 144.
[60] *Ibid.*, 141.
[61] Cushman, *op. cit.*, 191.
[62] *Commissioner's Report*, 1844, 464.
[63] See Thoburn, *op. cit.*, 265.

Some of the dances were Indian steps handed down from past generations, but the waltz, schottische, cotillon, and Virginia reel had been learned from the whites and were also greatly enjoyed.[64]

In the social life of Indian Territory one must not overlook the attendance at church on Sundays, and, more especially, the occasional camp meetings. The latter were attended by large numbers of frontier folk, who tarried as long as three weeks at the regular camp grounds which were equipped with cabins for the women and children. The meals were prepared over stone fire pits. Though the crowds were by no means inattentive or irreverent, the camp meetings were great social as well as spiritual events.[65]

Until the end of the century fish fries, ball games, races and other contests were always well attended, for the people never lost their love of amusement and the out-of-doors. As settlers poured into the Indian country, the Indians viewed with regret the disappearance of their ancient sport of hunting.

Life in Indian Territory, as through the great West, always conformed to the needs and economic conditions of the Indian pioneers. As along the entire frontier, the first social customs were simple and crude, but in later decades existence became not only more comfortable, but the Indians more and more conformed to the standards of the Anglo-Americans about them. According to the census of 1890, ninety per cent of the Indians were following the ways of the white man. Virtually gone was the Indian pipe, the moccasin, and the shawl.[66] Some groups were perpetuating the old games and Indian dances, but, generally speaking, life in Indian Territory differed little from life in the regions about it. The influence of the red man's heritage was ever present, however, in his psychology and his attitude toward his work and play.

Almost every activity, be it toil or amusement, was governed by the agricultural pursuits of the people. Food and clothing came directly from the soil, and the sewing and weaving was generally done by the farmers themselves. The amount of leisure varied with the seasons, and it too was spent largely in useful pursuits. As the economic and social life revolved around the agricultural industry, the Five Tribes enjoyed the contentment and ease typical of a rural community. The diversity of daily tasks left no need for outside entertainment, nor any room for boredom, while the occasional community and tribal gatherings were events of special anticipation. In their rural simplicity the Indians were a delight to sophisticated visitors weary of the turmoil of the outer world.

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[64] Carolyn Thomas Foreman, "A Cherokee Pioneer, Ella Flora Coody Robinson," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, VII (December, 1929), 371-372.

[65] "Interview with Mr. and Mrs. John Falling, April 23, 1937." *W. P. A. Indian-Pioneer Project for Oklahoma*, Frank Phillips Collection.

[66] *Report on Indians Taxed and Indians Not Taxed in the United States at the Eleventh Census*, 1890, 258.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY

By Carolyn Thomas Foreman

On December 5, 1844, the Reverend William H. Goode in his book, *Outposts of Zion,*[1] wrote of his visit to the Chickasaw Nation:

"The Chickasaws possess more public and private wealth, in proportion to their numbers, than any other tribe of Western Indians. In consequence, however, of their large indebtedness, their annuities have been withheld since their removal [in 1838] till the present year. Sixty thousand dollars is now in the hands of their Agent, to be disbursed *per caput* among men, women, and children. .

"The principal object of my visit to the Chickasaw Council was to confer with them upon educational matters, and to influence them to appropriate some portion of their large national income to educational purposes. . . . I found them inclined to look favorably upon the proposal. I accordingly drew up an act similar in the main to our own. . . . The act provided for the establishment and maintainance of a seminary of learning, to be known as Chickasaw Academy, and placed under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A fund was provided for building, and in addition to this the sum of six thousand dollars a year for twenty years was appropriated for the support of the institution.

"The proposal was not finally acted upon before my leaving. A short time, however, after my arrival at home I was notified by letter that the act had been passed by the Council. It subsequently was ratified by the Department at Washington and carried into effect. . . . There is now before me a letter of acknowledgment from the Superintendent of our Mission Conference for services rendered in the establishment of the Chickasaw Academy, dated January 23, 1845."[2]

In the autumn of 1847 Chickasaw Agent A. M. M. Upshaw reported to Colonel S. M. Rutherford, Superintendent of the Western Territory, that there were no schools in the Chickasaw Nation. A young man of the name of Akin, who belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, taught school for a few months that year and he had from thirty to forty pupils, but for some reason he left.

The Chickasaws were eager to have their children educated and the agent stated that the full-bloods showed as great a desire as the half-breeds; "but they are *all* very anxious on this all-important subject, and I am in hopes, in a few years, to see at least three large institutions of learning in the Chickasaw district."

[1] Cincinnati, 1863.
[2] Pp. 207, 210, 211.

The Chickasaws had been trying to make arrangements for three years for a manual labor academy and finally the commissioner of Indian affairs succeeded in carrying out their wishes through the Reverend J. C. Berryman.[3]

In 1848, Agent Upshaw sent thirteen Chickasaw youths to Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Choctaw Academy in Kentucky and returned a like number to the nation; all looked well, were well dressed and all could read and write, but the best news he reported was that a site for the Chickasaw Academy had been chosen about ten miles northwest of Fort Washita and work was begun on the buildings January first.

The first Chickasaw school was commenced by the Methodist missionary society in January, 1848. On the first of the month Superintendent Browning opened a road to the site of the proposed School. "We immediately pitched our tent, which with one wagon afforded us shelter, while two men went to making boards and the balance of our force engaged in cutting logs and putting up a cabin. The weather continued unusually dry and pleasant, and we plied our axes with such success that by the 10th of February we were enabled to move over the whole of our family from near the council ground. About the middle of Feby. I was offered the hire of 5 or 6 laboring hands—negroes—and finding I could do no better for the present season, I determined to hire them tho' at high rates —ranging from about 13 to 18 dollars per month." By the end of March a log cabin 14 by 20 feet with a clapboard shed at each end, which, with a tent, afforded shelter for eighteen persons. A hewed log smokehouse 18 by 20 feet, a corn house, 10 by 20 feet was "shedded round for horse and wagon shelters and nearly covered." Logs had been cut for a large carpenter shop which was to be used as a dwelling while the boarding house for the mission was being built. In addition thirteen thousand rails were being cut for fencing.[4]

The Reverend Wesley Browning visited Fort Coffee Academy during the great flood of 1844. He was on his way to "Nunnewaya Academy on Kiamichi river" to which he had been appointed superintendent. He had once been a prominent member of the Ohio Conference and was stationed at Cincinnati. Later he belonged to the Pittsburg Conference, from which he was transferred to the Missouri Conference and put in charge of the Shawnee Manual Labor school near Fort Leavenworth. He next became presiding elder of the St. Louis district and was sent to establish a seminary in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation. The floods made it impos-

[3] *Report* Commissioner Indian affairs, 1847, pp. 884-5.

[4] Grant Foreman, *The Five Civilized Tribes,* Norman, 1934, pp. 114-15; Office Indian Affairs, School File R. 285, 324-363, Choctaw Agency, Browning to commissioner Indian affairs, March 31, 1848.

sible for the minister to reach his destination and after a wait of five weeks he became discouraged and returned to St. Louis.[5]

A special report was made by the Reverend Wesley Browning, superintendent of the school, concerning the progress of the buildings, which consisted of "one rough log cabin with end sheds attached, affording shelter at present to fourteen persons. One hewed log meat house, eighteen by twenty feet, sufficient to hang twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds of meat, finished except the painting. One corn house, ten by twenty feet, shaded all around, for stable and wagon purposes. One hewed log building twenty by thirty feet, two stories high, covered, and doors and windows cut; designed according to the plan of the institution for mechanics' shops, but which will be prepared as soon as practicable as a domicile for our families, workmen and hands. The above buildings are intended, both in regard to structure and position, to form an integral part of the general plan of buildings, and are, consequently, put up in a substantial and durable manner." Owing to the illness of the three workmen little had been accomplished for six weeks.

Browning wrote that the interest of the Indians was increasing, but he did not approve of accepting any students until a large boarding house had been built and a sufficient supply of provisions had been raised to furnish food.[6]

Mr. Browning went east to secure "some good steady and pious laboring hands, some more materials and supplies, and to consult with the board of the Missionary Society about the expediency of building a saw mill." A poultry house and well had been constructed and logs cut for the carpenter shop. Browning brought back necessary irons and in the autumn a wheelwright was engaged to build a water mill on a creek about three miles from the mission, to saw lumber and grind wheat.[7]

On August 29, 1849, Upshaw reported that the Reverend Mr. Browning was progressing slowly with the academy buildings and hopes were entertained that they would be completed sometime during the next year. There had been very heavy rains during the spring and soon after the corn was up sleet and snow fell which destroyed all grains and fruit. Freshets did great damage in the nation; a saw mill, when completed by Browning, was seriously injured and grist and saw mills belonging to William R. Guy, on Boggy River, and to G. L. Love were destroyed. It required five weeks to repair the saw mill at the school and Browning wrote on October 6, 1849, that they were nearly ready to begin cutting lumber for the large buildings; the first was to be the boarding house

[5] Henry C. Benson, *Life Among the Choctaws*, Cincinnati, 1860, pp. 193-200.

[6] *Report* Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1848, pp. 532, 533.

[7] Foreman, *op. cit.*, p. 115; Office Indian Affairs, School File R. 285, Browning to Medill, June 30, 1848.

which would be large enough for a small school, until better accommodations could be erected. If mechanics and laborers could be secured it was hoped that school could be begun the next spring or summer; clothing and bedding had been bought and were on the way.[8]

Kenton Harper was the new agent for the Chickasaws in 1851; he had been delayed by illness and did not reach his post until the end of July. He reported to Colonel John Drennen, superintendent of Indian affairs at Van Buren, Arkansas, that the Chickasaw Academy went into operation early in the summer under the superintendence of the Reverend J. C. Robinson. There were sixty students during the few months of the session, although the plan was to accommodate sixty lads and sixty girls. In addition to studies the boys were to be instructed in agriculture and in the mechanic arts; the "females in housewifery, needle-work, and domestic industry." An allowance of seventy-five dollars for board, clothing and other expenses was made for each pupil. The academy was located twelve miles northwest of Fort Washita, two and one-half from the Washita River and fourteen west of the line dividing the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. The fancy work made by the girl students was exhibited on examination days and sold to visitors; the cash so secured was used to buy books for the library.[9]

The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, contributed one-sixth of the cost for support of the school; the Chickasaws furnished the balance from their national funds. "Much good may reasonably be expected from this institution, under the management of its present worthy and accomplished principal."[10]

The Reverend Mr. Robinson was born in the north of England February 26, 1801; when only twelve years of age he left home and went to sea. Two years later, while crossing the Atlantic, he met a Mrs. Cook of Germantown, Pennsylvania, who became interested in him and persuaded the lad to accompany her to her home. His name is said to have been Robeson, but Mrs. Cook persuaded him to change the spelling to Robinson, thinking it more American, and she added her name to that given him by his parents, so that he was known thereafter as John Cook Robinson. He worked during the summer and attended school in the winter.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1825, and two years later filled the chair of mathematics at Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, of Which Dr. Henry Bidleman Bascom was president in 1827-28.[11] After he was licensed to preach he was

[8] *Report* Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1849, pp. 1129, 1133.

[9] Foreman, *op. cit.*, p. 125.

[10] *Report* Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851-52, pp. 397-99.

[11] Henry Bidleman Bascom, born in Hancock, Delaware County, New York, became bishop of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1850. Bishop Bascom was elected chaplain

pastor of churches in Ohio and Kentucky, and in 1850 became a member of the Mission Conference which had been organized at Riley's Chapel south of Tahlequah on October 23, 1844.[12] When he became a missionary to the Indians he was assigned to the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, where he remained until 1859. The school became so identified with the superintendent that it was generally known as the Robinson Academy.[13]

In 1853 Mr. Robinson wrote his annual report to Colonel A. J. Smith, agent for the Chickasaws, on August 18. "The past has been a year of checkered events—a mixture of prosperity and adversity. . . Our affliction . . . typhoid pneumonia, with which we were visited last winter. . ." The cloud passed away and the teachers and pupils were able to resume their duties until the close of the session on the first of July.

Ten days before the closing of the academy the trustees met and examined the school, class by class, and they expressed their high approbation of the improvement made. After a public examination the students returned to their homes, "flushed with health, and improved by intelligence. They had done well at their books and also in the various departments of manual labor. Each one that could read took with him a copy of the New Testament."

The last annual session of the Chickasaw Council had changed the mixed school to one entirely for youths, so that the new students were beginners and many former pupils were attending the neighborhood schools recently established in the Nation. Many of the new pupils were grown, but knew neither their letters or the English language; ". . . they evinced a most ardent thirst for improvement, and could rarely be satisfied without a book in hand." The subjects taught "were spelling, and reading by all; arithmetic, eighteen, geography, five; English grammar, seven; writing forty." Robinson rejoiced in the attendance of the students at Sunday school "while others of their people were thronging by to their ball plays, and other wicked carousals." The flood in the early summer which damaged the saw-mill, overflowed the corn field and swept away part of the fence. The water rose in a few hours to many feet higher than had been ever known, and the loss to the school amounted to $2,000.

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of the lower house of Congress in 1823; he was president of Transylvania University and in 1840 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by two colleges; in 1850 he was elected one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Louisville in August, 1850, and was buried in the Eastern Cemetery of that city (Horace Jewell, *History of Methodism in Arkansas*, Little Rock, 1892, pp. 432, 435).

[12] Authority Mrs. Joseph Madison Robinson, venerable daughter-in-law of the Reverend John Cook Robinson; *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, June, 1926, "Harley Institute," by Johnnie Bishop Chisholm, p. 117.

[13] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, "A Cherokee Pioneer," by Carolyn Thomas Foreman, December, 1929, pp. 372-73.

About 170,000 bricks had been burned for additional buildings. One was to be three stories high, fifty-two feet long by twenty-two wide. Six rooms were to be nineteen feet square in the clear, with a fireplace in each. Two small bed rooms were to be cut off the halls on the second and third floors. The new mill was directly across at the south end of the old building, which formed a right angle with the new. A well had been dug fifty feet deep in the yard and it supplied excellent water and a "horse-power" erected for general purposes.[14]

The session of 1854 was one of prosperity, although two of the boys died; one was found dead in bed from an unknown cause and the other was a victim of consumption at his home. The four-year-old daughter of one of the mission family also died that year.

Mr. Robinson was pleased with the conduct of his students and with their proficiency in their studies, as well as the progress they made in industrial employments. The pupils had not yet passed beyond the common English branches, but a large proportion were then prepared to pass to higher studies. "Some have become interested in religion, (the only permanent foundation of their improvement and advancement,) and have united with the church."

Although the season had been unfavorable, crops for the use of the establishment had been raised; the farm had been enlarged and the brick building was completed "to the square" and was ready for the roof.[15] When Robinson wrote his report for Colonel A. J. Smith, Chickasaw agent, on July 20, 1855, he appeared particularly happy over the progress of his charges. The boys had shown no inclination to run away and they dreaded expulsion for bad conduct more than any other punishment. All pupils at the close of school were able to read, and many of them had a "respectable knowledge of English grammar, geography, have thoroughly mastered Davies' School of Arithmetic, besides paying considerable attention to the study of history, ancient and modern. . . . While we have some sprightly scholars we have also some dull ones, but, as a whole, we hesitate not to say they have done well." Mr. Robinson wrote in high terms of the qualifications of his teachers, Mr. S. W. Dunn, the Reverend William Jones, and Mrs. ..... Perkins; all of the other assistants had also ". . . met their obligations with fidelity and labored in peace and harmony."

The text books and number of pupils studying each were as follows: "Goodrich's First Reader, and spelling, 20; Second do., 9; Third do., 21; Fourth do., 28; History of North America, (Goodrich's) 21; Ancient do., 7; Mitchell's Primary Geography, 52;. Besides which, all who are capable read a lesson in the scriptures every day and practice in vocal music." On the Sabbath the boys attended

[14] *Report* Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1853, pp. 163-64.
[15] *Ibid.*, 1854, p. 150.

Sunday school and regular preaching, besides reading books from the Sunday school library and Sunday school papers; they had memorized nearly six thousand verses from the Scriptures.

Because of a prolonged drought every crop except corn had failed; of that they had a fair prospect of about fifty acres, but there were no vegetables of any kind. Streams had dried; there was no stock water and the springs were failing; unless there were early rains the prospects for opening the next session of school were gloomy.

The general average of attendance during 1856 was about ninety and Mr. Robinson recorded another year of unusual good health among the pupils. "Their improvement in feeling and general deportment was no less marked than in their studies." Some twenty-two united with the church and many were decidedly religious. The students were examined in the presence of the trustees, Presiding Elder W. S. McAlister, and a large concourse of citizens who all expressed surprise and approbation at the progress made by the pupils. Robinson attributed the results to the unremitting toil of the teachers, Mr. S. W. Dunn, the Reverend William Jones, and Miss Ellen Steele, who were assisted by Mr. E. E. Jones, Miss S. Hughes, and Miss S. Sorrels.

In addition to another year of drought there was a plague of grasshoppers during the autumn, winter and spring, which caused a very short crop. Vegetables, oats, potatoes of both kinds were an entire failure, which caused an increase in the cost of living and a decrease in comforts. "The brick addition we have been making to our mansion is now wellnigh finished, which we regard as inferior to no other house, if not the best, in the Indian country."

The Chickasaws had recently entered upon an independent national existence, and it was their fixed determination to allow no other Indian tribe to excel them; Mr. Robinson felt it his duty to make all improvements at the Academy of the best kind so that the people would have something worthy of imitation. His ideas of teaching scientific agriculture were far in advance of his time:[16]

"We think it not enough, in order to make a boy a *good farmer,* merely to teach him to hoe corn, chop wood, and make a fence; but to bring the subject before him, as requiring also the full exercise of an enlightened and cultivated mind as a noble, elevated calling, requiring a good understanding of the nature and elements of the different vegetable productions; of the quality and adaptions of the soils; their wants, and how and with what to supply them; the best mode and time of culture, as derived from experience and observation, and the study of the best works on the subject within their reach; in short, to make our youths (or a portion of them) as far as in us lies, enlightened agriculturalists, thereby benefiting themselves and their people beyond all we can estimate."

[16] *Ibid.,* 1856, pp. 170-71.

THE REVEREND JOHN ROBINSON AND WIFE,
MARY MADISON ROBINSON

A devoted instructor in the Chickasaw Academy was Miss Elizabeth Fulton, a daughter of the Reverend Defau Tallerand Fulton. She was born in North Georgia in 1839; completed her education at the Southern Masonic Female Seminary at Covington, Georgia, and in 1856, at the age of eighteen went to the Indian Territory to teach. Two years later she was married by the Reverend Mr. Robinson, at Tishomingo, to George Benjamin Hester, a merchant. She continued teaching until the Civil War, when the family moved to Boggy Depot.[17]

Mr. Robinson's first wife was Cornelia Ann Baldwin of England. They were married in Ohio and she became the mother of his five children, Baldwin, Joseph Madison, Thomas, Cornelia and Ann. Baldwin Robinson left home and years after his parents gave him up for dead he saw his father's name in a church paper and returned from Australia; Thomas died when young; Cornelia became Mrs. Daughters and died in Kentucky when quite young; Ann's married name was Oldham. After his first wife's death Mr. Robinson married Miss Mary C. Madison, a niece of President James Madison.

In 1856 Miss Ellen I. Downs, of Champlain, New York, became matron at Bloomfield Academy, the school for girls in the Chickasaw Nation; she remained there until the close of the school in 1861; later she taught in a private school in Paris, Texas, before being engaged to teach and serve as matron in Lamar Female Seminary in the same city. Miss Downs remained at the seminary until her marriage to the Reverend J. C. Robinson.[18]

The archives of the Oklahoma Historical Society contain a photostatic copy of the proceedings, in long hand, of the second session of the Chickasaw Legislature, which met at Tishomingo October 5, 1857. This record contains a copy of a letter from Douglas H. Cooper, Indian agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, dated February 28, 1857, addressed to Colonel N. Cochnauer, at Fort Towson, with reference to the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, run by the Reverend J. C. Robinson with reference to Hunter's map.[19]

On August 21, 1857, the report of the Chickasaw Academy was sent to Agent Cooper by Mr. Robinson, who wrote of an attendance of one hundred forty. Owing to an increased demand for admission the previous autumn, the superintendent of schools directed twenty more pupils to be received, and he promised to recommend that provision be made for them by the legislature.

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[17] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, "Elizabeth Fulton Hester," by E. McCurdy Bostic, December, 1928, p. 448.

[18] *Ibid.*, "Bloomfield and its Founder," by Mrs. S. J. Carr, December, 1924, p. 371.

[19] *Ibid.*, June, 1933, p. 869. This document was presented by Hon. Robert L. Williams, president of the society.

The school was under the immediate control of the Indian Mission Conference and that body appointed the superintendent, who had government of the school; it was part of his duty to employ the staff and fix their salaries, his own being settled by the Conference. This position must have been a hard one to fill satisfactorily, as the head of the Academy was accountable to the board, the Conference and the authorities of the Chickasaw Nation; in addition he was supervised by the Presiding Elder of the district. At that period the nation was paying seven thousand dollars a year for the hundred pupils, while the missionary board supplied fifteen hundred dollars until the past two years, when two thousand was given because of the successive droughts. That fund met the expenses for board, washing, making and mending garments, teaching, books, stationery, medicines and for medical care. Material for the clothing was supplied by the parents of the students—many of them grown men. The last session of the Chickasaw legislature had appropriated an additional twelve hundred fifty dollars for clothing, and the board agreed to furnish two hundred fifty for the same purpose, so that the school then had a budget of ten thousand dollars a year.

There were three teachers besides the superintendent: the Reverend F. M. Paine, who also filled the position of physician to the institution; the Reverend William Jones and Miss Ellen Steele. The salaries varied from three hundred to six hundred dollars and included board. Miss S. M. Hughes and Miss Lizzie Sorrels were employed in the sewing department at one hundred fifty dollars, with board. All of these teachers were natives of the South, and all were unmarried except Dr. Paine.

Mrs. Robinson had entire control of the domestic department and the servants she supervised were a chief cook, with one assistant; two persons to wash, iron and milk the thirty cows; there were two in the dining room and one house maid. All of this staff were colored and hired from Indian owners. Four hundred fowls were raised that year and about sixty turkeys. In 1856 the domestic department made one hundred thirty yards of carpeting, forty-five of which was woolen girting. The wool was carded by hand, spun, colored, and woven at home. The rest was cotton chain, and filled with rags.

Two hundred acres were enclosed, one hundred sixty in cultivation. Ninety acres were in corn and the good superintendent wrote: ". . . the best, by fifty per cent, we have ever had; about fifteen in oats, also good; and fifty in wheat, which was middling . . . . besides, a general vegetable patch of five or more acres. . . . We think we have nearly three thousand bushels of corn, and perhaps about four hundred bushels of wheat, and three hundred of oats. . ." The farm was under the supervision of Mr. E. E. Jones, who was paid three hundred fifty dollars per annum. From four to six

Negroes were hired, besides regularly a blacksmith and carpenter at thirty dollars a month each.

There were on the place six working mules, four horses, and six yoke of work cattle; a full supply of wagons, harrows, rollers, reaping machine, thresher and necessary implements. They were daily expecting the arrival of a Hoard & Sons' eight-horse portable steam engine and a portable saw mill.

Names of the Students.

The list of students for the year 1857 contains names prominent in the annals of the Chickasaw Nation and it stands as a monument to the enterprise of these Indians and the faithful instructors who prepared the students to take a useful part in the advancement of their people:

John Crocket,
Thomas Allen,
B. F. Roork,
Benjamin Birnie,
Johnson Bright,
Alfred Griffith,
Shelton Brown,
Joslyn McFerris,
Wm. Hawkins,
Gibson Slater,
Martin Robinson,
Overton Keel,
Silas Fillmore,
Lyman Bennet,
Wm. Sutton,
John Willis,
Hamp Porter,
Eastman Frazier,
Silas Wolf,
John Wilburn,
Thomas Wilson,
James Wilson,
James Parmer,
Eastman Loman,
Thomas Perch,
James Reynolds,
Levi Colbert,
Harrison Colbert,
J. J. Colbert,
Wilson Colbert,
William Thompson,
Philo Steward,
Hogan Maytubby,
Robert James,
Amos Russell,
David Fulsom,
Stephen Tyner,
Thomas Fletcher,
Humis Kays,
Dickson Thomas,
Joseph James,

Bynum Hays,
Samuel Gamble,
David Seely,
Jesse Paul,
Samuel Paul,
C. C. Nelson,
Joseph Kemp,
Solon Borland,
Wm. Byrd,
Shelton McClish,
Johnson Kays,
Peter Maytubby,
Albert Gaines,
Noah Albertson,
Robert Miller,
Henderson Watkins,
Silas Steele,
Martin James,
T. J. Thompson,
George Colbert,
Culbertson Harris,
A. Gooding,
Eastman Chico,
Abram Chico,
J. Ross Bynum,
C. Davidson,
J. D. Collins,
Wall Alexander,
William Bacon,
John Bruce,
Joseph Walton,
Martin Acker,
John Ellis,
Wm. Miller,
Adkins Day,
Wesley Browning,
Richard McClish,
Dickason McClish,
Gabriel Albertson,
Walton Kemp,
Charles Went,

Benjamin Brown,
Arnold Folsom,
J. K. P. Kemp,
T. J. Prottsman,
Robert Coil,
Gibson Kemp,
Daniel Love,
Eastman Hamey,
Lewis Priddy,
Willis Seely,
Lewis McAlister,
John Adams,
Lewis Parker,
J. W. Parker,
David King,
Isam Cooper,
John McClish,
Hardy Bynam,
Levi Colbert, Jr.,
Kixon Robbins,
James Kline,
Sloan Hawkins,
C. Williams,
James Scotland,
Laban Pearce,
Mon[t]ford Johnson,
Hensley Anderson,
E. Stephenson,
Thompson Jones,
Samuel Green,
Gilbert Corbett,
Dixon Lewis,
Forbis Mosely,
W. H. Harrison,
Isaac Folsom,
George Folsom,
Alish Peaboddy,
Jefferson Pitchlynn,
Logan Jones,
Silas McKee.
Wilson Fillmore,

A. C. Bacon,	Alex. Went,	Alfred McClish,
Alex. McClish,	Esau McCoy,	Davis Bynum,
Alan N. Bonapart,	Henry Russell,	Nathaniel Colbert,
Alfred Wallace,	Brashears Frazier,	Dixon Ward,
Lorin Benton,	Robinson Kemp,	Thomas Pitt,
Wm. Guy,	Thomas Mix,	T. B. Josey,

The first division of the school was made up of ten classes taught by F. M. Paine; the second of five classes, with the Reverend Wm. Jones for teacher; and the third of four classes which were taught by Miss E. N. Steele.

The legislature granted Mr. Robinson leave of absence, and he, with his family, departed for a visit in Kentucky with their friends whom they had not seen for seven years. The school was closed a month earlier than usual and there were no public examinations, but a few days before the close, the superintendent, Mr. Mitchell, Governor Cyrus Harris, and Mr. H. Colbert, the national secretary, and the special trustee of the academy, Major Humphries, spent two days in giving the pupils a thorough test in their studies. The examiners were not only satisfied, but surprised at the progress and proficiency displayed by the youths. "In short, they are a peaceable, decent, orderly set of boys that we would be proud of anywhere. . ."

Agriculture was still a vital subject and year by year the farm was enlarged and improved. In addition to corn, wheat and oats, eight acres were planted in Chinese sugar cane. Clover, blue grass, timothy, herds grass, lucerne and millet were being cultivated. All of the crops were flourishing except wheat and oats, which were injured by rust. In addition to the saw-mill there was then on the place a flour mill which was run by an eight horse power steam engine. They were building barns, sheds for cattle and sheep; corn house and a stable. A report stated:

"Our object in all is to teach, not only our scholars, but the nation, not the knowledge of books alone, but of things practical, profitable, and useful; and to place before them the advantages of useful machinery and farming implements: as reaper, thresher, cornsheller, cob-crusher, cultivator, roller, as well as the most approved of those more common. And with the same object in view we take at the institution and seek to circulate among the people those most excellent agricultural periodicals The Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, and the Valley Farmer, which, I think, are doing great good."[20]

The Chickasaw Academy closed on Wednesday, July 1, 1859, after a full examination before parents and friends. There had been some illness and two deaths among the one hundred five students.

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[20] *Report* commissioner Indian affairs, 1858, pp. 167-68. *The Chickasaw and Choctaw Herald*, Tishomingo, on February 12, 1858, announced that Dr. William P. Worthington had "permanently located at the Chickasaw Manual Laboring Academy" (Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, p. 133).

Superintendent Robinson gave the exact location of the academy as twelve miles northwest of Fort Washita, and about fourteen miles due west from the line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws. At that time salaries of the teachers varied from three to five hundred dollars a year. The youths were employed about two or three hours a day at work on the farm, and other affairs, for the benefit of the institution. The crops were bountiful that year, so there was a supply of grain and vegetables for the people and stock. Robinson reiterated in several of his reports: "There is nothing paid by individual Indians."[21]

Mr. Robinson sent a note to the *Chickasaw and Choctaw Herald,* Tishomingo City, asking the editor to contradict rumors that there was a great deal of illness at the school: "There is not a single case of sickness about the Institution; and has not been for several weeks." This item appeared in the edition of February 11, 1859.[22]

School closed on June 22 in 1860 and the superintendent was grateful that no severe affliction befell them " . . . or the sad wail of death being heard among our midst." The wheat had been injured by blighting frosts and a long drought in the summer left them short of supplies, but Mr. Robinson could see "nothing to prevent the school from going on to a high degree of prosperity; working out, by the blessing of a kind Providence, a great good not only to the youth, but to the nation at large."

In a report dated September 24, 1860, Mr. Robinson gave an interesting account of the persons employed at the academy in addition to the three regular instructors: The Reverend William Jones, native of Arkansas, was thirty-eight years old. He had been employed at Fort Coffee, Choctaw Nation. G. R. Buchanan, an Englishman, aged twenty-four, had been working in Texas; Dr. W. H. Pierce, twenty-six, was born in Tennessee and taught the irregular classes at the Academy; Miss M. S. Hughes was only twenty-two, and was employed in her native Arkansas when she went to the Chickasaw Nation as a seamstress in the school; the farmer, Stephen S. Hail, and Mrs. Hail, were both born in Tennessee. He was about thirty-five and Mrs. Hail was five years younger. The steward, J. H. Carter, a native of Virginia, was forty-two and Mrs. C. Carter, a year younger, was born in Kentucky.

Of himself Mr. Robinson wrote that he emigrated to the United States from England in 1816, that he was appointed to his position from Kentucky; his age was fifty-six. His wife, Mrs. M. C. Robinson, was the matron of the establishment. She was born in Kentucky and was forty-three in 1860.[23]

From the temporary office of Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency, at Le Roy, Coffee County, Kansas, on September 30, 1862, Indian

[21] *Report* commissioner Indian affairs, 1859, pp. 581-83.
[22] Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints,* Norman, 1936, p. 131.
[23] *Report* commissioner Indian affairs, 1860, pp. 375-77.

Agent Isaac Coleman wrote to Superintendent of Indian Affairs William G. Coffin at Leavenworth as follows:[24]

"You are well aware that the rebels from Arkansas and Texas have been in possession of the Indian Territory ever since the beginning of the present rebellion, and as the Choctaw and Chickasaw agency is located on the southern border of the Territory. . . . they have succeeded in suppressing all the loyal feeling of the full-blooded Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, in consequence of which I have been unable to reach my agency. . . . I entered upon the duties of my office at Fort Roe in February last, where I found the southern refugee Indians encamped on the Verdigris river. I took charge of the Chickasaws, who numbered at that time about one hundred and eighty-five. . . .

"These loyal Indians had been driven from their homes by the Texas rangers and hostile Indians, and were in a most destitute and suffering condition. . . . In April last I removed the Chickasaws and Cherokees from the Verdigris to the Neosho, near Le Roy . . . . their present location. . . . Within the last ten days about forty loyal Chickasaws have arrived here from Fort Arbuckle. . . . The Chickasaws . . . . are all very anxious to go to their homes. They want to get there this fall, so that they can make preparations to raise a crop next year. . ."

In 1864 Isaac Colman was urging that the refugee Chickasaws be returned to their homes from the vicinity of Fort Gibson so that they could plant crops to sustain themselves, otherwise it would be necessary for the government to subsist them another year.

One of the students at the Chickasaw Academy when the Civil War started was William Leander Byrd. He was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, on August 1, 1844, and his parents took him to the Indian Territory when he was only three months old. His youth was spent on his father's farm near Doaksville. In January, 1864, when Colonel Tandy Walker raised the First Choctaw-Chickasaw Regiment, young Byrd enlisted and became adjutant of the company commanded by Captain Edmund Gardner. In 1881 he became superintendent of schools in his nation and the next year he was a delegate to Washington. In 1887 he was one of a committee of three to revise and codify the Chickasaw laws, and in 1888 he defeated William M. Guy for the governorship. The remainder of his life was devoted to his private business and affairs of his nation, in which he took a prominent part to the day of his death at Ada, Oklahoma, on April 12, 1915.[25]

In 1863 reports were put in circulation that the citizens of the Indian country were dissatisfied with General Douglas H. Cooper and John Cook Robinson was sent to Richmond, Virginia, with documents to refute the rumors that a change in commanders for the Territory was desired. On December 28, 1863, Robinson wrote James A. Seddon, secretary of war for the Confederate States, saying that he left Fort Washita on October 28 and arrived in Rich-

[24] *Ibid.*, 1862, pp. 140-41.

[25] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December, 1934, "Governor William Leander Byrd," by John Bartlett Meserve, pp. 435-43.

mond December one; he delivered the documents from all of the Five Civilized Tribes to President Davis and he had since learned that the papers had been referred to Seddon:[26]

"Owing to the great difficulty of communications reaching the Indian country from Richmond, it was the special request of the Indian people that I should bring the answer back with me, and especially that they may know, at as early a day as possible, on what to depend in this time of peril. I have thus delayed, though many urgent reasons call me home. Not the least is the danger of the country west of the Mississippi becoming impassible should the season become wet.

"Should you desire to communicate with me, you can do so through the Sentinel office, or a letter sent to the Commissioner of Indian affairs would reach me."

In May, 1866, Joseph Madison Robinson, the son of the superintendent of the Academy, was married in Preston, Texas, to Miss Ella Flora Coodey, daughter of the late celebrated Cherokee, William Shorey Coodey. Miss Coodey and her family were refugees in Texas. Young Robinson was a student at Emory and Henry College in Virginia when the Civil War started, and he joined the Confederate forces and served under General Braxton Bragg. He was in the army four years and was wounded.[27]

The Reverend Mr. Robinson and his family were left in charge of the academy during the war, and his son and new daughter-in-law joined him there when Joseph was mustered out of the army. They occupied three large rooms on the ground floor of the building erected in 1848. Mrs. Robinson relates that her father-in-law had become a great friend and adviser of the Indians on the western frontier. "They would come there in companies, riding their little spotted ponies and carrying their tepees. They always camped on the creek, and the first thing they wanted of Mr. Robinson was a beef to kill. He always had one to give them. Then the men in the party would come up to the house for a conference. These were Comanche and Kiowa Indians. Before Mr. Robinson was sent to the school, these same tribes had been in the habit of making raids into the Chickasaw Nation and driving off cattle and horses. With the help of the United States agent he had been able to stop that."[28]

On one occasion several braves visited the Robinson home and asked for the loan of the large iron wash kettle in the yard; Mrs. Robinson agreed to let them take it and she was surprised when they started away without it. When she called them back and asked if they had changed their minds, one of the men replied: "No,

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[26] *The War of the Rebellion, Official Records . . . .* Washington, 1888, Series I, Volume XXII, Part II, p. 1116. Robinson delivered nine documents.

[27] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December, 1929, "A Cherokee Pioneer," by Carolyn Thomas Foreman, p. 372.

[28] Oklahoma Historical Society, Indian Pioneer History, Foreman Collection, No. 13833.

send squaw." A slim little woman came later and carried off the kettle.

When a party of Indians came to the academy for a conference they were shown into the living room; one of the men was smoking and when Mrs. Robinson entered the room he remarked to her: "Maybe you no like smoke—you go out in the yard 'til we finish."

G. D. James, superintendent of schools for the Chickasaw Nation, reported to Captain George T. Olmstead, Indian Agent at Boggy Depot:[29]

"Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy,
Chickasaw Nation, August 8, 1870.

"Sir:

" . . . at present we have no high schools or academies in operation. Previous to the late war we had five in highly prosperous condition, educating about 350 scholars; by the war they were stopped, and have not since been renewed. . . . For five of our schools we use the buildings of our former academies. They were formerly, when in use, very good, and cost the nation upward of $40,000, but the most of them are now very much out of repair. . ."

From Boggy Depot, August, 1871, T. D. Griffith, Chickasaw agent, wrote to Hon. H. R. Clum, acting commissioner Indian affairs, that the condition of the Choctaws and Chickasaws was very satisfactory in many respects. Of the missionaries he stated:[30]

". . . the civilizing and christianizing influences thus exerted are seen now in their development, while those who began the work 'rest from their labors.' Under the efforts and influence of these missionaries, many of the children and youth of thirty years ago were aroused to efforts to obtain an education, the results of which we now see. The leading men among these people now are those who were educated under the influence and direction of these humble laborers, some of whom lived to see much good from their work.

"The institutions of learning thus begun were unfortunately brought to a close during the late rebellion, and the buildings, which were large and commodious, were occupied by armed men and left, at last, nearly destroyed and entirely unfit for occupancy, while the nations were without means to repair and almost without heart to reopen them."

Governor B. F. Overton approved an act, on October 9, 1876, passed by the Chickasaw Legislature establishing a female seminary at Bloomfield Academy, and a male high school at the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy. The two institutions were to be carried on upon the same plan, which called for forty-five students between the ages of nine and eighteen who were able to "read well in McGuffey's Fifth Reader, spell well, and read in the New Testament, and be of good moral character." Only one child from a family would be received and no pupil would be allowed to remain longer than five years.

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[29] *Report* commissioner Indian affairs, 1870, pp. 296-9.
[30] *Ibid.*, 1871, p. 569.

The school board, with the Superintendent of Schools was directed by the act to make a contract with responsible people to carry on the seminaries for a term of years. "The contract shall not be made but with those of the highest moral character, or Christian standing, with practical and successful experience in teaching and managing a first-class boarding school. . . . the party or parties . . . contracting to carry on said school, shall furnish tuition, bedding, washing, mending clothes, medicine and medical attention. . . . and furnish all the books and stationery for a thorough English course of studies. . ."

The contracting parties were to receive not exceeding one hundred ninety-four dollars per student, for ten scholastic months, to be paid semi-annually.[31]

Joshua Harley[32] brought his bride to the Chickasaw Nation in 1868 and started a school in the Manual Labor Academy; when the institution was placed under the contract system by the Chickasaw Legislature Harley took the contract for the high school and, except for five years, spent the remainder of his life there. Gradually the school came to be known by his name and finally was so recognized in official records.

John Q. Tufts, United States Indian agent, reported in 1880 that the Chickasaws expended $58,000 for educational purposes; in proportion to their numbers they had more seminaries and students than any of the other civilized tribes. There were sixty students at the male academy; the contractors furnished everything except the clothing for the boys.[33]

The buildings were partly burned between 1880 and 1885 while Benjamin Winsor Carter was superintendent, and when rebuilt occupied a site on Pennington Creek one mile north of Tishomingo:[34]

> "The academies are let out to the lowest bidder, who, in taking the school, is to hire teachers, board them and the students at his own expense. The male academy is only three miles from Tishomingo. Mr. Benj. W. Carter, a Cherokee, is principal. He took the contract of teaching, supplying two assistants, furnishing books and stationery, and boarding teachers and students for nine thousand dollars per annum. . ."

A handsome two-story brick building was erected which was to accommodate sixty boys, but frequently housed as many as eighty-five. Mrs. Zula Burris Lucas, a teacher of music between the years 1885 and 1895, declared it was a wonderful school and the music department was unexcelled.[35]

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[31] Constitution, *Treaties and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation*, Atoka, I. T., 1890, pp. 98, 99.

[32] Harley was born in Mississippi in 1839 and educated in that state.

[33] *Report* commissioner Indian affairs, 1880, p. 96.

[34] *The Graphic News*, May 21, 1887, "Among the Chickasaws," by John R. Musick, pp. 326-27.

[35] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, December, 1937, "Education of the Chickasaws, 1856-1907," by Caroline Davis, p. 428.

A student paper called the *Chickasaw Academic Leaflet* was issued in the school in 1881; the publication appeared monthly with twenty pages and H. H. Burris and two of his companions were the editors.[36]

Benjamin Carter took charge of the Academy in 1882 and served three and a half years, after which it was suspended during 1887. Benjamin Winsor Carter was born in Alabama January 5, 1837, and brought to the Cherokee Nation the next year. He was captain of Company I, First Cherokee Regiment, during the Civil War. He was twice married, the second time in 1866 when Miss Serena Josephine Guy became his wife. She was a sister of Governor William M. Guy of the Chickasaw Nation and the mother of Charles David Carter who was born near Boggy Depot August 16, 1868, educated at the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy and Austin College at Sherman, Texas. After holding several important positions in the Chickasaw Nation he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1907 from the Third Oklahoma District, and served until 1927. He died April 9, 1929.[37]

Professor Harley again signed a contract in 1888 for five years but he died at the school December 24, 1892, and his wife carried on to the end of the term. The next superintendent was Joseph Kemp, who held the position until 1898 when S. M. White took over for five years, and he served until the expiration of the Chickasaw government prior to statehood in 1907.[38]

On October 20, 1885, Governor Jonas Wolf approved an act to build a new Male Academy in Tishomingo County. It was recited in the act that the academy, "from its long continued use, has become much out of repair, and the locality and surroundings of the place render it in no wise a healthy home for our children, who spend the greater portion of their youthful days there." As it would have cost thousands of dollars to make necessary repairs, it was deemed economical to build a new school. The Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation authorized the governor to appoint two competent persons to act in conjunction with the school superintendent to select a suitable location in Tishomingo County to "supply the place of the 'old Chickasaw Male Academy.'"

The building committee was to "use discretion and good judgement in selecting a location convenient to wood and water . . . suitable for a first-class boarding school . . . and the committee shall proceed at once to let the contract for the building . . . to the lowest

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[36] Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints*, Norman, 1936, p. 130.

[37] *Who Was Who in America*, Chicago, 1943, p. 199.

[38] *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, June, 1926, "Harley Institute," by Mrs. Johnnie Bishop Chisholm, pp. 116-128. Among the teachers mentioned in this article are Mrs. P. H. B. Shearer, Mrs. H. A. Hatcher, Mrs. Joshua Harley and Mrs. Benjamin Winsor Carter.

and best bidder." Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated and no payment on the contract was to be made before March, 1886, and further payments were to be paid by installments until completion of the academy.[39]

Among the pupils of the Chickasaw Academy were: Newton Galloway Frazier, a son of Principal Chief Jackson Frazier. Frazier was a student of the "Robinson National Academy" where he remained fifteen years; he filled many useful offices in later life and was a credit to his school.[40]

Lewis Keel, son of Cus-sap-po-li, was educated at "Parson Robertson's [*sic*] old academy, Tishomingo. He served as a member of the House of Representatives for almost twenty years; was twice elected to the Chickasaw Senate; he was Public School Trustee and a member of the committee for the distribution of the Chickasaw Net Proceeds Claims.[41]

Joseph B. Wilson was born in 1859, son of a white man and Susan Mitchell, one-fourth Chickasaw. He completed his education at the academy, after which he went into the stock business on Beef Creek.[42]

Montford P. Johnson was the son of an Englishman and Rebecca Courtney, "of the house of Intel-le-bo." He spent five years at the academy before starting farming on the Washita.[43]

Edmund Turnbull, born in 1854, was the son of Robert Turnbull, at one time the wealthiest member of his tribe. He was educated at the Chickasaw Academy. He married Laura Buckley in 1878 at Bennington; he died of consumption February 8, 1886, and Mrs. Turnbull then sent her children to the academies.[44]

Tipton Shirley Harris, youngest son of Governor Harris, was born at Mill Creek in August, 1869; he received his education at the Male Academy.[45] Another son of Governor Cyrus Harris was James M. Harris. He attended school at Boggy Depot; he spent one session with Professor O. P. Starks, Paris, Texas, before being sent to the academy, which was then under the care of Professor Joshua Harley. He remained in that institution for six years until his education was completed.[46]

Edward Sehon Burney, a brother of Governor B. C. Burney, was born January 20, 1861, near Fort Washita and educated by Professor J. M. Harley at the Male Academy.[47]

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[39] Constitution, *Treaties and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation*, Atoka, I. T., 1890, pp. 165-67.

[40] H. F. O'Beirne, *Leaders and Leading Men of the Indian Territory*, Chicago, 1891, p. 215.

[41] *Ibid.*, p. 277.

[42] *Ibid.*, p. 278.

[43] *Ibid.*, p. 284.

[44] *Ibid.*, p. 285.

[45] *Ibid.*, p. 299.

[46] *Ibid.*, p. 313.

[47] *Ibid.*, p. 221.

Samuel M. White, a native of Illinois, came to the Indian Territory in 1871 and held several important offices in the Chickasaw Nation before he was appointed superintendent of Harley Institute in 1898, for five years. He was well qualified for the work and promoted untiringly the work of the school.[48]

Greenwood Thompson, son of two Choctaw Indians, was born near Tishomingo in 1871; he first attended neighborhood schools, after which he was a student at Harley Institute.[49]

Tilford T. Johnson was born in Johnson, Indian Territory. He studied at the Sacred Heart Mission and Harley Institute.[50]

Newton Galloway Frazier, a son of Chickasaw Chief Jackson Frazier, was born October 7, 1850; he was educated at the Chickasaw Male Academy, Bloomfield Academy and Cane Hill College, Arkansas. He served as sheriff for five years, was a member of the legislature and a delegate to Washington; president of the senate.[51]

Thomas Benjamin Thompson, who was in business with Governor Johnson, was born four miles south of Tishomingo on May 20, 1865. His early education was gained in the public schools and completed at Harley Institute. He filled the position of clerk of the supreme court for five years and was interested in the welfare of his community.[52]

Samuel W. Maytubby was a son of Captain Peter Maytubby, a Chickasaw Indian who lived in the Choctaw Nation. Samuel was given a thorough education in the old Robinson Academy and the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. He became postmaster of Caddo in 1900.[53]

Robert Miller Johnson, born in Johnson, Chickasaw Nation, February 21, 1874, was a son of Montford Thomas Johnson whose name appears on the list of students at the Manual Labor Academy in 1858. Robert M. Johnson was educated at the Sacred Heart Mission in Pottawatomie County and at Harley Institute; he finished his education at the State University of Missouri. He has since been prominent in banking and Masonic affairs.[54]

Thomas Juzan was the son of a Choctaw father and a Chickasaw mother; he was born in Panola County, Chickasaw Nation, in 1847 and studied at Robinson Academy.[55]

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[48] D. C. Gideon, *Indian Territory* . . . , New York and Chicago, 1901, p. 260.
[49] *Ibid.*, p. 292.
[50] *Ibid.*, p. 378.
[51] *Ibid.*, pp. 415-16.
[52] *Ibid.*, pp. 541-42.
[53] *Ibid.*, p. 598.
[54] *Ibid.*, pp. 744-45.
[55] *Ibid.*, p. 754.

J. Wesley Parker, born about 1848 in the Chickasaw Nation, was studious and acquired a good education at Robinson Academy and Drury College at Springfield, Missouri. He was national interpreter under governors Guy and Wolf, a delegate to Washington and chairman of the National party of Tishomingo.[56]

County Judge Scott Hawkins of the Chickasaw Nation was born in the Choctaw Nation about 1840. He was a son of Lopany Tubby and a grandson of Chief Chapoga, but he took the name of Hawkins. He was graduated from Robinson Academy in 1854, since which time he has filled important offices in the nation.[57]

William T. Ward was born near Emet, Chickasaw Nation, October 23, 1870; his mother was a member of the Chickasaw tribe and when he was twelve years old he entered Harley Institute where he remained five years. Later he studied at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; he held several high offices such as secretary of the senate, district attorney, superintendent of schools and treasurer of the nation.[58]

Hindmon H. Burris is said to have been an important factor in the public affairs of the Chickasaw Nation. He was born at Stonewall, Indian Territory, June 28, 1862; he attended various schools before going to Robinson Academy for two years and a half. The school was then under the charge of Professor J. M. Harley. He served on a commission to revise the laws, was a member of the house of representatives and speaker of the house in 1896. In 1886-7 he was auditor of public accounts under Governor William L. Byrd and in 1896 he was appointed treasurer.[59]

In Lebanon, Indian Territory, on April 20, 1871, Guy Keel was born and he became a student at Harley Institute.[60]

Before attending Vanderbilt University Jacob L. Thompson attended Harley Institute. He was appointed attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation and clerk of the house of representatives. He served as judge in the election which brought about the Atoka treaty and is regarded as a leading citizen.[61]

Albert Pike Coyle, born at Tishomingo in 1857 died December 19, 1897. He was educated at Harley Institute and was a prominent man among his people.[62]

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[56] *Ibid.*, pp. 827-28.
[57] *Ibid.*, pp. 829-30.
[58] *Ibid.*, pp. 832-33.
[59] *Ibid.*, pp. 872-73.
[60] *Ibid.*, p. 911.
[61] *Ibid.*, pp. 921-22.
[62] *Ibid.*, p. 940.

PIONEER PREACHER

By Jerry B. Jeter

In the long line of homesteaders who pioneered the Republic of Texas there are none more worthy than the families from which descended the parents of Elias Daniel Jeter who may as justly be called teacher, and preacher as Elias of old. He was born October 22, 1868 in the deep back wood of East Texas, to Allen William Jeter, ex-confederate soldier and his wife Susan Seale Jeter. He learned the three r's in a log school house and continued his studies until he received a certificate to teach, but at twenty an inborn spirit of adventure urged him into coming to the then unsettled Territory of Oklahoma, where the population was only blanket Indians on reservations.[2]

It was in 1888 when he drove the passenger coach regularly from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, covering the entire distance south and across Red River at Charley Crossing and on into Henrietta, Texas in one day and on the following day made the return trip. This was accomplished by driving at a gallop when the roads and the weather permitted and changing the six horse teams at Charley Crossing and way stations along the route.

He did not participate in the run for land in 1889 but came to Oklahoma City on the day of the opening and went to work for a livery stable owner who catered to prospectors and cross country travelers. His work as guide took him into all sections of both Oklahoma and Indian Territories where he learned well the topography of the entire country. He knew the short cuts across the prairie and the cut offs from one trail to another, where the rivers meet and where the end of the valley, covered with post oak and elm glide gently upward then break abruptly toward treeless mountain caps of solid granite. He learned the Indians by tribe and characteristics, from the sedate old Choctaw on the east to the wild Comanche on the foot hills of the Wichita mountains. He learned the white settlers too and their various beliefs, and religions. Though he did not know it at the time, by making friends with the white people as well as with the Indians he was molding his future with the mingled peoples who were then populating their promised land.

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1. Jerry B. Jeter, a son of the Reverend E. B. Jeter, makes his home in Oklahoma City and is a member of the Crown Heights Baptist Church. Mr. Jeter wishes to make acknowledgment to the Reverend H. F. Gilbert for his valuable assistance in compiling this article.

2. See Appendix A for letter from The American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York City.

In the Spring of 1890 he returned to Van Zandt County Texas and was married to his childhood sweetheart, Miss Arrie Smith and settled down to teach school and study. Yet he saw himself, in the future, returning to Oklahoma in the role of a physician. He borrowed text books from his older brother and spent his spare time studying. Later he attended the Memphis Hospital and Medical College at Memphis Tennessee from which he graduated in March, 1894 and began the practice of medicine at Rockwall, Texas. The desire to return to Oklahoma remained with him through the years that followed. In 1901 he moved his family by wagon train, across the Red River at Charley Crossing and into Oklahoma over the same trail where he had driven the stage twelve years before.

Being on Indian reservation land, it was with the permission of Quannah Parker, Chief of the Comanches that he and his party of three wagons were allowed to make camp at the foot of Mount Scott, near the present location of Lake Lawtonka, from which Lawton, Oklahoma and Fort Sill get their water supply. It was in 1901, just before the opening of Lawton, that he became the assistant missionary at the Deyo Mission located about fifteen miles southwest of Fort Sill.

The Reverend E. C. Deyo, having been sent by the American Baptist Home mission Board at New York in 1893 to establish a Baptist mission in the Comanche Country, had not been home since that date.[3] He was called to New York and left the mission in the charge of Doctor Jeter. Upon his return he found that the work had progressed so well that he pursuaded the young doctor to remain at the mission and assist him in his work with the Indians.

The mission dwelling house of Mr. Deyo burned in the winter and along with the house were burned the records of the mission and the personal letters of the missionary.[4] Mr. Deyo and his wife lived with Doctor Jeter and his family in the small house by the side of the mission Church house until a few of the white settlers and some Indians hauled rock from the Wichita mountains a few miles northwest and built the square rock house which can still be seen from the Lawton-Cache highway. The large old barn, a few years later was struck by lightning and burned. And many years later the inside frame work of the square rock house burned again, but this time the solid rock walls were as good after the fire as they were before and a new framework was rebuilt within those timeworn walls. The little mission Church house was rebuilt and remodeled in 1929 and stands as a memorial to the life work of the Reverend, Mr. Deyo and his missionary wife, who both served there in Baptist work among the Indians from 1893 until their

3. *Indian Pioneer History*, Vol. 22, p. 203, Indian Archives, Oklahoma Historical Society.

passing. All that remains unchanged at the Deyo mission is the small plot where the Comanches are still given a Christian burial by their remaining friends and the Reverend H. F. Gilbert who until this day preaches to the Indians through an interpreter.

In 1901 an epidemic of small pox took the lives of ten of the family of Comanche Jack, a sub-chief under Quannah Parker, and they were buried in a plot selected by him for a family cemetery. In 1903 a citizen committee at Lawton prevailed upon him to move his family cemetery out of the limits of the new townsite and Comanche Jack consented.[4] He came to Doctor Jeter for help. Unable to get the graves moved for the emotional Peyote Indian of the Comanche Tribe and knowing his characteristics, Doctor Jeter, after consulting with the Reverend Deyo and deciding that it would be the best of their work with the Indians, agreed to undertake the task himself. He was given a check for one hundred dollars, drawn on a Lawton bank and signed by the sensitive yet subtle Indian, to move his family who were buried there from the City of Lawton to the Deyo Mission cemetery. He dug the grave himself in the hard red clay in the cemetery just south of the mission Church yard.

With slender hands the young doctor wiped his brow. The long hard task of digging was done. He could not hire help for the excavation, but now after days of drudging work, the cemetery was in readiness. The fresh earth mound over the empty grave cast a shadow against the rays of the low hanging sun almost tipping the rim westward on the prairie. At four o'clock the next morning he started for Lawton where arrangements had been made for help to excavate the bodies. Daylight came as the bend of the road turned east and his wagon jostled over the bumpy pony trail. It was the 5th of February and the season's chill wind, came biting down from the Wichitas, tossing the knee-high, brown prairie grass in to swishing waves. Heavy cold clouds hovered northward shadowing the rocky caps of Mount Scott and Signal Mountain, and northward still was Rainey Mountain on the other side of which was the Rainey Mountain Mission of the Kiowas. Granite-gray rocks of the rim cragged an outline as the sun came up dimly through the haze, blue, cold and threatening.

Until now the young doctor had given little thought as to what might be buried in the graves with the Indians. He remembered that Comanche Jack, in his youth had been a worrier, yet also he remembered that Comanche Jack in later years had made a trip to Texas and upon his return had introduced the name of Jesus into the Peyote members of the tribe. But others of the Comanches may have made friendly contributions at the burials. He knew that there would be other things in the graves than bodies.

4. See *Appendix B* for letters from the Reverend H. F. Gilbert.

When he arrived at the Lawton cemetery workmen had already begun their task. They struck the first object as he arrived. It was the pumel from a saddel, the kind used by the early Texans. He directed the loading of the bodies, but there was little of them to load, only bones, yet well preserved bones from the protecting tight clay. The articles placed into the graves by friends and relatives was the greater load. Beside the piece of a saddle there was a copper bucket, beads, a heavy chain from some distant logging camp, an axe from Spain hand wrought, flint arrow heads and spear points and carvings in wood that out date the modern Indian. There were steel and hard flint tomahawks with raw hide thongs that curled around what had been wooden handles. All these were loaded into the wagon with sideboards, along with the remains of the family of Comanche Jack. All through the day he supervised the loading and as night came he headed his team toward the Deyo Mission and dreaded the fifteen miles of cold loneliness. And with the darkness the rain came as if the clouds had been waiting for just the proper time. It came in dark drenching cold that clattered against the wagon sideboards and on the canvas stretched taut across the top. His delicate hands were in big mittens and his broad black hat sheltered his eyes as he peered into the darkness. His team was not visible nor was the white canvas wagon sheet covering his grim load.

Suddenly as he thought of what he hauled and the desolate loneliness through the prairie, there was a sound from the side of the wagon; a sound familiar to all drivers. A foot had been placed on the brake in front of the left rear wheel. Someone was riding with him. Curlicues danced in the cold on his neck and his teeth chattered. "Who's there?" He called brokenly, but there was no answer. It was an Indian, he guessed from the silence and the fact that he stepped on the left brake. A white man would have been on the other side of the wagon, but not an Indian. He spoke in Comanche and still there was no reply. Only the sound of feet scraping over the wet canvas, coming toward the drivers seat. He stood up and poised for an attack in the darkness. "Stop!" he yelled, "or I'll shoot." He hoped the bluff would work and it did.

An Indian grunted, "Uh."

"What do you want?" The driver demanded.

"Indian ride with dead Indian." Came the answer as a shivering old Indian with a wet blanket climbed over the back of the seat to sit with the young doctor. But he might have just as well been alone for not another word could he get from the old Comanche during the two jostling hours they rode into the black night.

Doctor Jeter never learned why the Indian rode with him that night. As they crossed the creek a mile from the Mission the Indian climbed back over the top of the seat, clambered over the wet canvas wagon sheet and with the familiar grunt stepped off the wagon brake on the left side and was gone into the dark from whence he came.

During his stay at the Mission, Doctor Jeter helped conduct the encampments of the Comanches and the Kiowas. Literally hundreds of each tribe assembled at the same time and pitched their tepees, facing the east on the Mission grounds. Church, with reports from the converts and sermons from some of the Indian preachers were heard daily. All Indians came, from the chiefs to the most humble, and all attended the services and participated in the singing. And daily a beef was killed to feed the encampment and this daily slaughter became almost as important as the church services. It is believed by some that here was started what later became the popular so-called barbecue which climaxed its popularity perhaps with multitudinous attendance of the spectacular celebration at inaugeration of Governor J. C. Walton.

At the time of the opening of Lawton, Doctor Jeter helped to organize the First Baptist Church and was a charter member. His being ordained into the ministry by that Church on January 1, 1902, started him out on the career that was to make him one of the outstanding figures in the early history of the Baptist Church in Oklahoma. His first sermon was preached to a semicircle of blanketed Indians, in the shelter of a cliff on the banks of Blue Beaver Creek in the Comanche reservation near Lawton. The lone white man, also wearing a blanket was the interpreter.

Shortly afterward he organized a church at the Deyo Mission for the white people and started a mission for white people at the settlement of Walters, Oklahoma, twenty miles Southeast which he organized into a Baptist church on the third Sunday in October, 1902, and became its first pastor.

By diligent work among the white people six new churches were started within the Comanche Country and with these six churches an association was formed. They called it the Comanche County Baptist Association and named Doctor Jeter, then a preacher, as the first missionary to the white people in the association. By giving half his time to the new church at Walters where he was pastor and by devoting the other half of his time to missionary and organization work, it was not many months until there were churches at Temple, Hastings, Randlett, Cache Apeitone and many other places which were remote at the time. He had little time for the practice of medicine.

He was living at Walters when the great cyclone came to Snyder, Oklahoma leaving in its wake many dead and injured. Reverend Jeter was one of the doctors who were rushed to the devastated City to care for injured and it was there that he saw the need for work for the orphan children.

He remembered that it was just a year before that a tiny baby was left in an Oklahoma City laundry wagon and that Reverend A. J. Scott, state Baptist evangelist had taken charge of the baby. Mr. Scott, with the co-operation of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church employed Miss Winnie Mitchell to take the baby along with two others who had been left in the community and they started the Baptist Orphans Home. Doctor Jeter became its financial secretary and toured the territory for the purpose of raising funds for purchasing land and erecting a home for the orphans. It was in 1905 and the orphans home board re-organized and Doctor Jeter was elected as the first Superintendent of the Oklahoma Baptist Orphans home. His friend I. M. Putman, a real estate dealer in Oklahoma City and a deacon in the First Baptist Church, donated twenty acres of land northwest of Oklahoma City and the building which can still be seen was started.

It was also in 1906 that he was a delegate to the joint session of the Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory Conventions in Shawnee, Oklahoma out of which was formed and organized the General Baptist Convention of Oklahoma. The Reverend J. C. Stalcup was elected the secretary.

At the next meeting of the board after the first organization assembly, Doctor Jeter tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Orphans Home, but was persuaded to continue with work until a suitable successor could be found. He continued with the work for a time but insisted that he be relieved in order that he might return to missionary work. The Baptist Board named the Reverend W. A. McKinney to succeed him and,the preacher, Doctor Jeter was elected state missionary to work in the Comanche Country at the same board meeting. The Comanche Country included the Big Pasture.

When the Big Pasture was opened for settlement in 1907, Doctor Jeter attended the lot sales at Randlette, Kell ,Itchitia and other places and lots for church purposes were secured from the Government and temporary church buildings were erected. In his work in the Big Pasture Country, he had the help of the State Sunday School Superintendent, Dr. W. D. Moorer and Churches with Sunday Schools were organized in almost every settlement.

For many years he was a member of the Board of the Oklahoma Baptist General Convention and terminated the office when

the Oklahoma Baptist University was located at Shawnee over his protest.

In 1909 the cities of Oklahoma City and Shawnee were the two contesting bidders. Oklahoma City offering forty acres of land, Shawnee offering sixty acres of land and $100,000.[5] Regardless of the cash offer from Shawnee, Doctor Jeter determined that Oklahoma City was the best location for the future of the University and made long and earnest pleas before the board of which he was a member. But Shawnee was elected by a five to four vote and he resigned from the board.

During World War 1, in 1918, at the request of the Oklahoma Council of defense, Reverend Jeter again took up the practice of medicine to help with flu epidemic. Later he continued to practice medicine in Oklahoma City, Shawnee and Longview, Texas. But he did not neglect his preaching. After moving to Oklahoma City in 1920 he continued to preach at churches in small towns adjacent and organized churches and missions in communities remote from large churches for convenient attendance. One of the missions he assisted in is the Northwest Baptist Church in Oklahoma City and another is the Crestwood Baptist Church at 16th and Villa in Oklahoma City. Their fine buildings and lively organizations are the out-growth of his early start in the community.[6]

The prolonged illness and death of his wife in 1936 and the strenuous work of his missionary efforts broke his health and forced him into retirement for a short time but inactivity weighed heavily and in 1937 he again took up the work with small town churches, some of which were Moore, New Castle, Medford, Ponca City and others.

In 1938, he married the capable Mrs. N. E. Marshburn of Atlanta, Georgia, and moved to Plaquemine, Louisiana, where he took charge of the Achafalaya Baptist Hospital and Mission. The combined position of superintendent, physician, and missionary proved too strenuous and after three years, he gave up the work and moved with his wife to Inverness, Florida, where they now live, contented with the memories of his many accomplishments from the time of pioneering to his present age of seventy-eight.

5. Minutes of the Board of the Oklahoma Baptist General Convention cited by Prof. Fred G. Watts, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.

6. For other references to Baptist education in Oklahoma, see Fred G. Watts, "A Brief History of Early Higher Education Among the Baptists of Oklahoma," in *The Chronicles* XV (March, 199), No. 1, pp. 26-34; T. R. Corr, "A Brief History of Oklahoma State Baptist College, Blackwell, Oklahoma." in *The Chronicles*, XX (December, 1942), No. 4, pp. 396-7.

APPENDIX A

COMANCHE

Information furnished by Coe Hayne, The American Baptist Home Mission Society, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Work among the Comanche Indians of Oklahoma began when The American Baptist Home Mission Society sent Rev. E. C. Deyo in 1893, and was uninterrupted for nearly thirty years by change of missionary for Mr. Deyo remained with that mission until a weakened physical condition made it necessary for him to relinquish his chosen work.

Rev. Elton C. Deyo passed to that other room in his Father's House on August 8, 1926, at Lawton, Oklahoma. He was born in Wyoming, New York, in 1851, and attended the Middlebury and Leroy academies. When thirty-eight years of age he was converted and left the farm for a two-years' course in the University of Rochester and two years at Colgate Theological Seminary. In his senior year a woman missionary spoke in the chapel on the great need of the Blanket Indians of the West. That night a letter was sent to Miss Anna Mullen, a teacher in the public schools of Rochester, New York, to whom he was engaged, asking if she would accompany him as a missionary to the Indians. After his graduation they were married and were appointed to labor among the Comanche Indians in Oklahoma, forty miles from the nearest railroad station.

Ground for the Comanche mission was secured by Rev. George W. Hicks, himself a Cherokee Indian, who went to Chief Quanna Parker of the Comanche Nation and obtained the right to locate a mission among his people. He not only granted the right but told Mr. Hicks to go out anywhere on his reservation and select a place just so it was not near his (the Chief's) own home. Mr. Hicks selected what has always been considered an exceedingly fine location in every way—but later because of changed conditions the original location had to be abandoned for the present one. (Deyo Mission) A church was organized in 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Deyo did a beautiful work at Walters where he labored until the closing days of his life. He was known as "Jesus' brother" and had the great joy of founding a strong Christian church and being the instrument in God's hands of developing a high type of spiritual life among the older Indians and among the children, who accepted Christ as he preached the gospel of redeeming love. He taught his people how to cultivate the soil, selected their farm machinery, and became their business agent, nurse, doctor, and undertaker. The Christian Indians frequently brought their sick people to the parsonage, and even persons sick with smallpox were not denied entrance to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Deyo often made coffins and dug graves in order that their people might have Christian burial. When Mr. Deyo laid down the joyful burden of his work he recalled with delight that his entire ministry had been devoted to the same tribe in whose midst he had established a vigorous, self-reliant, self-propagating Christian church. The older members of his church had passed all the distance between pagan savagery and Christian civilization, and their love for Christ made them devoted to the spiritual welfare of tribes with which they formerly were at war and to the extension of the Kingdom of God among all the peoples of the earth.

APPENDIX B

Walters, Okla., Nov. 4:43

My dear Mr. Jeter

The very day you wrote your last letter, I chanced to be calling north of Lawton with Deacon Hoto. We called at the home of Sarah Pohocsucut who has been caring for the long grave you are interested in. Deacon Hoto's wife, Lula, happened to be the very one to aid Sarah in giving a complete list of those in the grave. The information may not be of great value to you but it brings out facts of interest.

Sarah says her family were camped near Lawton (that is the present site) when white men in wagons drove up and camped near by. As a child she watched them and waited for them to leave. She says "I have been waiting ever since."

The date must have been 1903 for I have just found in Mr. Deyo's cemetery book a list of names all under Feb. 6, 1903, eleven in number, which corresponds to the list given by Sarah and Lula from memory. One of these Tah-pay-tse, aunt of Lula, had died during smallpox epidemic which according to Mr. Deyo's record occurred in 1901.

This burial plot on the Lawton town site was the family plot of Comanche Jack Permamsu father of Sarah. I have heard him spoken of as the sub-chief who first, after a trip to Texas, incorporated the name of Jesus into the Peyote religion still held and practiced by the old Comanches (and many other tribes)—The worship of the Peyote button the dried bud of a certain cactus which is chewed or drunk and produces intoxication and dreams.

The Lawton Chamber of Commerce according to Sarah appealed to her father Comanche Jack to move the bodies. At his own expense Comanche Jack moved these bodies to the Deyo Cemetery Feb. 6, 1903, according to Mr. Deyo's record where the grave has since been cared for by Sarah. The grave as described to me (I have never noticed it but will now look for it as I know its location) is 2 or 3 times as long as the usual grave. The bodies of the eleven were evidently deposited at short intervals along the bottom of the grave and **not** laid end to end as one might suppose.

Here is the list given by Sarah and **Lula**.

1. Comanche Jack's brother, Tahpony
2. Infant son of Comanche Jack
3. " daughter of " "
4. Mother of Sawayke
5. Mrs. Hovahrithka "Coffee Drinker"
6. Grandmother of Fern Toquothty.
7. Tahpaytse Aunt of Lula
8. Infant baby of above
9. Yahkotsoya (?) grandfather of Polly.
10. Esequetah Granddaughter of no. 9.
11. Unknown body supposed to be that of a Kiowa buried in Lawton plot before others were.

Here is Mr. Deyos' list following
Feb. 6, 1903

1. Mrs. Hovahrithka

2. Hovahrithka's boy
3. Pockahwat mother
4. Pockahwat daughter
5. Sowithke mother
6. Sowithke son
7. Tahponey
8. Fern's grandmother
9. Jack's boy
10. Charlie Pahdi mother
11. Cheneni Cahvoya sister.

Sincerely
H. F. Gilbert
Missionary Pastor of
Deyo Mission under
A. B. H. M. So.

Brief facts of interest. On the death of Rev. E. C. Deyo in 1927.

I became missionary pastor of Deyo mission. I found $2500 donated by the Indians during the years and kept by Bro. Deyo for a new church. Other donations were secured and we built the present brick structure in 1929 at a cost of $4060.00 the next year we tore down the "eating house" and built the present "Community house" for $1000.00. Several years later the old stone residence in which Bro. Deyo lived alone so many years was completely burned out. This was rebuilt with the insurance money.

The present cemetery is part on Deyo Mission property and part on the "Cemetery forty" west of the Deyo mission property. Donations were secured and the present lawn fence (iron) and brick pillars were put up.

All preaching services are still interpreted, and will probably be interpreted for another 10 yrs.

I enclose a picture of Pacheka a fine Christian taken at Deyo mission see back of picture.

H. F. Gilbert.

P.S.

The Deyo Ch. building is a memorial to Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Deyo as stated in slab on front wall.

In 1929 my first wife Mabel Moon Gilbert died. A year later I led in building the "Brown Church" the Mabel Moon Gilbert Memorial 4 mi. south of Walters at a cost of $4500.00. (brown brick) I am now missionary pastor of both churches.

H. F. G.

Dear Bro. Jeter—

I closed the letter concerning the graves as I thought you might want to file it. It is to me an interesting fact that your father baptized you in East Cache. I have baptized my own daughter and many Indians in East Cache. The present Baptist Church has a beautiful Baptistry. (I will try to enclose a picture of church) Although our mission is northern Bapt. we cooperate with the local church. Recently is (its?) pastor and people generously and with no appeal from us gave $35 to help us purchase a piano at the Brown Church Indian 4 mi. south of Walters.

I should be interested in seeing the letter from the A.B.H.M.So. which you mention and could probably give you a brief statement of facts I have knowledge of to correct or corroborate the statements of the letter.

I am glad to make this present contribution to the cause of history.

Sincerely

H. F. Gilbert

Dear Mr. Jeter:

I am interested in your information on how the 11 bodies were interred. Shall continue inquiry to satisfy my further curiosity.

This immediate answer is caused by the fact that this past Sunday was our annual rally known as "Deyo Day". Having just received this sketch of Mr. Deyo I used it as the basis of my sermon. The church is very much alive. At this service we dedicated a file of 20 tithers pledges. This will mean much as our people receive a fair income from land and work.

Sincerely

H. F. Gilbert.

P.S. Yesterday we celebrated the 50th anniversary since Rev. Deyo came. In 1945 we intend to have the Indian Asso. meet with the Deyo Church and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Church.

H.F.G.

OKLAHOMA WAR MEMORIAL—WORLD WAR II

Part IX*

* In compiling the casualty lists and data for the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II, to be preserved in the permanent records of the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Editorial Department wishes to make acknowledgment to the following members and friends of the Historical Society: Adjutant General's Office, Major Charles D. Keller, Operations Officer, State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; C. S. Harrah, Assistant Adjutant, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City; Eighth Naval District, Branch Public Information Office, Lt. Robert A. Park, U.S.N.R. Oklahoma City; Dr. Fred S. Clinton, Tulsa; Mrs. Nora L. Francis, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Elk City; Mr. Henry B. Bass, Enid.

Acknowledgment is due Mrs. Helen M. Gorman, Custodian of the Confederate Soldiers' Room, and Mrs. Grace J. Ward, Custodian of the Union Soldiers' Room, for their assistance in proof reading Part IX, Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II, and in filing the casualty reports from the War and the Navy departments.

Lists of biographies of others from Oklahoma who gave their lives in the service of their country in World War II, will be published in future numbers of *The Chronicles* as part of the Oklahoma War Memorial—World War II.—Muriel H. Wright.

AVERY WAYMON ABRAM, Aviation Ordnanceman, U. S. Navy. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Abram, Parents, 1308 East Maple, Enid. Born December 13, 1920. Enlisted January 8, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. African Campaign, American Defense, Pacific Campaign, and Good Conduct ribbons. Died October 30, 1944, in action on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Leedy, Dewey County. Mrs. Wm. H. Allen, Jr., Wife, Leedy. Born September 14, 1921. Enlisted August, 1943. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Junior in Oklahoma University School of Engineering. Flying his twenty-fifth

mission. Died April 29, 1944, in action plane shot down over Germany.

JOAQUIN ARAMBULA, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Frank Arambula, Father, 206 East Illinois, Enid. Born November 16, 1925. Enlisted November 19, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Wounded in action November 16, 1944. Died November 29, 1944, in France.

RAYMOND O. BACON, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: McCurtain, Haskell County. A. H. Bacon, Brother, McCurtain. Born February 27, 1909. Enlisted July 3, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Flying on 49th mission. Died April 18, 1944, in action plane shot down over Dunkerque, France.

EVERETT E. BAKER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Baker, Parents, Rt. 5, Enid. Born March 28, 1920. Enlisted September 10, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart: Presidential Citation. Died November 24, 1944, in action in Germany.

HUBERT WAYNE BARDWELL, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Ardmore, Carter County. Mr. and Mrs. B. Bardwell, Parents, Rt. 1, Ardmore. Born December 2, 1923. Enlisted December 12, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation for the battles of Saipan and Tinian. Though mortally wounded in action on Saipan Island, he called his comrades and explained the whereabouts and significance of the position he had been covering. Died June 14, 1944, in action Saipan Island, Central Pacific.

FREDRICK E. BEANE, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Madill, Marshall County. Fredrick E. Beane, Sr., Father, Rt. 2, Madill (serving as civilian guard, Navy, in Pearl Harbor, 1944). Born January 23, 1924. Enlisted July 28, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific and American Defense medals. Attended eleventh grade in High School. Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian descent. Served in the "Raiders." Recommended for promotion to corporal. In combat on Bougainville and Guam. Died July 21, 1944, in action (shot down rescuing wounded comrade during machine gun fire) on Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

CLIFFORD FRANK BERGER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Canute, Washita County. J. P. Berger, Father, Canute. Born July 13, 1915. Enlisted November 1, 1941. Graduated (1936), B. S. Degree, Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell, Oklahoma; M. S. Degree (1941), Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Junior High School teacher, athletic coach, principal, and superintendent of schools, Washita and Beckham counties, five years. Served in Quarter-

master Department. Highly commended in service for sterling character, exemplary habits, fine soldierly bearing. Died January 22, 1942, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

BILL FRANK BOYD, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde B. Boyd, Parents, 1020 S. W. 33rd St. Oklahoma City. Born April 16, 1923. Enlisted March 30, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Senior High School, Capitol Hill, Oklahoma City. Died July 24, 1944, in South Pacific.

HUGH S. BRANDON, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Lamar, Hughes County. Lillie Brandon, Mother, Lamar. Born December 16, 1918. Enlisted December, 1939. Served in First Battalion, 22nd Marines. Died July 23, 1944, in action on Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

ISAAC W. BRANTLEY, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Catoosa, Rogers County. Mrs, I. W. Brantley, Wife, Rt. 1, Catoosa. Born November 8, 1905. Enlisted May 25, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died July 3, 1944, in action near St. Lo, France.

JAMES C. BUCHANAN, JR., Major, U. S. Army. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. Wanda Mae Buchanan, Wife, 2705 Oklahoma Ave., Muskogee. Born April 14, 1912. Enlisted March 9, 1942. Graduate of Muskogee Central High School and of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, where he was member of Scabbard and Blade and of Beta Theta Phi fraternities, and manager of the track team. Member First Baptist Church, Muskogee; Kiwanis Club; Board of Directors Chamber of Commerce. Manager and stockholder Modern Clothiers (store), Muskogee; manager Hays and Buchanan cotton ginning company, Webbers Falls; director Commercial National Bank, Muskogee. Serving on staff of Brig. Gen. John M. Devine, Commanding Officer 90th Division, Field Artillery. Recommended for Legion of Merit. Died June 15, 1944, in action near Gourbesville, Normandy, France.

BERNARD E. BULLOCK, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Home address: Clinton, Custer County. Mrs. Doris N. Bullock, Wife, 712 South 6th St., Clinton. Born February 22, 1912. Enlisted October 1, 1940. Reporting for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, served with 2nd Medical Battalion, 2nd Division, to October, 1942, with successive promotions from first lieutenant to major serving as executive officer of the Battalion. Transferred to Camp Butner, North Carolina, assuming command of newly activated 60th Medical Battalion. Sailed for duty overseas January, 1944; participated in assault landing on Normandy, France, June 6, 1944. His Battalion was awarded a Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism, gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in overcoming unusually difficult

and hazardous conditions in this engagement. Wounded June 6, 1944, while administering to casualties in France, and subsequently evacuated to hospital in England. Died June 10, 1944, in England.

ROLLA MUREL BYERS, Yeoman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Cushing, Payne County. Mrs Flora C. Byers, Mother, 1422 East Admiral Place, Tulsa 5. Born September 23, 1916. Enlisted January 16, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 11, 1944, in action during the invasion, Southern France.

BERTON E. CASE, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Tresa A. Case, Mother, 25 S. E. 31st St., Oklahoma City. Born June 18, 1925. Enlisted September 22, 1943. Sailed for overseas duty spring, 1944. Served with 90th Division in Battle of Pretot. Died July 3, 1944, in action in France.

DAVID C. CHAINEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs, A. J. Chainey, Mother, 715 South Quaker, Tulsa. Born September 3, 1923. Enlisted December 5, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with 4th Division. Died June 15, 1944, on Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

ARTHUR B. CHAMBERS, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Harjo, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. Lucille Chambers, Wife, Harjo. Born September 14, 1919. Enlisted March 19, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct and Expert Rifle medals. Served with 90th Division, invasion of France June 6, 1944. Died June 10, 1944, in France.

GROVER B. COFFEY, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Spiro, Le Flore County. Mrs. Mamie Coffey, Mother, Spiro. Born March 5, 1921. Enlisted January 4, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died November 27, 1943, in action over European waters.

GERALD D. COLEMAN, Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Idabel, McCurtain County. Mrs. Katherine B. Coleman, Wife, Idabel. Born March 24, 1916. Enlisted September 18, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Served as First Pilot on Bomber (B-24). Died June 25, 1944, in line of duty over Yap Island, Central Pacific.

JACK B. COLLINS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Miami, Ottawa County. Mrs. Erna Collins, Mother 522½ East Central, Miami. Born December 28, 1925. Enlisted March 1, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 22, 1944, in action on Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

ARTHUR H. COOK, Technician, Fourth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Wewoka, Seminole County. Mrs. Juanita Cook, Wife,

518 North M St., Fort Smith, Arkansas. Born November 19, 1908. Enlisted February 14, 1943. Served with Combat Engineers. Died June 12, 1944, in action Normandy, France.

JACK C. COOLEY, Field Music, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs, A. Cooley, Mother, 1333 N. W. 2nd St., Oklahoma City. Born September 23, 1925. Enlisted December, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Great nephew of Jack Stillwell, famous Indian scout in western Indian Territory. Served in Battle of Namur, Marshall Islands. Died June 17, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

BILLY GENE COPELAND, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Avant, Osage County. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Copeland, Parents, 405 Quapaw Ave., Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Born September 21, 1926. Enlisted November 5, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Avant High School. Served with First Battalion, Third Marines. His commanding officer stated that he was an expert rifleman and fine marine who died bravely in the performance of his duties. Died July 21, 1944, in action on Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

EWEL D. CORLEY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Troy Corley, Father, Rt. 7, Oklahoma City. Born November 14, 1923. Enlisted January 26, 1943. Died December 31, 1943, Salt Flats, Texas.

JOE K. CORZIATTI, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Mary Corziatti, Mother, 531 West Polk St., McAlester. Born October 17, 1925. Enlisted December 8, 1942. Decorations: Awarded posthumously Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Served as Radio Operator. Died April 27, 1944, in action in France.

ELLIS T. COX, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Fairfax, Osage County. E. M. Cox, Father, Rt. 2, Fairfax. Born August 6, 1921. Enlisted February 18, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 15, 1944, in Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

KENNETH L. CREAGER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Ripley, Payne County. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Creager, Parents, Ripley. Born August 7, 1921. Enlisted June 15, 1942. Graduated Ripley High School. Member First Christian Church. Completed basic training as Paratrooper, Airborne Command, Fort Benning, Georgia. Sailed for duty overseas August, 1943. In line of duty on one of first planes over Normandy, France, in great Airborne invasion. Died June 24, 1944, in action Normandy, France.

DANIEL JOE DALE, Flight Officer, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Guymon, Texas County. Judge and Mrs. F. Hiner Dale,

Parents, Guymon. Born December 3, 1923. Enlisted January 28, 1943. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Methodist Church. Graduated Guymon High School, 1942; attended Panhandle A. & M. College, Goodwell, Oklahoma. Commissioned in Air Corps at Childress, Texas. Sailed for duty overseas May, 1944, and stationed in England serving as Bombardier and later as Navigator. Died September 27, 1944, in return from flight over Germany, bomber crash landing in England.

JAMES HAROLD DAVISON, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. W. H. Davison, Father, 423 West Grove, McAlester. Born October 3, 1922. Enlisted November 14, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 20, 1944, in South Pacific.

ERNEST D. DEAN, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. S. E. Dean, Father, 430 S. E. 46th St., Oklahoma City. Born July 3, 1914. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Commissioned on battle field November, 1943. Died June 1, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

JODIE A. DREW, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Myrtie M. Drew, Mother, 521 S. E. 30th St., Oklahoma City. Born May 16, 1925. Enlisted August 30, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 30, 1944, in action in Italy.

LAWRENCE W. DYCHE, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: El Reno, Canadian County. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Dyche, Parents, 1025 South Ellison, Ave., El Reno. Born December 3, 1923. Enlisted October 5, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended High School, El Reno. Sailed for duty overseas October 16, 1942. Participated in invasions of Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Tarawa, and Saipan islands. Died June 16, 1944, in action on Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

JIMMY R. EDWARDS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Cherokee, Alfalfa County. Mrs. Gertrude Edwards, Mother, Cherokee. Born November 3, 1921. Enlisted July 7, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal. Died June 7, 1944, in action New Guinea, South Pacific.

RAYMOND F. EGGERS, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Elk City, Beckham County. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Eggers, Parents, 413 West 2nd St., Elk City. Born March 5, 1909. Enlisted March, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Landed in France June 8, 1944. Died June 25, 1944, in action in France.

JAMES L. ELLIS, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Henryetta, Okmulgee County. Mrs. Virgie L. Ellis, Wife, Rt. 2, Henryetta. Born October 14, 1910. Enlisted September 27, 1942. Citation of Honor. Served as First Engineer and Top Turret Gunner on bomber. Died February 20, 1943, in action over Denmark.

HAROLD WESLEY FERGUSON, Watertender, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ferguson, Parents, 1005 North St. Louis St., Tulsa. Born October 28, 1925. Enlisted November 9, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died December 11, 1944, on Leyte, Philippine Islands.

EDMOND M. FITZJARRELL, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Miami, Ottawa County. Mrs. Allie F. Hawkins, Mother, 412 G St., S. E., Miami. Born November 20, 1911. Enlisted January 10, 1942. Medal for Marksmanship. Served in U. S. Army, Philippine Islands, 1930-33. Died May 8, 1944, in Germany.

SAM FIXICO, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Konawa, Seminole County. Mrs. Nora Brown, Mother, Rt. 3, Konawa. Born June 23, 1919. Enlisted January 17, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Fullblood Seminole Indian. Served with Medical Battalion. Died April 16, 1944, in action in Italy.

LEONARD W. FLATT, JR., Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tuskahoma, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Leonard W. Flatt, Sr., Mother, 608 S. E. Third St., Bentonville, Arkansas. Born January 6, 1923. Enlisted January 12, 1943. Died May, 24, 1944, in action over Berlin, Germany.

ROBERT K. FOSTER, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Altus, Jackson County. Clyde V. Foster, Brother, 519 West Elm St., Altus. Born April 8, 1913. Enlisted January 2, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; two Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served as Lower Turret Gunner on bomber. Died May 22, 1944, in action over England.

ALFRED FRANK, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mrs. Polly Frank, Wife, Eufaula. Born April 3, 1918. Enlisted September 12, 1940. Died June 1, 1944, in action North African area.

CHELSEA I. FURROW, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Ringwood, Major County. Mrs. C. E. Furrow, Mother, Ringwood. Born September 28, 1916. Enlisted January, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died July 16, 1944, in action in Italy.

CURTIS W. GARNER, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Lehigh, Coal County. Mrs. Eula Garner, Mother, Lehigh. Born March 18, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration:

Order of the Purple Heart awarded twice. Graduated Lehigh High School; attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Enlisted Oklahoma National Guard (1st) December 9, 1938; (2nd) June 11, 1940. Died June 1, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

RAWLIN H. GIBSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: St. Louis, Pottawatomie County. Mrs Dorothy Madge Gibson, Wife, St. Louis. Born September 5, 1915. Enlisted July 7, 1943. Died June 19, 1944, in action in Normandy, France.

LESTER L. GILLASPY, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. L. L. Gillaspy, Mother, Bethany, Oklahoma. Born July 28, 1923. Enlisted February 7, 1943. Attended High School, Member Methodist Church, Wickes, Arkansas. Died September 5, 1944, Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

ROBERT E. L. GOAD, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Drumright, Creek County. Mrs. Thelma McCoy, Aunt, 601 North Creek St., Drumright. Born August 18, 1920. Enlisted August, 1940. Decoration: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters. Graduated Drumright High School, 1938. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Pledged Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Served as First Pilot on Flying Fortress B-17. His plane shot down over Mediteranean Sea returning from raid over ferry terminal between Sicily and the mainland of Italy in May, 1943, and reported missing. Died May 26, 1944 (Official date), in North African area.

JAY W. GOLD, Private,First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. Porter G. Gold, Mother, 1424 Columbus, Muskogee. Born October 15, 1926. Enlisted October 20, 1943. Attended Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore, Oklahoma. In his first action in combat, served bringing up ammunition for badly needed artillery, under heavy enemy firing, Battle of Saipan. Died June 30, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

LLOYD L. GOOCH, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Edmond, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Lloyd L. Gooch, Wife, Rt. 3, Edmond. Born September 6, 1917. Enlisted May 5, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Infantryman's Combat Badge. Sailed for duty overseas October, 1942. Served in North African campaign. Died May 26, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

MAJOR H. GOWER, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Bristow, Creek County. Mrs. Edith J. Morrison, Mother, Rt. 4, Bristow. Born August 23, 1922. Enlisted January 6, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 18, 1944, in action Biak Island (off New Guinea), South Pacific.

CLAUD H. GREEN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Keota, Haskell County. Mrs. Eula Faye Green, Wife, 2124 S. W. 25th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Born February 21, 1917. Enlisted January 14, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star; Presidential Citation. Served with 45th Division. Died April 14, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

JERRY E. GREGORY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hollis, Harmon County. Mrs. Maude T. Gregory, Mother, Hollis. Born January 4, 1924. Enlisted November 30, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Radio Operator B-17. Died November 29, 1943, in action English Channel.

HENRY J. GRIFFIN, Private, U. S. Infantry. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. Corene Griffin, Wife, 106½ Court, Muskogee. Born January 11, 1918. Enlisted January 16, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 4, 1944, in action in Italy.

WARREN K. HAGA, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Perry, Noble County. Mrs. W. K. Haga, Wife, 1014 Fir St., Perry. Born June 23, 1922. Enlisted December 9, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster. Served as Radioman and Aerial Gunner on B-17. Died May 24, 1944, in action over Berlin, Germany.

RICHARD A. HAGER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mattie Bell Hager Chapman, Sister, Rt. 6, Oklahoma City. Born April 14. 1924. Enlisted February 8, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died June 15, 1944, in action in France.

RUFUS G. HALE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Wilson, Carter County. Mrs. Josie Hale, Mother, Wilson. Born November 23, 1916. Enlisted July 8, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 22, 1944, Maffin Bay, New Guinea, South Pacific.

COY D. HALL, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Blair, Jackson County. Mrs. Esther Hall, Mother, Blair. Born March 1, 1922. Enlisted November, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded medals in training. "A devoted Christian." Died June 17, 1944, in action in France.

JOE R. HARBESON, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Shidler, Osage County. Rex J. Harbeson, Father, Shidler. Born July 22, 1918. Enlisted February 12, 1941. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Distinguished Service Cross; Oak Leaf Cluster. Died May 29, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

MAYO MATTHEW HARTGRAVES, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Hugo, Choctaw County. H. B. Hartgraves, Father, Hugo. Born May 10, 1922. Enlisted February 1, 1943. Graduated Hugo High School. Died March 22, 1944, in the Pacific.

CHARLES P. HATCHER, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Dustin, Hughes County. Mrs. L. Hurst, Mother, Dustin. Born October 5, 1919. Enlisted September, 1939. Decorations: Silver Star; Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 20, 1944, in action in Italy.

TOMMY P. HATTENSTY, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ardmore, Carter County. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hattensty, Parents, 430 C St., S. E., Ardmore. Born May 26, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Oak Leaf Cluster. Choctaw Indian descent. Attended Ardmore High School. Member Salvation Army Church. Member Oklahoma National Guard enlisted (1st) February 1, 1937 and (2nd) October 20, 1939. Locally known as a boxer. Served with 45th Division in the Sicilian Campaign, and in the battles of Salerno and Anzio Beachhead. He was referred to as the unofficial "platoon aid man" for he always carried the company's medical supplies in addition to his other equipment and exposed himself many times in combat to render aid to his comrades. His commanding officer stated. "That boy was the morale of this company." Died March 7, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

TOMMY HAWKINS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Moodys, Cherokee County. Mrs. Reeva Mae Hawkins, Wife, 118 North Xanthus, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Born February 9, 1920. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Combat Infantry Badge. Served with the 45th Division. Died May 29, 1944, in action in Italy.

WALTON G. HAYES, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Nellie M. Hayes, Mother, 1608 West Grand St., Oklahoma City. Born December 21, 1923. Enlisted March 3, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 28, 1944, in action Biak Island (off New Guinea), South Pacific.

DOYLE M. HERRMANN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Chandler, Lincoln County. Mrs M. C. Herrmann, Mother, Rt. 2, Chandler. Born September 29, 1922. Enlisted December, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Church member. Served in Engineer Corps. Died November 26, 1943, in action European area.

EARNEST A. HILL, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Holdenville, Hughes County. Mrs. Alene Hill, Wife, 122 South Gulf, Holdenville. Born September 29, 1920. Enlisted September 7, 1943. Died May 25, 1944, in action in Italy.

CHARLES D. HOLLINGSHEAD, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Lawton, Comanche County. Mrs Susie Hollingshead, Mother, 1504 South 9th St., Lawton. Born September 2, 1918. Enlisted September 19, 1939. Served in Field Artillery. Died March 26, 1944, in action Anzio. Italy.

JOHN D. HOWARD, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Turkey Ford, Delaware County. Mrs. Susie Howard, Mother, Turkey Ford. Born January 8, 1911. Enlisted August 14, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 25, 1944, in action in India.

B. S. HOWLE, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Frederick, Tillman County. Mrs. R. H. Howle, Mother, 211 North 15th St., Frederick. Born August 1, 1918. Enlisted January 21, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; eight Oak Leaf Clusters; African-Sicilian Campaign ribbons and three bronze stars; Presidential Unit Citation awarded posthumously. Completed fifty missions overseas as Pilot on B-25s. Returned to U. S. in December. 1943, and assigned to the Ferry Command, Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Kansas. Died May 15th, 1944, in line of duty airplane crash near Memphis, Tennessee.

HENRY E. HUDDLESTON, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Skedee, Pawnee County. Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Huddleston, Parents, Skedee. Born March 1, 1922. Enlisted September 12, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

FRANK ROMAINE INDA, JR., Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Dewey, Washington County. Mrs. F. R. Inda, Mother, 603 East 4th St., Dewey. Born April 1, 1926. Enlisted March 29, 1944. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; the American Theatre and the Asiatic Theatre ribbons with two stars, and the Philippine Liberation ribbon with one star. Member Catholic Church. Graduated High School, Guthrie, Oklahoma, 1944. Served on the U. S. S. *Eversole* assigned to duty in supporting the landing of troops on Leyte Island and participated in the Second Naval Battle of the Philippine Sea. Died October 29, 1944, serving on board the U. S. S. *Eversole* sunk by enemy submarine torpedoes in the Philippine Islands' area.

THOMAS K. INGLE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Cleveland, Pawnee County. Mrs Etta Ingle, Mother, Cleveland. Born September 4, 1918. Enlisted March 19, 1942. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Served with the 90th Division. Died June 12, 1944, in action in France.

JOHN C. ISOM, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Gibson, Muskogee County. Mrs. Allen Isom, Mother, Rt. 1, Fort Gibson. Born February 11, 1925. Enlisted July 12, 1943. Decoration:

Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Fort Gibson High School. Embarked for duty overseas January, 1944, and received additional training in England. Died June 6, 1944, in action during the Invasion of Normandy, France.

BILLIE B. JACK, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Ardmore, Carter County. Camille Jack, Father, Ardmore. Born December 11, 1919. Enlisted September, 1940. Died May 29, 1944, in action Sarmi, New Guinea, South Pacific.

WOODROW W. JAMES, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Weathers, Pittsburg County. Mr. and Mrs. Moses James, Parents, Rt. 3, Pittsburg, Oklahoma. Born December 14, 1918. Enlisted September 11, 1940. Choctaw Indian descent. Member of Baptist Church. Attended Jones Academy, Hartshorne, Oklahoma; and Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted September 9, 1937, and had honorable discharge with rank of Corporal August 24, 1939. In regular Army, promoted to rank of Corporal September 22, 1940; to Sergeant January 15, 1941; to Staff Sergeant September 1, 1942; to Second Lieutenant September 1, 1943; to First Lieutenant April 2, 1944. Awarded Combat Infantry Badge for exemplary conduct in action. Wounded in action May 31, 1944, at Anzio, Italy. Died June 4, 1944, in Naples, Italy.

WILLIAM GEORGE JANESHUTZ, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Anton C. Janeshutz, Brother, 1639 South Carson, Tulsa 5. Born April 19, 1924. Enlisted May 8, 1943. Attended Central High School, Tulsa. Cadet in College Training Detachment. Died March 8, 1944, Station Hospital, Amarillo Army Air Base, Amarillo, Texas.

CODY H. JOHNSON, Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: Bristow, Creek County. Mrs. Thelma Johnson, Wife, Rt. 2, Bristow. Born February 20, 1922. Enlisted December 3, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended High School, Cleveland, Oklahoma. Embarked for duty overseas April 25, 1944. Wounded in action June 15, 1944, Saipan Island. Died June 16, 1944, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

WALTER GERALD JOHNSON, JR., Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, Parents, 1249 East 29th Place, Tulsa 5. Born August 22, 1922. Enlisted February 16, 1943. Member The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts. Attended Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Member Lamba Chi Alpha Fraternity. Graduated Tulsa University May 31, 1943, in absentia, with honor. Participated in four major battles—Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Hollandia, and Leyte Gulf. Died December 18, 1944, in action west of Philippine Islands, Pacific Ocean.

BOYCE LEONEL JONES, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Putnam, Dewey County. Mrs. Thelma Hamar, Mother, Putnam. Born November 26, 1924. Enlisted July 19, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Awarded Sharpshooter medal in training. Member of Christian Church. Attended Putnam schools. Veteran of Battle of Cape Gloucester. Operating machine gun with 5th Marines in his last battle. Died September 16, 1944, in action Peleliu, Palau Islands, Pacific Ocean.

PATRICK H. KELLEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mrs. J. A. Kelley, Mother, Seminole. Born December 1, 1925. Enlisted January 26, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Ribbon; Presidential Citation for service in Solomon Islands. Member of Assembly of Church of God. Attended Seminole High School. Member Boy Scouts. Wounded in action Peleliu Island September 15, 1944. Died September 17, 1944, and buried at sea Pacific Ocean.

FRED W. KENDALL, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Cushing, Payne County. Mrs. Elzina B. Kendall, Mother, 715 East Walnut, Cushing. Born November 20, 1914. Enlisted May, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member Nazarene Church. Attended public schools Yale, Oklahoma. Embarked for duty overseas December, 1943. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command, and wounded during invasion of France June, 1944. Died June 17, 1944, in France.

LOWELL D. KENNEDY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Lawton, Comanche County. Mrs. I. J. Kensell, Mother, 905 Summit Ave., Lawton. Born August 18, 1924. Enlisted October 22, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal. Died May 24, 1944, in action over Germany.

SAM KENDRICK, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Drummond, Garfield County. Mrs. Joyce Kendrick, Wife Drummond. Born April 12, 1907. Enlisted December, 1944. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Member of old western ranch family and nephew of the late John B. Kendrick, U. S. Senator from Wyoming. Graduated University of Wyoming. Served in Government service in Alaska, ten years. Died December 8, 1944, in France.

SHERMAN F. KERR, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Rt. 5, Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Mildred C. Badger, Mother, Rt. 5, Enid. Born March 13, 1925. Enlisted December 22, 1943. Attended Pioneer High School (rural), Garfield County. Awarded Marksmanship Medal in training. Sailed for duty overseas July 29, 1944. Died October 31, 1944, in action Leyte, Philippine Islands.

LEROY KEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Home address: McComb, Pottawatomie County. Mrs. John Key. Mother, Rt. 2, McComb. Born October 24, 1924. Enlisted May 18, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended High School. Died October 5, 1944, in action Peleliu Palau, Islands, Pacific Ocean.

HAROLD G. KINER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Aline, Alfalfa County. Mrs. G. W. Kiner, Mother, Aline. Born April 14, 1924. Enlisted July 14, 1943. Died October 2, 1944, in action in Germany.

CLIFFORD J. KING, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Roff, Pontotoc County. Mrs. Frances Leona King, Mother, Roff. Born February 24, 1925. Enlisted May 16, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 18, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

IRVIN LEROY KNIGHT, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. George W. Wilson, Mother, 2232 South Florence Ave., Tulsa. Born September 8, 1924. Enlisted September 7, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member of Church of Latter Day Saints. Attended Tulsa Central High School. Died July 21, 1944, in action Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

HAROLD KNOTT, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Thomas B. King, Mother, 516 North Washington, Enid. Born March 9, 1917. Enlisted January 23, 1943. Graduated High School, Enid. Attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, and University of Oklahoma, Norman. Employed with Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. Died March 31, 1943, Station Hospital, Camp Howze, Texas.

HARLEY J. KUEHL, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Kremlin, Garfield County. Mrs. Louella J. Kuehl, Mother, Kremlin. Born January 4, 1915. Enlisted April 8, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star. Served in Field Artillery during campaigns in Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France. Died November 20, 1944, in France.

JOSEPH F. KUTIN, JR., Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Choctaw, Oklahoma County. Joseph F. Kutin, Sr., Father, Rt. 2, Choctaw. Born January 28, 1921. Enlisted August 9, 1940. Died July 8, 1944, Normandy, France.

PARK LANE, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Park Lane, Wife, 2540 East 14th Place, Tulsa. Born June 3, 1921. Enlisted July, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the Cavalry. Died May 14, 1944, in Italy.

HAROLD LEWIS, Private. First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Mell Lewis, Parents, Enid.

Born December 2, 1921. Enlisted July 27, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died October 23, 1944, in action Leyte, Philippine Islands.

GILBERT H. LICHTENBERG, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Herman F. Lichtenberg, Father, Rt. 1, Enid. Born July 11, 1924. Enlisted July 5, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart twice; two Bronze Stars. Died October 19, 1944, in Italy.

JOHN O. LINTON, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Coalgate, Coal County. Mrs. Willie E. Linton, Wife, Rt. 1, Coalgate. Born November 19, 1914. Enlisted February 18, 1941. Served with the 45th Division. Died January 20, 1943.

GLENDON R. LOWE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Wewoka, Seminole County. Mrs. Ora P. Lowe, Mother, 915 South Seminole St., Wewoka. Born August 29, 1918. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Member of the Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted November 6, 1939. Died June 30, 1944, in France.

IRA H. LOYD, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Eagletown, McCurtain County. Mrs. Ida F. Loyd, Mother, Eagletown. Born October 8, 1922. Enlisted October 22, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Waist Gunner on Bomber, five combat missions. Reported missing in action March 6, 1944. Died February 21, 1944, in action in mission over Germany.

JULIAN F. LUDWICK, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Morris, Okmulgee County. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ludwick, Parents, Morris. Born June 7, 1920. Enlisted January 23, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster awarded posthumously, and Citation of Honor. Cited for meritorious service in five separate bomber combat missions and several aerial operational missions over enemy territory. Died June 29, 1944, in action over Bemburg, Germany.

EARNEST RAY LUTTS, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lutts, Parents, 701 S. E. 34th St., Oklahoma City. Born May 1, 1924. Enlisted August 17, 1942. Graduated Crutcho School, Oklahoma County. Served on board U.S.S. *South Dakota* in campaigns Southwest Pacific. Died June 19, 1944, in action on board U.S.S. *South Dakota* in Battle of Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

DANIEL CARLISLE MADRANO, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. State Representative and Mrs. D. M. Madrano, Parents, 1217 South Cincinnati Ave., Tulsa. Born November 7, 1924. Enlisted as Flying Cadet May 23, 1942. Of Cherokee and Caddo Indian descent. Graduated

Horace Mann Junior High School, Tulsa, 1938; Central High School, Tulsa, 1942. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted July 2, 1938; advanced to Corporal June 13, 1939, to Sergeant October 23, 1940, and discharged from service in 45th Division July 1, 1941. Awarded William Randolph Hearst Medal November 9, 1940. Graduated in Air Corps and commissioned Second Lieutenant February 16, 1943. Served as Pilot on B-26 Marauder. Resolution (H.R. No. 9) to his memory adopted by Oklahoma House of Representatives April 19, 1944. Died December 15, 1943, in action on take-off flight to Africa, on Ascension Island, South Atlantic.

HARVEY A. MANLEY, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ponca City, Kay County. John Manley, Father, Rt. 1, Ponca City. Born September 29, 1920. Enlisted February 21, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public schools, Enid, Oklahoma; High School Donna, Texas; and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Kingsville, Texas. Graduated as Bombardier and commissioned Second Lieutenant, Midland, Texas, December 17, 1942; graduated as Navigator, Miami, Florida, May, 1943. Crossed Atlantic for duty overseas September 29, 1943. Served on four raids European area. Died October 14, 1943, in action as Bombardier on B-17 in raid over Schweinfort, Germany.

VEARL GARLAND MAPLE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Guthrie, Logan County. Mr. and Mrs. Vearl B. Maple, Parents, Rt. 2, Guthrie. Born July 20, 1922. Enlisted December 8, 1941. Graduated Guthrie High School. Attended Oklahoma University, serving as Captain and battalion executive in Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit in his senior year. Awarded Medal of Military Efficiency by American Legion that year. Received wings and commissioned Second Lieutenant as Navigator at Hondo, Texas, August 26, 1943. Embarked for duty overseas December, 1943, and served in North Africa. Died February 8, 1944, in action over Italy.

JACK M. MARTIN, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Christine Martin, Mother, 240 South 7th St., Enid. Born February 11, 1926. Enlisted October 23, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Citation. Died October 30, 1944, in action on U. S. S. Aircraft Carrier *Belleau Wood* operating in Leyte Gulf, Philippine Islands.

ROBERT S. MAUPIN, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Robert W. Maupin, Father, 2608 North Robinson, Oklahoma City. Born October 4, 1920. Enlisted August 6, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as First Pilot B-17. Died November 29, 1943, in action, went down with his ship while crew escaped in North Sea thirty-five miles off shore of Yarmouth, England.

GILBERT M. MAXWELL, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Byars, McClain County. Mrs. Bessie L. Maxwell, Mother, Rt. 1, Byars. Born July 3, 1922. Enlisted November 10, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in combat Marshall Islands. Died June 18, 1944, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

PATTERSON B. McCARY, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Chickasha, Grady County. Mrs. Eunice McCary, Mother, 623 Kansas, Chickasha. Born April 9, 1918. Enlisted September 20, 1940. Served over seven months in Iceland, and during the battles of Guadalcanal and Tarawa 1943, South Pacific. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

GEORGE L. McCULLEY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Sam D. Huddleston, Mother, 2245 N. W. 10th St., Oklahoma City. Born November 5, 1921. Enlisted August 7, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died May 27, 1944, in action bombing mission over France.

EVERT D. McMONIGLE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ponca City, Kay County. Mr. and Mrs. Porter McMonigle. Parents, 101 Ranch, Ponca City. Born May 19, 1923. Enlisted August 23, 1942. Served as Aerial Gunner on B-17 Flying Fortress on twenty-nine missions. Died May 8, 1944, in action over Berlin, Germany.

LEROY W. MEAD, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Sharon, Woodward County. Mrs. C. N. Mead, Mother, Sharon. Born September 20, 1920. Enlisted September 7, 1942. Died June 7, 1944, in action over England.

DALE MEARS, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps . Home address: Edmond, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Jean L. Mears, Wife, 3009 N. W. 13th St., Oklahoma City 7. Born February 20, 1914. Enlisted May 6, 1942. Served as Aerial Engineer. Died May 24, 1944, in airplane crash Palacios, Texas.

MARVIN MEDLEY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: McAlester, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Ella Medley, Mother, Rt. 1, McAlester. Born October 18, 1923. Enlisted February 9, 1943. Awarded Good Conduct and Marksmanship medals. Died June 6, 1944, in action beach landing Normandy, France.

LAWRENCE ROBERT MEREDITH, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Meredith, Parents, 1318 N. W. Park Place, Oklahoma City. Born April 18, 1924. Enlisted January, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died June 6, 1944, in action during the invasion of Normandy, France.

LESTER E. MINER, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Picher, Ottawa County. Mrs. Lillian Miner, Mother, Picher. Born July 18, 1925. Enlisted September 24, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended public schools Picher. Died July 22, 1944, in action on Guam, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

WAYNE LEON MINNICK, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U. S. Navy. Home address: Helena, Alfalfa County. Mrs. Estella Minnick, Mother, Rt. 3, Ringwood, Oklahoma. Born March 6, 1915. Enlisted August, 1941. Member United Brethren Church. Attended Northwestern State College, Alva, and Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Died July 5, 1944, in line of duty crash landing, and buried with military honors at Naval Operating Base, Trinidad off the coast of Venezuela, South America.

KENNETH T. MITCHELL, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Mitchell, Parents, 916 N. Beard, Shawnee. Born August 15, 1923. Enlisted January 10, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated High School, Earlsboro, Oklahoma. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

OBIE D. MITCHELL, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Blanchard, McClain County. Mrs. Sarah Jane Mitchell, Mother, Blanchard. Born April 1, 1916. Enlisted November 17, 1939. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Attended Southwestern Institute of Technology, Weatherford, and Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. Served as Tail Gunner on twenty-five missions. Died March 26, 1944, in action over Adriatic Sea, European area.

CLARENCE R. MOBLEY, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Bartlesville, Washington County. Mrs. Lulu Mobley, Mother, 122 North Seminole Ave., Bartlesville. Born November 2, 1917. Enlisted November 16, 1942. Decoration: Bronze Star awarded posthumously. Served with 34th "Red Bull" Division, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's 5th Army, in Italy. During a fierce engagement, volunteered to serve as litter bearer to evacuate the wounded under heavy incessant enemy mortar and artillery fire, displaying exemplary loyalty and bravery. Died May 31, 1944, in action during this engagement in Italy.

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, JR., First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Maud, Seminole County. Mrs. Jean Montgomery, Wife, 533 North Chapman, Shawnee. Born September 25, 1921. Enlisted January 7, 1942. Decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross; Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served as Bombardier on B-17. Reported missing in action June 22, 1943, over Germany. Died June 23, 1944 (official date), over Germany.

JOHN E. MOORE, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Union City, Canadian County. Mrs. Maxine Durgan, Sister, Lookeba, Oklaloma. Born January 24, 1919. Enlisted June 5, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; Oak Leaf Cluster; Bronze Star; Order of the Purple Heart. Died April 18, 1944, Dunkerque, France.

MARCUS O. MOORE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hanna, McIntosh County. Mrs. Maud E. Moore, Mother, 1213½ South Peoria, Tulsa 5, Oklahoma. Born April 17, 1922. Enlisted November 14, 1942. Served on sixteen missions. Died January 29, 1944, in action over European area.

ROBERT C. MOSENA, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Morrison, Noble County. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mosena, Parents, Morrison. Born May 20, 1924. Enlisted January 20, 1943. Awarded Marksmanship Medal. Served as Radio Gunner. Died June 14, 1944, in action over Woelei, Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean.

J. S. MUNSEY, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Seminole, Seminole County. Mrs. S. A. Munsey, Mother, Seminole. Born May 17, 1916. Enlisted May 10, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Distinguished Flying Cross. Attended Oklahoma University. Football star. Died April 22, 1944, in action West Coast of England.

ALFRED MUSSETT, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Rufe, McCurtain County. J. L. Mussett, Father, Rufe. Born September 8, 1920. Enlisted September 26, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 4, 1944, in action in Italy.

EZRA C. NELSON, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Stidham, McIntosh County. Mrs. Madge Nelson, Step-mother, Stidham. Born December 25, 1911. Enlisted October 22, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 21, 1944, in action in France.

ROBERT JOHN NESPOR, JR., First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ponca City, Kay County. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Nespor, 716 East South Ave., Ponca City. Born January 19, 1921. Enlisted July, 1941. Died August 1, 1943, in action North African area.

JOHN N. NEWMAN, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Weatherford, Custer County. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Newman, Parents, Rt. 3, Weatherford. Born September 3, 1922. Enlisted August 12, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart for wounds received December 25, 1943; second Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Attended Weatherford High School. Served in the Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, one year; then as Commando and Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died May 25, 1944, in action Anzio, Italy.

HARRY E. NICHOLS, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: McCurtain, Haskell County. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Nichols, Parents, McCurtain. Born July 8, 1922. Enlisted December 28, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died November 27, 1943, on board transport sunk by enemy action Mediterranean Sea.

JOHN WILLARD NIVISION, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Edward A. Nivision, Mother, 623 East Locust, Enid. Born December 31, 1922. Enlisted December 31, 1941. Died February 16, 1943, in airplane crash Albany, Georgia.

GEORGE F. NOBLE, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Noble, Parents, University Station, Enid. Born August 25, 1919. Enlisted January 6, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart. Died July 31, 1943, in action Cesaro, Sicily.

ROSCOE EUGENE NORRIS, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. A. Roscoe Norris, Parents, 1841 N. W. 13th St., Oklahoma City. Born November 14, 1923. Enlisted January 28, 1943. Member Pilgrim Congregational Church, Oklahoma City. Graduated Classen High School 1942. Attended College of Engineering, University of Oklahoma. Grandson of Charles W. Schlosser who made the run into the Oklahoma Country in 1889 and staked a homestead claim near Oklahoma City. Received his commission February 8, 1944, at Aloe Army Air Field Victoria, Texas, and was stationed at Abilene, Texas, on combat aerial gunnery training flying a P-47. Died June 9, 1944, in line of duty in airplane crash Palacios, Texas.

JOHNNIE ONESKY, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Haileyville, Pittsburg County. A. M. Onesky, Brother, Haileyville. Born September 10, 1913. Enlisted January 7, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served with the 45th Division. Wounded in action September 16, 1942. Died February 16, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

HOWARD V. PAHLKA, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Minco, Grady County. Otto L. Pahlka, Father, Minco. Born December 12, 1920. Enlisted October, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

EMERSON J. PARADIS, Private, First Class, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Dee Paradis Jackson, Aunt, Director Traveling Libraries, State Library Commission, Capitol Building, Oklahoma City. Born November 21, 1909. Enlisted March 19, 1943. Decorations: European Theater Operations ribbon; Presidential Unit Citation; two Bronze Stars for meritorious services in connection with operations against the enemy, not in com-

bat. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Grandson of Joseph Richard and Minda J. Beall Paradis, '89ers, Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Boy Scout, athlete, swimmer. Graduated High School, Tulsa, 1927. Employed by New York Stock Exchange, Tulsa. Following basic desert training in Utah and California, transferred to the administrative department of Eighth Army Air Force, Los Angeles, California. Volunteered for duty overseas and stationed in administrative department of Eighth Army Air Force, P-51 Mustang, in England. As combat operations clerk compiling mission summaries and other responsible duties pertaining to flight records, he was highly commended for his team work, by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle. This team work enabled the 357th fighter group pilots to break all previous records in downing Luftwaffe interceptors in one afternoon's raid on Berlin in the autumn of 1944; also, P-51 Mustang pilots flew the second bombing trip, 5,000 miles to Russia, Italy and back, without the loss of one of their bombers or fighters in their heavy bombing of enemy assembly plants, airfields, oil refineries and aircraft. Hospitalized February 20, 1945, in England. Died April 11, 1945, of pulmonary tuberculosis, Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado and buried with military honors at Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

HOMER LEE PARISH, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Konawa, Seminole County. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Parish, Parents, Rt. 2, Konawa. Born October 23, 1924. Enlisted July 13, 1943. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; European Campaign Ribbon. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Graduated High School, Seminole, Oklahoma, 1943. Served as Armored Gunner in ball turret on B-17. Died July 11, 1944, in action over England.

JIM R. PARKER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Kellyville, Creek County. Robert T. Parker, Brother, Kellyville. Born May 19, 1920. Enlisted May 12, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died May 12, 1944, in action in Italy.

WILLARD MARTIN PARKER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Willard Martin Parker, Wife, 1008 East 19th St., Tulsa 5. Born June 6, 1916. Transferred to Air Corps August, 1941. Member New York State National Guard, in active duty U. S. Army February, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon. Graduated and received wings Columbus, Mississippi, July 26, 1942. Served as Pilot on B-17 in North Africa. Listed missing in action in raid on Palermo, Sicily, May 9, 1943. Died May 10, 1944 (official date) in action North African area.

RAYMOND HASKEL ABNEY PARTON, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Gracemont, Caddo County. Mrs. Eunice Parton, Mother, Anadarko, Oklahoma. Born January 6, 1926. Enlisted July 10, 1943. Served in the Atlantic and the Pacific (from New Caledonia) campaigns, and wore three battle stars. On board

in line of duty on U. S. S. *Warrington,* carryng out a mission at sea, when the ship was struck and sunk in a violent east coast hurricane. Died September 14, 1944, from exposure and buried from a raft in the Atlantic Ocean by devoted shipmates.

CLINT J. PATTERSON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Delaware, Nowata County. J. A. Patterson, Father, Rt. 1, Delaware. Born October 21, 1909. Enlisted March 20, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died June 14, 1944, in action in France.

WILLIAM LESTER PROBST, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. William Probst, Father, 529 North 4th St., Enid. Born October 31, 1919. Enlisted December 14, 1941. Injured in line of duty in North Africa. Died December 1, 1943, in Britwood Hospital, New York.

CLYDE ALLEN PULSE, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. Mary E. Pulse, Wife, 1521 West Oklahoma, Enid. Born October 7, 1921. Enlisted May 15, 1942. Decoration: Bronze Star. Served in the Cavalry. Died June 25, 1944, in action in Italy.

CHARLES KENNETH QUALLS, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Qualls, Parents, 2412 South Walnut, Oklahoma City. Born August 3, 1919. Enlisted September 1, 1939. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted 1937 and discharged 1939. Served in Hawaii two and a half years. For action during attack on Pearl Harbor returned to states for officers' training at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he received his commission in August, 1942. Volunteered and trained as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Embarked for duty overseas and served in combat in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. In combat during the invasion of France June 6, 1944, and wounded on June 16. Hospitalized and returned to combat duty. Died December 26, 1944, in action in Belgium.

ROBERT M. RAHM, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Hooker, Texas County. Mrs. Louise Rahm, Mother, Yuma, Colorado. Born November 6, 1922. Enlisted January 3, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served in Armored Division. Died May 30, 1944, in action in Italy.

CHARLES T. RISNER, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Nowata, Nowata County. Mrs. Pearl Ann Risner, Mother, Nowata. Born January 3, 1922. Enlisted December 4, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died June 8, 1944, in action in France.

TILDEN H. ROARK, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Mangum, Greer County. Mrs. Cynthia L. Wright, Sister, Rt. 2,

Mangum. Born June 20, 1909. Enlisted January 28, 1940. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Talented as cowboy musician. Died February 18, 1944, in Italy.

GRADY L. ROBBINS, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. E. L. Robbins, Mother, 708 West Elm, Enid. Born March 4, 1917. Enlisted January, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Silver Star. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Crossed to North Africa in May, 1943, and made the jump on Sicily July 9, 1943. Wounded at Anzio Beachhead, Italy, and sent to England until September 11, 1944. Died September 23, 1944, in action in Holland.

FLOYD R. ROGERS, Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Ravia, Johnston County. Robert L. Rogers, Father, Rt. 1, Ravia. Born December 23, 1923. Enlisted January, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Presidential Unit Citation; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. In training, awarded Expert Rifleman, Pistol Expert, and Bayonet medals. Served in action against the enemy on Tarawa, Gilbert Islands. Died June 15, 1944, in action Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

IRA FREDERICK ROTTER, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Cardin, Ottawa County. Mrs. Edna Evelyn Rotter, Wife, 313 B St., S.W., Miami, Oklahoma. Born February 11, 1917. Enlisted May 31, 1944. Member of Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. Graduated High School, Picher, Oklahoma. Gold Star and Citation awarded posthumously by the American Legion. Died December 18, 1944, in line of duty on board the U. S. S. *Hull* sunk during a typhoon South Pacific.

LESTER E. RUST, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Mangum, Greer County. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Emmet Rust, Parents, Rt. 1, Reed, Oklahoma. Born October 23, 1909. Enlisted October 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Served with Engineer Corps. Died June 6, 1944, in action in France.

WINFIELD WAYNE SCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott, Parents, 200 West Hackberry, Enid. Born July 15, 1902. Graduated U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, 1924. Graduate Enid High School 1920. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, U. S. Army, June 14, 1924. Served at Ft. Hoyle, Maryland; Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands; Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; Ft. Bragg, North Carolina; and Ft. Stotzenburg, Philippine Islands (September, 1939, to December 7, 1941). Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel December 24, 1941. In command of his regiment from Linguay Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands, from December 7, 1941, back to Bataan and until the surrender April 7, 1942. With his

officers and men he was on death march from Bataan to Cabanatuan where he died in July, 1942.

LOREN F. SESOW, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tulsa, Tulsa County. Mrs. Edna Sesow, Wife, 2801 East 11th St., Tulsa. Born May 1, 1921. Enlisted March 7, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Navigator. Died December 31, 1943, in airplane crash, return mission from France, in English Channel.

GARETH L. SHAW, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Pawnee, Pawnee County. Mrs. Ella Jim, Mother, Pawnee. Born July 19, 1921. Enlisted February 13, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Pawnee Indian descent. Member Pawnee Indian Baptist Church. Died July 7, 1944, in action in France.

LAWRENCE SHEA, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Perry, Noble County. Mrs. Lena Shea, Mother, 901 Locust St., Perry. Born June 12, 1917. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted May 1, 1939. Died February 18, 1944, in action Anzio Beachhead, Italy.

BEN SHELTON, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Kiamichi, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Emma Shelton, Mother, Kiamichi. Born March 23, 1918. Enlisted October 1, 1942. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Died June 6, 1944, in action in France.

JOHN D. SHERRED, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Finley, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Rena P. Sherred, Mother, Finley. Born April 12, 1914. Enlisted 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died April 16, 1944, North African area.

WAYNE R. SHOEMATE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Tuskahoma, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Eula Shoemate, Wife, Tuskahoma. Born October 12, 1914. Enlisted January 18, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct Medal. Member of Baptist Church. Died June 24, 1944, in action New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

LEO M. SHULL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Durant, Bryan County. Mrs. Iris N. Shull, Mother, Silo Route, Durant. Born March 1, 1918. Decoration: Air Medal; Citation. Enlisted September 1940. Graduated Southeastern State College, Durant, 1940. Died May 28, 1944, in India.

RALPH LEONARD SIEGLE, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Fairmont, Garfield County. Mrs. Clara G. Siegle, Mother, Fairmont. Born May 2, 1924. Enlisted September 1, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died July 11, 1944, in action North Sea.

WALTER W. SMILEY, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Norman, Cleveland County. Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Smiley, Parents, 111 West 21st St., Owensboro, Kentucky. Born August 13, 1921. Enlisted April 25, 1941. Decorations: Air Medal; three Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Graduated High School, Norman, 1937. Attended Oklahoma University from September 1937. Primary training Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa. Commissioned Second Lieutenant Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, February 20, 1942. Served as Pilot B-17 Flying Fortress. He and crew one of original combat teams of 8th Air Force in England. Special commendation from Colonel, Air Corps Commanding, stated that Smiley heroically maintained squadron formation and covered squadron leader during combat mission over enemy territory October 9, 1942, when squadron leader's airplane was crippled by enemy fire and further stated: "Maintaining formation under these difficult conditions, in the face of severe enemy fire, with the resulting maintenance of defensive fire power resulted in the safe return of all aircraft to their bases, and reflects great credit on the status of your training and morale." Completed twenty missions. Reported missing in action European Theatre April 17, 1943. Died April 18, 1944 (official date) in action North Sea.

ADOLPHUS G. SMITH, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Wilburton, Latimer County. Mrs. Bertie M. Smith, Mother, Rt. 2, Wilburton. Born November 13, 1915. Enlisted August 19, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died March 10, 1944, in action Bougainville Island, Southwest Pacific.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Fort Gibson, Cherokee County. James Henry Smith, Father, 1107 Augusta St., Muskogee, Oklahoma. Born December 6, 1922. Enlisted February 2, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died November 27, 1943, in action on board allied transport ship sunk by enemy North African area.

HUMPHREY E. SMITH, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Wewoka, Seminole County. Mrs. Faye Smith, Wife, 230 East First St., Wewoka. Born December 22, 1914. Enlisted December 21, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died November 27, 1943, on board transport ship sunk by enemy action in Mediterranean Sea.

LUTHER HENDRICK SMITH, JR., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Luther H. Smith, Sr., 1138 North McKinley, Oklahoma City. Born January 4, 1924. Enlisted May 20, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. In England thirty days, served as Pilot B-17 on three missions. Died May 20, 1944, in action over England.

RUSSELL B. SMITH, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Harrah, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Dorothy Mae Smith, Wife, 1614 N. W. 27th St., Oklahoma City. Born October 21, 1916.

Enlisted March 18, 1942. Decoration: Air Medal. Served in Alaska and in Aleutian Islands. Bombardier instructor upon return. Died April 17, 1944, Muroc Army Air Field, Muroc, California.

JOHN W. SNEED, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Home address: Rush Springs, Grady County. Mrs. J. W. Sneed, Wife, Rush Springs. Born February 27, 1926. Enlisted March 4, 1942. Died June 21, 1944, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

CRAIG H. SORY, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Ramona, Washington County. Mrs. Lottie Sory, Mother, Ramona. Born February 17, 1907. Enlisted February 9, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Died February 16, 1944, in action in Italy.

HORACE EDWARD SPEARS, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Altus, Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Spears, Parents, 518 North Hightower St., Altus. Born February 20, 1924. Enlisted June 13, 1942. Received wings and commissioned Ensign at Naval Air Training Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, August 14, 1943. After subsequent training in Carrier Qualification Training Unit, reported for active duty in Fighting Squadron involving flying in that Squadron November 12, 1943. Died April 30, 1944, in line of duty mid-air collision, gunnery exercise piloting Navy "Hell Cat" Fighter Plane from Carrier, Pacific Ocean.

DAN J. STRAIN, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Army. Home address: Broken Bow, McCurtain County. Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Strain, Parents, Star Rt., Broken Bow. Born May 17, 1920. Enlisted September 25, 1940. Graduated Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo. Member Methodist Church. Instructor Pilot. Died March 3, 1944, Barksdale Field, Shreveport, Louisiana.

LUTHER E. SUTTERFIELD, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Dunbar, Pushmataha County. Mrs. Bertha Sutterfield, Mother, Dunbar. Born December 27, 1918. Enlisted July 14, 1941. Died April 6, 1944, in action in Burma.

JOHN H. SUTTLE, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Tuttle, Grady County. E. A. Suttle, Father, Rt. 1, Tuttle. Born September 20, 1922. Enlisted October, 1942. Served as Gunner. Died March 12, 1944, in bomber crash after take off, Mountain Home, Idaho.

JAMES STRICKLAND SWARTS, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Chelsea, Rogers County. James W. Swarts, Father, Van Horn, Texas (member of Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, District 61, Chelsea). Born July 18, 1916. Enlisted July, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Bronze Star for valorous conduct. Cherokee Indian descent. Graduated Georgia Military Academy, Milledgeville, Georgia; and University of Georgia 1941. Commissioned Ensign February 28, 1941. Stationed in Hawaii,

serving at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941; in Aleutian Islands and Pacific areas two years. Assigned to a Maryland post for amphibious training March, 1943. When his ship was torpedoed during practice maneuvers in English Channel April 28, 1944, he unhesitatingly relinquished his own life belt to a soldier, efficiently supervised abandon-ship activities, and was the last to leave the sinking vessel. Died April 28, 1944, from shock and three hours exposure in cold waters, shortly after rescue from raft in English Channel.

GEORGE A. TANNER, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Ardmore, Carter County. Mrs. Madge E. H. Tanner, Mother, 408 "C" St., S. W., Ardmore. Born February 28, 1921. Enlisted April, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; four Oak Leaf Clusters; Distinguished Unit Citation Badge. Served as Pilot on 48 missions with Liberator. Died July 2, 1944, in action over Budapest, Hungary.

YARME TARPALECHEE, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Okmulgee, Okmulgee County. Reverend and Mrs. Miller Tarpalechee, Parents, Okmulgee. Born November 3, 1919. Enlisted September 16, 1940. Fullblood Creek Indian. Member Big Cussetah Indian Methodist Church. Attended school Cussetah Community and Morris High School, Okmulgee County; also Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. Member Oklahoma National Guard, enlisted October 20, 1939. Embarked for duty overseas December 24, 1942. Served in Panama Canal Zone, Australia, and New Britain. Died June 6, 1944, in action New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

RAYMOND P. TAYLOR, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Ashland, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Maud Taylor, Mother, Rt. 1, Stuart, Oklahoma. Born January 16, 1917. Enlisted March 19, 1940. Rated excellent Tank Commander and Gunner and awarded several medals. Died May 20, 1944, in action Italian campaign.

JIM R. TERRY, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Stillwater, Payne County. Mrs. Jim R. Terry, Wife, 111 East Maple St., Stillwater. Born May 18, 1919. Enlisted July 2, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Expert Rifleman. Died June 28, 1944, Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

ROBERT W. THOMAS, Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Hunter, Garfield County. Mrs. Edna F. Thomas, Wife, Medford, Oklahoma. Born August 31, 1917. Enlisted January 7, 1941. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died April 1, 1944, in line of duty airplane crash due to enemy action New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

ROSS E. THOMPSON, Private, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Peggs, Cherokee County. George R. Thompson, Father,

Peggs. Born December 4, 1913. Enlisted January 2, 1943. Died November 27, 1943, in action Mediterranean area.

KENNETH E. THOMPSON, Technician, Fifth Grade, U. S. Army. Home address: Quinton, Pittsburg County. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Parents, Quinton. Born December 4, 1920. Enlisted August 28, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Awarded Good Conduct Medal and Marksmanship Medal. Served in the Italian campaign. Stationed in England January, 1944. Died June 9, 1944, in action in France.

ALBERT W. THURMAN, Private, First Class, U. S. Army. Home address: Afton, Ottawa County. Mrs. Elizabeth Thurman, Wife, Rt. 2, Afton. Born May 21, 1918. Enlisted December 8, 1942. Died June 6, 1944, in action Normandy Beachhead, France.

GARLAND L. VAN PELT, Corporal, U. S. Army. Home address: Freedom, Woods County. Mrs. Garland L. Van Pelt, Wife, 916 Locust, Alva, Oklahoma. Born January 10, 1920. Enlisted October 12, 1942. Decorations: Order of the Purple Heart; Citation of Honor. Graduated Freedom High School; attended Northwestern State College, Alva. Propeller specialist ground crew in Air Corps. Died November 27, 1943, in line of duty on board transport ship sunk by enemy action in European area.

EDWARD WALKER, JR., Technical Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Clayton, Pushmataha County. Edward Walker, Sr., Father, Clayton. Born December 30, 1923. Enlisted August, 1942. Served with 8th Air Force. Died March 19, 1944, in action over France.

GEORGE S. WEABER, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mr. and Mrs. George Weaber, Parents, 514 South Garfield, Enid. Born August 11, 1919. Enlisted September, 1940. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Recommended for Silver Star. Made Sergeant before entering Officers' Training School. Received commission as Second Lieutenant Quantico, Virginia. August, 1943. Died September 27, 1944, in action Peleliu, Palua Islands, Central Pacific.

ROBERT JAMES WHEELER, Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Julia Howell Wheeler, Mother, 1421 N. W. 41st St., Oklahoma City 6. Born March 26, 1918. Enlisted October 20, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart awarded posthumously. Died July 21, 1944, on Hospital Ship Guam, Marianas Islands, and buried with military honors at sea, Pacific Ocean.

CLIFFORD E. WHITE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Adamson, Pittsburg County. Mrs. Anna R. White, Mother, Adamson. Born May 15, 1918. Enlisted February, 1941.

Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Served as Aerial Gunner. Died March 29, 1944, in action over England.

JAMES D. WHITE, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Air Corps: Home address: Lexington, Cleveland County. Mrs. Lillie White, Mother, Lexington. Born January 23, 1916. Enlisted September 25, 1942. Eagle Scout. Attended University of Oklahoma and trained three years in Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Died April 5, 1944, near Manduria, Italy.

SAM BEN WHITE, JR., Major, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Vivian Fite White, Wife, 2916 N. W. 14th St., Oklahoma City. Born January 26, 1917. Enlisted October 15, 1940. Decorations: Silver Star; Distinguished Flying Cross; Oak Leaf Cluster; Presidential Unit Citation. Choctaw-Chickasaw Indian descent, great grandson of the late Cyrus Harris, first Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and son of S. B. (Sr.) and Grace Muncrief White. Graduated Classen High School, Oklahoma City; received B. S. degree in Business Oklahoma City University, 1940. Stationed at Hickam Field, Honolulu, pre-Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, and subsequently sent to Guadalcanal, where he flew sixty-five missions. Second overseas assignment April, 1944, based in India where he flew eleven missions over Tokio and Mukden until promoted to Operations Officer. Letter from Commanding General, H. H. Arnold, Army Air Forces, stated: "Throughout his commissioned career he repeatedly displayed admirable traits of character and initiative that marked him as a leader of men. He was a skillful pilot whose ability earned the admiration of fellow airmen. . . ." Died December 7, 1944, in action on volunteer mission airplane explosion over Loshan, China.

OWEN A. WIGGINTON, Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Wister, LeFlore County. Mrs. Corey Wigginton, Mother, Wister. Born August 5, 1925. Enlisted October 7, 1943. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Wounded serving with 4th Division in invasion of Saipan. Died June 22, 1944, of wounds Saipan, Marianas Islands, Central Pacific.

JACK M. WILEY, Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Sarah E. Wiley, Mother, 2118 N. E. 12th St., Oklahoma City. Born February 23, 1920. Enlisted January 1, 1942. Decoration: Order of the Purple Heart. Attended Central High School. Member of Kelham Avenue Baptist Church, Oklahoma City. Served as Paratrooper, Airborne Command. Died December 15, 1943, in action in Italy.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, Master Sergeant, U. S. Army. Home address: Geronimo, Comanche County. George L. Williams, Father, Faxon, Oklahoma. Born December 2, 1922. Enlisted November, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; Order of the Purple Heart awarded

posthumously. Died February 22, 1944, in line of duty bomber crash Sheffield, England, on return from raid over Denmark.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County. Mrs. Ezzie Lee Neal, Mother, 605 S. E. 35th St., Oklahoma City. Born May 22, 1917. Enlisted June 2, 1942. Died April 20, 1944, on board transport ship sunk by enemy action in Mediterranean Sea.

JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Howe, LeFlore County. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Williams, Parents, Rt. 1, Howe. Born December 31, 1914. Enlisted December 5, 1942. Died March 16, 1944, in action New Guinea, Southwest Pacific.

GORMAN LOUIS WILKS, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Weatherford, Custer County. L. O. Wilks, Father, 116 East Proctor, Weatherford. Born March 26, 1920. Enlisted August 4, 1942. Awarded Marksmanship Medal. Graduated High School, Cordell, Oklahoma, and Harding Christian College, Searcy, Arkansas. Athlete and member men's chorus. Stationed in England since November 15, 1943, with Air Corps complement squadron, in charge of accounts. Died March 15, 1944, airplane crash Hethel, England.

ALFRED R. WILKINSON, Private, U. S. Army. Home address: Arcadia, Oklahoma County. Ed Wilkinson, Father, Sparks, Oklahoma. Born March 3, 1918. Enlisted January 22, 1942. Served in Coast Artillery. Died July 2, 1944, in action in Italy.

RALPH W. WRIGHT, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Muskogee, Muskogee County. Mrs. Ralph W. Wright, Wife, 239 Hester St., Stillwater, Oklahoma. Born December 17, 1922. Enlisted October, 1942. Decorations: Air Medal; four Oak Leaf Clusters; Order of the Purple Heart. Served as First Pilot B-17 Flying Fortress. Died May 7, 1944, in action over England.

HARLAN H. WYMAN, Corporal, U. S. Army Air Corps. Home address: Waukomis, Garfield County. Mrs. Edna Tinker Wyman, Wife, Waukomis. Born March 18, 1924. Enlisted March 22, 1944. Served as Nose Gunner. Died October 28, 1944, in line of duty airplane crash Chatham Field, Savannah, Georgia.

MALCOLM MONNETTE YEWELL, First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps. Home address: Enid, Garfield County. Mrs. M. B. Yewell, Mother, 2220 East Maple, Enid. Born March 17, 1918. Enlisted August 21, 1942. Graduated with B. S. degree from Phillips University, Enid, 1941. Trained at Quantico, Virginia. Died September 21, 1944, in action Palau Islands, Pacific Ocean.

NIMROD ON THE LOOSE IN PIONEER OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

By Oliver LaFayette Chambers[1]

What was originally the Western, or Oklahoma Territory part of the present state of Oklahoma, was a hunter's and fisherman's paradise along in the eighteen-eighties and early nineties, if ever there was one.

Prairie chickens, quail, ducks, and wild turkeys were there in almost unbelievable numbers. Large and numerous herds of deer and antelope roamed the prairies and adjacent woodlands. There were coyotes, wild cats, mountain lions, and frequently a black bear to test the markmanship, prowess, or leg-speed of the early-day "nimrod" who ventured into the rougher parts of that region. There was an abundance of the lesser, or food animals, such as rabbits, squirrels, and opossums, as well as fur-bearers—raccoons, badgers, otter, muskrats, skunks, etc. And the streams were alive with fish!

In those days there were no restrictions,—no closed seasons, no bag limits, no "Izaak Waltons," no game-wardens, which, in the light of present-day game shortages, maybe wasn't so good. Conservation had not entered the picture then, and if it had, would not have been practical in this unprotected land. While the sport element was present in hunting to some extent, however, the practice was engaged in more largely to meet food and financial needs of the participants which bulked large and imperative in every boomer man's family along the Kansas-Oklahoma Territory border in those lean cropless years.

My first hunting trip into this pioneer territory was during the Christmas holidays of the winter of 1885-6. My younger brother Smith and I had arrived on the Kansas-Oklahoma border to join the Payne homeseekers during the summer of 1885. Smith secured a job teaching a country school west of Hunnewell. Our parents and others of the family arrived by covered wagons a few days before the following Christmas and moved into a house near where Smith was teaching.

[1]Oliver LaFayette Chambers, now in his 85th year, lives at Tonkawa, and still owns the homestead near there secured at the opening of the Cherokee Strip fifty-two years ago. He is what the reporters would call "still hale and hearty." Drives his own car up to—well, up to the speed limit, at least, and prior to the war, had visited or vacated at points from coast to coast and Canada to Gulf. He is the father of six living children, three girls and three boys, and has a number of grandchildren as well as great grandchildren.—Homer S. Chambers (a brother).

The day after Smith's school was out for the two-weeks' Christmas holidays, we loaded up one of the covered wagons with feed, food, guns, ammunition, and bedding, and Smith, another brother, Sam, Father and I started down to what we had been told was good hunting grounds on the Cimarron river.

We followed the old Chisholm Trail that led from Caldwell down to Fort Cobb and Fort Sill. We saw and met the stage coaches going and coming over the famous old trail, and the big freight wagons that hauled supplies down to the forts. These forerunners of present-day transport trucks were usually powered by six mules to one wagon with two other wagons trailed onto it. The streams had no bridges, of course, and when one was reached, the drivers detached the trailers and took the first wagon across and then returned and pulled the other wagons across one by one, coupled them together again and went on their way.

There was a stage station and ranch on Ephraim Creek about where North Enid is now. Tuttle's big ranch headquarters was in a blackjack grove five or six miles southwest of where Enid is now located. These were hunters' favorite stopping places for water and often to stay all night.

We had no sooner gotten into camp at our destination on the Cimarron than a fierce blizzard with freezing temperature and heavy snow came upon us. This did not interfere much with the hunting—in fact it was a help—and in our eight days' stay we filled our wagon with deer and wild turkeys. Our camp-site was a well-sheltered cove, blackjack wood for fuel was plentiful, our bedding ample, our horses protected and comfortable, and we suffered little from the cold. The game stayed close to the shelter of the timber and breaks along the river and was more easily come at.

Cattlemen, however, had little or no provender saved up against such an unprecedented spell of weather, and their herds drifted with the storm into canyons and fences and froze to death by the thousands.

Coming out after the storm had abated, we stayed one night with the boys at the afore-mentioned Tuttle's ranch. We had been down there on the Cimarron eight days, and cooking over an open campfire, with ashes, cinders, and what have you, in our skillet. Bread, coffee, and other food, had gotten somewhat monotonous, and the ranch accommodations were decidedly welcome. We supplied the ranch cooks with plenty of deer and turkey meat that night, and they in turn baked hot oven biscuits for supper and breakfast. And, oh boy, were they good! Those boys could make 'em and bake 'em fit for a king!

The following winter (1886), Father, Brother Smith, a cousin, Albert Rader, and I were hunting in the Gloss Mountain country when we had our first meeting with a mountain lion. It was on a day following a heavy snow. Father and Albert stayed in camp, but Smith and I ventured out. We tracked and hunted deer nearly all day but never got a shot at one.

Along toward evening, not far from the bat caves for which the region was then noted (caverns in the sides of the mountains occupied by thousands of bats), we came upon the fresh tracks of a mountain lion. We followed them around among the hills till we came to where he had gone into one of the caves. Not caring to risk a crawling visit into his lair, we gathered some stones and cast them back into the hole as far as we could, and then ducked back into a clump of scrubby cedar trees to see if the big cat would take up the challenge and come out. Pretty soon there was a growl that made my hair almost push my hat off, and Mr. Lion emerged from his den, looking defiantly about.

We emptied two loads of buckshot into him, but only crippled him, as he charged toward us, then our cowardly legs started to get us away from there right now. But rocks, vines, and scraggly bushes stopped us and we had to turn and face the snarling, close-pursuing beast. Stiff with fright, we each emptied a second charge of buckshot into him at point of gun almost. This laid him out for good. And what a relief!

This fellow measured seven feet from his tigerish nose to the end of his stubby tail. We skinned him and sent the hide back to our former merchant in Indiana who had it mounted and displayed in his store for several years.

(Incidentally, the mountain lion that infested early Oklahoma was known by several other names—bob-cat, catamount, cougar, American lion, and panther. It killed horses, cattle, deer, and other animals. It did not attack man unless wounded or closely cornered. A Kansas neighbor of mine, who wounded one, had an arm mangled before he got it finished off with a pistol he happened to have on his hip. My brother killed one on one of our trips, and father killed a large and ferocious looking one the winter of 1888. It froze stiff on the way home and younger brothers of school age stood it up in father's smokehouse across the road from the school house, facing such a way that on opening the door it seemed life-like and ready to spring upon the intruder. Its snarling face and exposed teeth gave it a frightful look, and the first school kids who were permitted to see it, had a hilarious time inveigling other kids, one at a time into opening the door "to see the 'kitten' Mr. Chambers killed.")

On another trip in 1888, Father, a younger brother, Ira, and I, after a ten-day hunt in the Cimarron country, reached Caldwell on our return with thirteen deer, a lot of turkeys, prairie chickens and quails galore, such of which as we didn't need for our own use being sold to Caldwell merchants.

Another time, neighbors Oscar and Dick Evans, father, and I constituted the hunting party, camping at some springs near the present Crescent City. Got only a few deer, but found a turkey roost and killed forty-nine that night. Some of these were the biggest birds I ever saw and were as fat as they could be. The surplus game secured on this trip was also brought to Caldwell and sold to eager markets.

My father, Brother Ira, and I, made at least one trip—generally several—every winter prior to the opening of the Strip country to settlement in 1893.

On one of these trips, Ira and I were hunting down the north side of Skeleton Creek when we came to a branch creek. Going up that creek a way we found it divided, one branch extending on one side of a ridge and the other branch on the opposite side. Brother went up one branch and I went up the other.

Our practice when hunting was to stop if we heard a shot to see if any game flushed should come our way. About half a mile up the creek, I heard brother shoot four times in rapid succession. I stopped, looked, listened, but nothing came my way. I ran over the ridge through high grass and weeds to the side hill where I could see Ira. He was standing stiff as a statute, his gun pointing, both barrels cocked, and you could have shaved his eyes off with a grapevine.

"What you shooting at?" I yelled. I imagined I could see his hair standing straight up.

"There's forty wildcats down here!"

I ran down to him. He had killed one and crippled another of the forty (?). We tracked the crippled one over into a thicket of greenbriers, bushes and grapevines, where we quit.

We decided it was dangerous to creep around in the brush where one could not stand up to walk, for fear that big old mamma cat, though crippled, might make us tear down all those bushes and vines getting out of there.

On coming home from that trip we were caught by the White Horse Company of soldiers and taken to their camp at Round Pond, across the Salt Fork from where Pond Creek is now located. They kept us there awhile and then turned us loose when they found we had no deer. The soldiers had a habit of capturing

hunters and taking their game for their own use, but as we happened to have killed none on that trip they ordered us to get out of the Territory—and to stay out (which we did, till the next time).

Hunting in those days had its hazzards, its pleasures, and its awards. And sometimes surprising and ludicrous situations. As witness this incident:

Father had killed a deer on one of these trips. Being close, I went over and helped him hang it up in a tree till a horse could be brought to haul it into camp. That evening my brother and I took one of the horses and went to fetch the deer in. We had never had a deer carcass on either of the horses we had that time, so we took the one that was blind in one eye and too lazy to eat when he was hungry, thinking it would be the simpler matter to load the deer carcass onto him. Horses, we had found, were somewhat touchy about being used for an animal ambulance or hearse.

When we got that old lazy buzzard of a half blind horse up close enough, what did he do but grab the deer with his teeth, and went plumb crazy. We finally got him turned away and blindfolded his good eye, but still had an awful time getting him up where we could get the deer on his back. But eventually we did, and with a rope we tied the deer's front feet to its hind feet in front of the horse's breast. Brother was to hold the deer on while I led the horse into camp. But when we started that lazy critter started to snort, and run, and kick; jerked brother down and slammed me against a tree so hard I let him loose. And boy! how he made the deer's fur fly and some of his own as he tore through the woods and brush for camp. That deer was skinned to a frazzle and his flesh made into hamburger by the time he reached camp. And nobody could ever make me believe that horse was as tired and rheumatic as he let on to be, after that.

During the latter 1880's and early 1890's we did more fur hunting and trapping than game hunting, because a succession of crop failures had made times hard and cash pretty hard to get hold of. In our earlier hunting trips we had become familiar with the habits and location of such fur-bearers as raccoons, 'possums, skunks, badgers, otter, muskrats, wildcats, coyotes, etc. We did not take many of the last three, because of the scarcity and inaccessability of the first two and the cunning of the latter. But of the other animals we took in large numbers. There was always a ready market at fair prices, for our take, and some winters we often had as many as 150 pelts to ship at a time. Some of these animals we hunted in the open, trapped others in their runways, dug others out of their dens in the ground or twisted them out of

their winter quarters under rocks, in hollow trees, and other places.[2]

Whenever our home larders got low or the pocket book flat, the neighbors said they could always tell it, because Dad Chambers and at least two of the boys, Ol and Ira, could be seen with cover on the wagon, a bale or two of hay sticking out behind, and headed over the hills toward the Salt Fork, the Black Bear, the Cimarron, or the Gloss mountains. And, these same neighbors were wont to declare that when the wind was favorable, they could foretell our return hours in advance of our arrival home with our odoriferous cargo!

Addenda

In a note accompanying the foregoing article, Oliver LaFayette Chambers reminisces on his other early history as follows:

"Landed at Hunnewell, Kansas, May 5, 1885. Lived among the boomers along the line till the Cherokee Strip was opened in 1893. Farmed, operated threshing machines, harvesting machines, hay making outfits, hunted, fished, and—just waited for the new country to open. Summer of 1887, Tom Oliver and I, with other help, put up 1000 tons of prairie hay for old man Humes between Dry Creek and Chikaskia just north of where Blackwell is now.

Charley Carpenter and Lute Malone were Humes' cowboys at that time, and they often brought us chunks of beef from the ranch headquarters just above the old Sand Ford. Our camp was on Dry creek near present Braman.

Went to the opening of Old Oklahoma in 1889, but got no claim. Decided to wait for the Strip to come in.

While waiting along the line we Kansans got wood for cooking along the streams down in the territory. Except for a strip just along the line, the territory, including the streams and of course the wood, was all fenced off in cattle ranches. Those closest the line as I recollect them were: Burris Ranch, Wyckoffs, Humes, Wicks, Helms, 101, Bar-X-Bar, and Elija Smith's Stage Ranch on Deer Creek.

To get wood out of these ranches was finally stopped, or attempted to be stopped, by U. S. soldiers, and wood haulers had to watch out for them. When any one was caught with wood they were taken to a soldier camp, several of which were located at intervals a few miles below the line, where it was ordered unloaded and the hauler ordered to get out of the Strip and stay out. Which they sometimes did—till the next moonlight night when they'd go back and get a load.

Three of my neighbors were coming out once and were overtaken by two soldiers who ordered them to turn back and take their wood down to the camp at Rock Falls. The men refused till the soldiers rode off aways and shot down one of their horses. Then they were taken to camp and kept several days when they were released. The horse killed belonged to Will Rollier, the other men being Capt. Louis Weythman, a civil war veteran, and Bill Fox—all afterward homesteaders and prominent citizens of Kay county.

At the opening of the Strip, I laid in line at the registration booth at Hunnewell for three days and nights, my folks bringing me grub and water, before I could get up to a desk to register, the waiting crowd was so great.

[2] See *Addenda* for further reminiscent notes by Oliver LaFayette Chambers.

Ludwig Miller, for whom I had worked in Iowa, and I made the race together. We borrowed a brother's buggy, took the top off, and wrapped the springs with baling wire to keep them from breaking when running over cow trails and prairie dog holes. With his pony and one of mine we drove them every day for two weeks to harden them up for the race.

The line at Hunnewell was covered with thousands of people as far east and west as the eye could see when the opening hour arrived. There were Kentucky and Missouri race horses, two-wheeled carts, buggies, spring wagons, covered wagons, and people on foot, who expected to stake the first claim next to the line. Entertainment in the line while waiting for the starting signal, included poker playing, crap shooting, singing, praying, and one, a Rev. Hazzard, was preaching.

Soldiers who rode back and forth before the line, guns in hand, did not give the signal to go till we saw, far to the east across Shoo Fly creek, the line break and surge across the prairie like a cyclone. Then the soldiers fired, turned their horses to keep from being run over, and the race was on. Soon there were buckets, water jugs, frying pans, feed racks, grub boxes, spades, and everything imaginable flying in the air, but we just hung onto our hats and let 'em go!

One of the first things done in the community where I located a claim was to organize a school district, and a subscription school was held in the dugout of a neighbor named Shanafelt, he being the teacher. The next summer we voted bonds in the sum of $200 and traded them for lumber and the men of the district donated the work of building the schoolhouse, which was located on the corner of James Sebits claim, the S. E. ¼ of section 10-25-2 West. James Sebits, John Miller and O. L. Chambers composed the first school board.

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

IN MEMORIAM

VICTOR MURDOCK

Perhaps no man living without the confines of the State of Oklahoma has played a more interesting part in the development of the State than has Victor Murdock. He died on July 8, 1945 at Wichita, Kansas. As Editor of the *Wichita Eagle* which he inherited from his father, Marshall M. Murdock who established the *Eagle* in 1872, he had almost as large list of readers for forty years in Oklahoma as in Kansas. He filled his paper so full of Oklahoma news and took such interest in Northern Oklahoma development that no Oklahoma paper could make much headway in the northern tier of counties in the state.

Victor Murdock was an engaging and national figure from the time he entered Congress in 1902. Joseph Cannon, the "czar" Speaker of the House, had ruled with an iron hand and pushed the membership of the House around just about as he pleased for many years. The young congressman from Kansas growing up on the western plains got such a breeze of liberty and independence in his red head that he and Cannon soon clashed. Uncle Joe had his way for awhile but realizing that he had a fight on his hands from an inconquerable spirit, he soon recognized the merit of Victor Murdock and through the twelve years the Editor of the *Eagle* served in Congress he and Cannon were close friends.

In 1914 he retired from the House of Representatives to make a race against Charles Curtis, another warm friend of Oklahoma. It should be said that he had bolted the Republican Party to support his warm friend, Theodore Roosevelt, in 1912. He declared his candidacy that year on the Bull Moose ticket. He was elected and became the Bull Moose selection for Speaker of the House. He subsequently lost his race to Curtis and retiring, took up the editorship of the *Eagle* which he held until his death.

His pen as editor was full of vitriol for his enemies and ardent love for his friends. He was friendly to the movement of making Oklahoma territories into a State. He followed the pioneer development of the State with great interest, and the files of the *Wichita Eagle* would make a splendid history of pioneer sacrifice and final triumph in developing the State of Oklahoma. He was invited to speak at the dedication of the State Historical Society building in November, 1930, and he gladly responded and expressed

his pride and profound satisfaction upon the wonderful progress made by this State since he first knew it as a child.

He was born in Burlingame, Kansas, March 18, 1871. His was a life full of achievement and rounded with such power that he became one of the Nation's great. Oklahoma will miss Victor Murdock and profound regret and sorrow was expressed by thousands of his Oklahoma friends upon his passing.

—Charles Evans.

Oklahoma Historical Society.

Keeping the Record Straight

An article "Origin of Oklahoma Day" by Muriel H. Wright was published in *The Chronicles* for autumn, 1945 (Vol. XXIII, No. 3, pp. 203-17), in which special mention was made on the history of the Oklahoma Memorial Association and its "Honorees" to the "Hall of Fame" since 1928. Owing to imperfect records for writing and compiling the history of the Memorial Association, the following name was not given in the published list of "Honorees" for 1932 (pages 211-12) and is herewith added: *Frank M. Bailey,* Chickasha: Prominent attorney, jurist; civic, church, and Democratic Party leader.

Other corrections in the lists of "Hall of Fame Honorees" in this article are made as follows:

Page 211, list for 1932, *Campbell Russell* was formerly of Muskogee rather than Ardmore.

Page 212, list for 1932, the name "J. B. Connors" should read *J. P. Connors."*

Page 214, list for 1937, the name "John R. Keaton" should read *"James R. Keaton."*

Page 216, list for 1939, the biographical notes following the name of *Cassius M. Cade,* Oklahoma City (formerly of Shawnee), should read, "Kingfisher County pioneer ('89er), pioneer banker, former Republican National Committeeman from Oklahoma." Mr. Cade was never a delegate nor representative to Congress for the Territory or the State of Oklahoma, as stated in the published list for 1939.

(M.H.W.)

Chief Rabbit Run of the Arapahoes

The following story published in *The News-Review,* Oklahoma City, for August 13, 1942, was submitted to the Editorial Department by Mrs. Golda I. Kammerzell, of Hobart, Oklahoma, who is a daughter of Judge T. C. Knoop:

"RABBIT RUN"

Judge T. C. Knoop, father of Mrs. J. A. Curtis, of the *News-Reveiw*, is an honorary chief of the Arapaho tribe. He knows the Indians as well as any man in Oklahoma, having lived among them for almost a half century. He has practiced law at Canton for a major portion of that time and is one of the honored deans of the legal profession in Oklahoma.

One of his best friends passed away the other day and Judge Knoop was asked to write a few words in memory of his comrade.

His tribute must be of interest to our readers as it is a story of the present which deals with the past—a past that is, for lack of interest, being rapidly forgotten.

"The other day one of the few remaining links which connect the state of Oklahoma with its early history was broken. Rabbit Run, the last chief of the Arapaho tribe died July 30th at Canton and was buried August 3rd in the Indian cemetery at Canton.

"Two funeral services were held. The first, for his white friends, was conducted by Rev. Dyke of Eagle City, in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, at Canton, while the second service was conducted for the Indians at the Mennonite Mission church south of Canton. It was fitting that the Indian service be conducted at this church, which was established over 50 years ago as a mission for the Indians, before the country was opened for settlement by the whites.

"The customary Mennonite funeral service was conducted by Rev. Freson, pastor of the Mission. He was assisted by Ben Spotted Wolf and Dave Black Horse, and other members of the Arapaho tribe. This service was simple but impressive and the devotion and sorrow displayed by his fellow tribesmen indicated the esteem and reverence his people had for this last chief.

"Rabbit Run was a member of the Arapaho Tribe of Plains Indians. He was born in 1837, in Wyoming in what was then known by the Indians as their country, and is now called the Black Hills country. This tribe at that time and prior thereto were the most wealthy Indians of all tribes in land holdings. Owning and holding the entire Missouri Territory country embracing parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

"Through various treaties with the U. S. Government the tribes conceded vast tracts of this land for great sums of annual payments covering a period of 50 to 60 years, and in a final and last Treaty, that went to the United States for approval and ratification, the U. S. Senate changed the treaty by having Art. II read: "All former treaties are hereby abrogated," and further changed it by eliminating a large part of land reserved by the tribe. This changing of the treaties by the U. S. Senate without the knowledge or consent of the tribe.

"Thus, by the simple process of treaties, between the civilized, and uncivilized—the strong and the weak—the Tribes were stripped of their magnificent possessions; larger than the states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey combined, and left them without a foot of land they could call their own.

"Rabbit Run, growing up and becoming active as a young Tribesman, studied the history of the tribal possessions and found that the Tribe had established their home and possessions of the large tract of land including the Black Hills country prior to 1803 and that no other Tribe was there. That subsequently the Sioux Tribe came and established their home with

the Arapaho and Cheyennes. That in 1923 the Sioux Tribe apparently filed a suit in the Courts of Claims to recover the Black Hills Country.

"The Arapahoes at once proceeded to protect their interest, and obtained permission from Congress to intervene in the suit filed by the Sioux.

"In 1884, the Tribe having recognized the ability of Rabbit Run, made him a High Chief and Medicine man, and in that capacity he served the Tribe. When it became apparent that a delegation of Chiefs and Tribesmen would have to appear in Washington in behalf of their interests, Chief Rabbit Run was one of the delegates to go.

"I recall the first council following the return of the delegation from Washington. I was ushered into the council tepee, and saw the Tribesmen sitting in a circle, as silent and as motionless as statues. Not a word was said—not a muscle moved for minutes. Then Rabbit Run arose and began to speak.

"When he began his voice was low, scarcely above a whisper. We had been rebuffed and insulted in Washington. He keenly felt this treatment and he was discouraged and sick at heart. But as he spoke, he began to lose his air of dejection. He was a tall man, but he appeared to become taller until he seemed to command the entire room. His voice became full and as resonant as an organ. His eyes blazed and every muscle of his body became a mobile part of a great orator.

"Today that is one of the outstanding mental pictures that I have of a life that has covered more than the ordinary three score years and ten. That vision of an uncultured, uneducated savage—wronged as only the Indians have been wronged, but still hoping for some of the white man's justice. Pleading for the rights of his tribe. Begging for fairness and a restoration of that which had been taken from them by might and trickery. That a wrong might be righted and justice prevail.

"It was a thrilling and inspiring moment; one that will live in my memory forever—but alas—it was just another episode in our black record of Indian oppression—just another heroic picture of the oppressed pleading for a lost cause.

"I first met Rabbit Run in the spring of 1895 at a large Indian village near the present town of Canton, and at this meeting formed an acquaintance and respect for him as a man and Chief. Shortly thereafter I had occasion to transact business at this village and was directed to the tepee of Rabbit Run. After the business was finished I started to leave, Rabbit Run arose and spoke, requesting all present to pause a moment, he then came forward and gave me his hand and stated: 'Me Friend—You Friend?' When I assured him I wanted to be a friend, he continued to hold my hand and stated: 'Me strong friend all time—you strong friend all time?' and when I told him I would be a strong friend forever, he then gave me the Indian sign lock of lasting friendship.

"Sealed by that ceremony and lock of lasting friendship, I am proud to say that seal of friendship was never unlocked and never broken.

"During the two-score and seven years of our associations, friendship was one of his outstanding traits. He was not a warrior by nature. He had deep religious convictions. He was kind and loyal. His philosophy of life was kindness, mercy and love. He believed more could be accomplished by kindness and true friendship than by force and strife. And thus will the surviving members of his tribe ever cherish and revere his memory."

Judged by the standards of the white man Rabbit Run was a savage. But by every other standard on the Judgment Day, he will take his proper place, high on the rolls of those patriots who gave so much and received so little from his generation.

Accessions in the Oklahoma Historical Society Library

Recent accessions in the Library reported by Hazel Beaty, Librarian, include the following:

American Ancestry: Giving the Name and Descent, in the Male Line, of the Americans Whose Ancestors Settled in the United States Previous to the Declaration of Independence, A. D. 1776. By Thomas P. Hughes. Volumes I-X. (Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell's Sons, 1887-1895. Index.)

Boston Recorder, fifteen numbers in broken file, date lines late in 1818 and early in 1819 (Boston: Nathaniel Willis, Publisher). These old papers contain many contemporary news items on missions and missionaries (American Board, Baptist, Presbyterian, Moravian, etc.) in foreign fields and among the American Indians (Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole, Seneca, Wyandot, etc.); notes on education listing colleges and academies; news from foreign countries and the United States; notes on U. S. military affairs and vessels; notes relating to the Jews both historical and contemporary; notes on slavery, agricultural societies, original research in natural science, and U. S. floods; and obituaries. The lists of marriages and deaths, giving individual names and the places in states both north and south, are particularly valuable to genealogists.

THEODORE WELLINGTON GULICK

NECROLOGY

THEODORE WELLINGTON GULICK

1852-1913

Neither the literary field nor any other source has given a more enthusiastic worker for the development of Oklahoma than Theodore Wellington Gulick, pioneer reporter, editor and writer. An ardent champion for the advancement of his home town, Muskogee, he was one of those outstanding citizens who had a real part in its early history.

Theodore Wellington Gulick, son of the Reverend William Gulick and his wife, was born in Ohio on March 4, 1852. His family name was originally Von Gulick. His father was of Holland-Dutch descent and a native of Virginia who moved to Ohio prior to the Civil War.

During the first administration of President Cleveland, young Gulick was attached to the American Embassy in Paris, France, as cub reporter. During his seven year sojourn in France, he attended the Sorbonne University before returning to the United States. Having married early in life, both his wife and his only child, a son, died while he was still a young man. He was once employed on a newspaper at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in a printing shop belonging to Lon Hardman of that city who died a number of years ago.

Gulick came to the Indian Territory early in the 1890's and at different times was connected with newspapers in Wagoner, Tahlequah, McAlester, and Muskogee where he finally made his home. He was associated with Carl C. Bishop in the founding of the *Morning Times* in Muskogee, which was first published as a daily on September 1, 1896, and distributed every morning except Sunday.[1] This same year, he and the late Omer K. Benedict who came to Wagoner in July, 1896, published the *Wagoner Sayings* as a daily paper, which had formerly been operated as a weekly by Robert M. Davis and J. C. B. Lindsey.[2]

The *Morning Times* at Muskogee was acquired by David J. Eddleman[3] in February, 1897, who two years later sold the paper to John B. Kessler. Later Gulick became the City Editor of this paper. In 1902, he was a reporter for the *Muskogee Daily Phoenix.* In March, 1904, he was associated with J. E. Witcher in the publication of the *Muskogee Democrat*, a daily paper (except Sunday), which was consolidated in 1906 with the *Morning Times* as the *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, a daily issued every evening except Sunday.[4] The following year (1907), he published *Gulick's Weekly* for a time. A well educated man and a good reporter with a fine sense for news, Gulick was one of Muskogee's most popular citizens.[5]

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[1] Carolyn Thomas Foreman, *Oklahoma Imprints* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1936), p. 200.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 221.

[3] "Pioneer Publisher, First Daily Newspaper iin Indian Territory," by Ora Eddleman Reed, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XXIII (Spring, 1945), No. 1, pp. 36-7.

[4] *Oklahoma Imprints, op. cit.*, pp. 199 and 209. (Bert Greer who removed to California was associated with him in the management of one of these papers. The *Muskogee Times-Democrat* was later acquired by W. E. Decker who removed to Fort Smith and from there to Los Angeles, California.)

[5] C. B. Douglas, A. C. Trumbo, Chas. G. Watts, James W. Cosgrove.

He married his second wife, October 2, 1901, Miss Kathryn Dunbar Blake at Checotah, Indian Territory, who was the daughter of Doctor and Mrs. T. H. Blake. She was a talented musician, having graduated at Beethoven Musical School, St. Louis, Missouri.[6]

As one of Muskogee's most useful citizens, Mr. Gulick was active in all civic developments. He was secretary of the first Muskogee Commercial Club, and organized the Muskogee Chamber of Commerce on August 13, 1901, with thirty-nine members. In November, 1902, he became permanent secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and served in this capacity for a considerable time, using the slogan "Muskogee Does Things Right." He was active in securing for his city its early improvements such as sidewalks, free mail delivery, and water, sewer, fire and street car service. In 1904, he was active by pen and voice in the establishment of a public library, and in acquiring the Carnegie Library for Muskogee. He was one of the Executive Committee for Territorial free schools, and the industrial agent for the "One Hundred Thousand Club" of Muskogee,[7] and was one of the leaders of a booster trip to St. Louis in 1906, during which 1,000 booklets about Muskogee were handed out on the trip.

He was active in promoting the navigation of the Arkansas River and in compiling data with reference to boats plying the Arkansas between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Muskogee. He represented the city as a delegate from Indian Territory to a meeting of the association denominated from the "Lakes to the Gulf to the Rivers and Harbors Congress."[8]

When the Midland Valley Railroad proposed to build through Muskogee the city was to furnish right-of-way and ground for terminals and it was with Gulick's tireless help that it was accomplished. He and others of the Commercial Club held a sale of lots in the addition, and he himself auctioned off the lots putting the deal over so that the Midland Valley Railroad was secured for Muskogee.

He was active as a Democrat and materially assisted in bringing statehood for Oklahoma. The fact that his father in his youth left Virginia because he was opposed to slavery and took up his abode in Ohio did not prevent the son after the Civil War from becoming one of the most loyal Democrats in the state of Oklahoma. He served as Chairman of the reception committee for entertainment of the State Democratic Convention held in Muskogee, February 22, 1908.[9]

Elected member of the City Commission in 1911, Gulick became Vice-Chairman and served as Commissioner of Public Works and Property until his death. Under his administration as Commissioner, the Muskogee park system was developed. To honor him in this work, his friends and the city government named the park at Seventh and Elgin streets "Gulick Park." He had supervision of the streets and alleys and the city cemetery called "Greenhill Cemetery."

He was enthusiastic in any undertaking, a dreamer in a way, with a winning personality and a poetic nature. He was an admirer of the historic French leader, Napoleon Bonaparte. As a student and scholar he loved books, especially the works of Charles Dickens, of which he had a large collection in his library. As a lover of flowers, he made his yard and garden a place of beauty around his home which he called "Bleak House." He died there on August 13, 1913, the funeral services being held

[6] *Muskogee Times* for October 2, 1901.
[7] *Muskogee Democrat* for December 16, 1904.
[8] *Muskogee Times-Democrat* for November 22, 1906.
[9] *Ibid.*, for February 5, 1908.

JAMES BARNES DIGGS

in the spacious and beautiful front yard of his home to accommodate the throng that came to honor his memory, and interment was in Greenhill Cemetery.[10]

A fine and patriotic citizen he is so remembered.

By R. L. Williams.

Durant, Oklahoma

JAMES BARNES DIGGS

1862-1945

James Barnes Diggs, son of James Shepard Diggs (1836-1893) and his wife, Katherine Evans Diggs (1840-1908), was born October 20, 1862, at Cahaba, the county seat of Dallas County, Alabama, which was changed to Selma in 1866.[1]

On June 24, 1908, Judge Diggs was married to Miss Edith Maclary and to this union came the following children, to-wit: James B. Diggs, Jr. and Robert Maclary Diggs. He is survived by his widow and two sons and two grandchildren, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Diggs, Jr.

He was admitted to the bar at Selma, Alabama, in September, 1885, where he continued in the practice of the law until a short time before the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, when he settled at Perry, Oklahoma Territory, on September 16th, 1893, where he lived and practiced law until 1904, when he removed to Pawnee and practiced law there in a partnership with Chas. J. Wrightsman, now of Fort Worth, Texas, until July, 1906, when he removed to Tulsa, then Indian Territory, where he resided the rest of his earthly life.

At Pawnee the firm was Wrightsman & Diggs. The firm at Tulsa became Wrightsman, Diggs & Houck, Houck being succeeded by Bush. After a short while Bush became attorney for the Exchange National Bank and the Exchange Trust Company and Judge Diggs became attorney for the Gypsy Oil Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company in the Indian Territory and during the rest of his life he represented said companies and their affiliated interests in Oklahoma, being their chief attorney in Oklahoma.

James Shepard Diggs, his father, was a member of the law firm of Gayle, Portis and Diggs at Cahaba, and in the Sixties, after the removal of the county seat to Selma, he continued in the practice of the law there until he retired. Judge James B. Diggs was in partnership with an older brother, Benjamin Evans Diggs, deceased, under the firm name of Diggs & Diggs from the time of his admission to the bar until he removed to the west.

Judge James B. Diggs at Perry in Oklahoma Territory served as Probate Judge of Noble County and was active in Democratic politics.

His great natural capacity for the law was speedily developed. With the development of the oil interests the records show his guarding interests

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[10] The *Muskogee Phoenix* gave an account of his death, carrying his photo, with the date of his death as August 13, 1913, and burial from the home (924 Elgin) on the afternoon of August 14, 1913.

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[1] Brewer's History of Alabama (1872, p. 208, last paragraph). He had the following brothers and no sisters: 1. Benjamin Evans, 2. Shepard Arthur, 3. Frederick Frank, and 4. Robert Russell. (The Reverend Robert Russell Diggs, New Iberia, Louisiana.)

in the correct development of the law of the State relative to oil mining, either where he was attorney in the case or as amicus curiae setting up his contention as to the law.[2]

During his long career at the bar in Oklahoma he sustained a high reputation in the Appellate and nisi prius Courts. During the past years in which the Gulf Companies transacted business in Illinois, a common law state in which many of its decisions dealt with real estate cases as known to the common law, he having laid his foundation as a student and early practitioner in Alabama, a common law state, where he became thoroughly grounded in the common law, that early training and practice remained with him when the questions arose involving complicated questions under the law in Illinois where for his client he was able to easily discuss with great precision without previous preparation the subtleties and intricate distinctions of the common law. His ability to store knowledge of complicated rules and principles of law and after lapse of many years to readily call it into use when needed and to apply it with such exactness was marvelous.

Judge James B. Diggs was a member of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Tulsa County Bar Association and occupied a foremost place in the ranks of the great lawyers of the state, and was recognized as one of its greatest lawyers. He was a member of the Oklahoma Historical Society and Sons of the American Revolution.

A lifelong member of the Episcopal Church, Judge Diggs served Trinity Parish, Tulsa, for many years as a warden and vestryman and, in 1939, was elected Chancellor of the Diocese of Oklahoma, an office which he filled until his death, and in 1943 represented the Diocese at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

An associate writes that he had broad knowledge of law and literature, and that he knew not only where to find the law, but knew the law and could recite Byron and Shakespeare ad libitum, and that Byron's Parasina was his favorite.[3]

He assembled a fine library of literature. A type of the cultured man and lawyer of the old south has passed away. He was loyal to his friends and its traditions. His family stems from English and Virginia stock, prominent in early Colonial History. Both as a scholar and vigorous practitioner of the law and sound Democrat, he was an important figure in the new state and politics in Oklahoma before and after statehood. He first became divisional attorney for the Gulf Company and then for years prior to his death he was the Chief Attorney for the Gulf Corporation in Oklahoma and won many important legal controversies for them.

By Robert L. Williams

Durant, Oklahoma

[2] Cabin Valley Mining Co. v. Hall, 53 Okla. 760, 155 Pac. 570, L.R.A. 1916F. 493; Gypsy Oil Co. v. Clinton, 98 Okla. 282, 220 Pac. 587; cert.den. 264 U. S. 595; Sizemore v. Brady, 235 U. S. 441; Gypsy Oil Co. v. Oklahoma Tax Commission, 292 U. S. 605; U. S. v. Gulf Refining Co., 268 U. S. 542; Howard v. Oil Companies, 247 U. S. 503; U. S. v. Gypsy Oil Co., 10 Fed.(2d) 487 (8th Cir.); Duff v. Keaton, 33 Okla. 92, 124 Pac. 291, 42 L.R.A. New Series 472; Gypsy Oil Co. v. Schonwald, 107 Okla. 253; Gilcrease v. McCullough, 63 Okla. 24, 162 Pac. 178; Johnson v. Thornburgh, 124 Okla. 123, 254 Pac. 53; Billy v. Burnett, 137 Okla. 175, 287 Pac. 635; Spencer v. Gypsy Oil Co., 142 F.(2d) 935;(10th Cir.); Cert. Den. 323 U. S. 798; U. S. v. Gypsy Oil Co., 127 F.(2d) 1022 (10th Cir.); U. S. v. Gypsy Oil Co., 113 F.(2d) 144 (10th Cir.); Brewer-Elliott Oil & Gas Co. v. U. S., 260 U. S. 77.

[3] Walter B. Paschall.

CHARLES FLETCHER MITCHELL

CHARLES FLETCHER MITCHELL

1869-1945

The Reverend Charles Fletcher Mitchell, son of the Reverend Barney E. Mitchell who was born in North Carolina and his wife, Mary Ann Rouse, who was born in South Carolina, was born on November 3, 1869, in Greene County, North Carolina and died at Oklahoma City on September 11, 1945.[1]

He was graduated from Hiram and Lydia College, Altus, Arkansas, in 1895, and in October of that year he rode to the Ardmore Indian Mission Conference and being admitted on trial served as pastor for twenty-five years, in the following charges:— Fanshawe Circuit, Antlers, Okmulgee, Miami, Tahlequah, Claremore, Holdenville, Muldrow, Pauls Valley, First Church at Sulphur, Stillwater, Temple, Martha, and Checotah. He served thirteen years as presiding elder of four districts: Lawton, Mangum, Chickasha, and Clinton, and as superintendent of the Methvin Institute at Anadarko, a school for Indian boys and girls, and since his retirement in 1933 he resided at Weatherford, Oklahoma.

He was united in marriage on September 3, 1896 to Anne Welch of Altus, Arkansas. To this union came five children, all of whom survive: Elbert H., County Superintendent of Schools, Arapaho, Oklahoma; Miss Mary Mitchell, English teacher in Austin High School, El Paso, Texas; Thomas E. Mitchell, Weatherford, Oklahoma; Chas. F. Mitchell, Jr. with the National Biscuit Company of Oklahoma City; and Rev. Paul D. Mitchell, Methodist pastor at Verden, Oklahoma. He is also survived by eight grandchildren and a sister, Mrs. A. A. Dollarhide of Oklahoma City, and a half-brother, Elbert Munsey Mitchell of Broken Bow, Oklahoma.

He was one of the commissioners from first Oklahoma Methodist Conference in the establishment of the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Texas, and Trustee of the Oklahoma Methodist College at College Park, a suburb of Oklahoma City, now defunct, but whose graduates are alumni of Oklahoma City University. In his will he left a gift to Oklahoma City University which will provide an award each year to the Senior who has achieved most during the year in scholarship and service to the school.

He was a delegate to the General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met in Oklahoma City in 1914. He was the author of the following books: (1.) *Gather Up the Fragments, and Other Sermons;* (2.) *The Story of My Life;* (3.) *The Father's House,* and other smaller works. He had just completed a book called *Meditations for the Quiet Hour.*

He was a church builder and supervised the building of scores of Methodist churches and parsonages in Oklahoma. He was a member of the Oklahoma Historical Society and longtime member of the Democratic Party. He was Chaplain of the Oklahoma State Senate for the short session the spring of 1944 and served the American Legion as a Chaplain for a number of years. He was an active member of the Kiwanis Club at Weatherford, Oklahoma.

Funeral services were held at the Weatherford Methodist Church Sept. 13, 1945 with interment in the Weatherford Cemetery. He was a pioneer not only as a preacher but also as a good citizen in the new country.

By Robert L. Williams

Durant, Oklahoma

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[1] The story of his life by himself in Oklahoma Historical Society Library.

EDMOND TAYLOR HEUSTON

1848-1915

Edmond Taylor Heuston, the son of Richard C. Heuston and his wife, was born at Libertyville, Iowa, October 17, 1848, and died June 24, 1915, at Agra, Oklahoma, where he was interred.

Edmond Taylor Heuston's wife was Helen Ingham, born Sept. 7, 1875, who was the daughter of Joseph Ingham and his wife, Elizabeth Hyde, of Brighton, Iowa, and died March 30, 1940 at Agra, Oklahoma, where she was interred in Soonerville Cemetery.[1]

They left surviving the following grandchildren: Dale L. Nichols, Ralph H. Nichols, Mrs. Wanda Braley, Harlan Heuston, Mrs. Helen Hubbell, Mrs. Opal Boatright, Eugene Heuston, Clare A. Heuston, Bill Heuston, Bob Heuston, and Philip Heuston.

The following children or grandchildren served in the armed forces of World War II: Harlan Heuston, Navy; Bill Heuston, flight instructor; Bob Heuston, Lt. Seabees (Construction Battalion); Philip Heuston, Seabees.

Edmond Taylor Heuston was a County Supervisor in Clay County, Nebraska in 1890 and a Member of the School Board, Justice of the Peace and Township Board in Lincoln County, Oklahoma prior to the time of being elected to the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma from District No. 21. He was a Methodist and a member of the Republican Party, a farmer and carpenter by occupation and belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workman. He has a brother who lives in Ottumwa, Iowa, and a sister in Asotin, Washington.

He, with his wife, moved from Iowa to Nebraska where he homesteaded a farm in Clay County and lived there until 1893 when he came to Oklahoma and settled in Lincoln County where he resided until his death.

They had the following children: John E., and Wm. A. of Agra, Oklahoma; Edward I. of Hinton, Oklahoma; Dennis A. of Madison, Kansas; Howard H. of Boulder, Colorado; Emmet T. of Coffeyville, Kansas; and one daughter, Alta, died in infancy and another, Mrs. Carrie E. Nichols, passed away at her home in Stroud in 1906.

Edmond Taylor Heuston was highly respected in Lincoln County, a man with many friends, and a citizen whom all admired and trusted.

Durant, Oklahoma By Robert L. Williams

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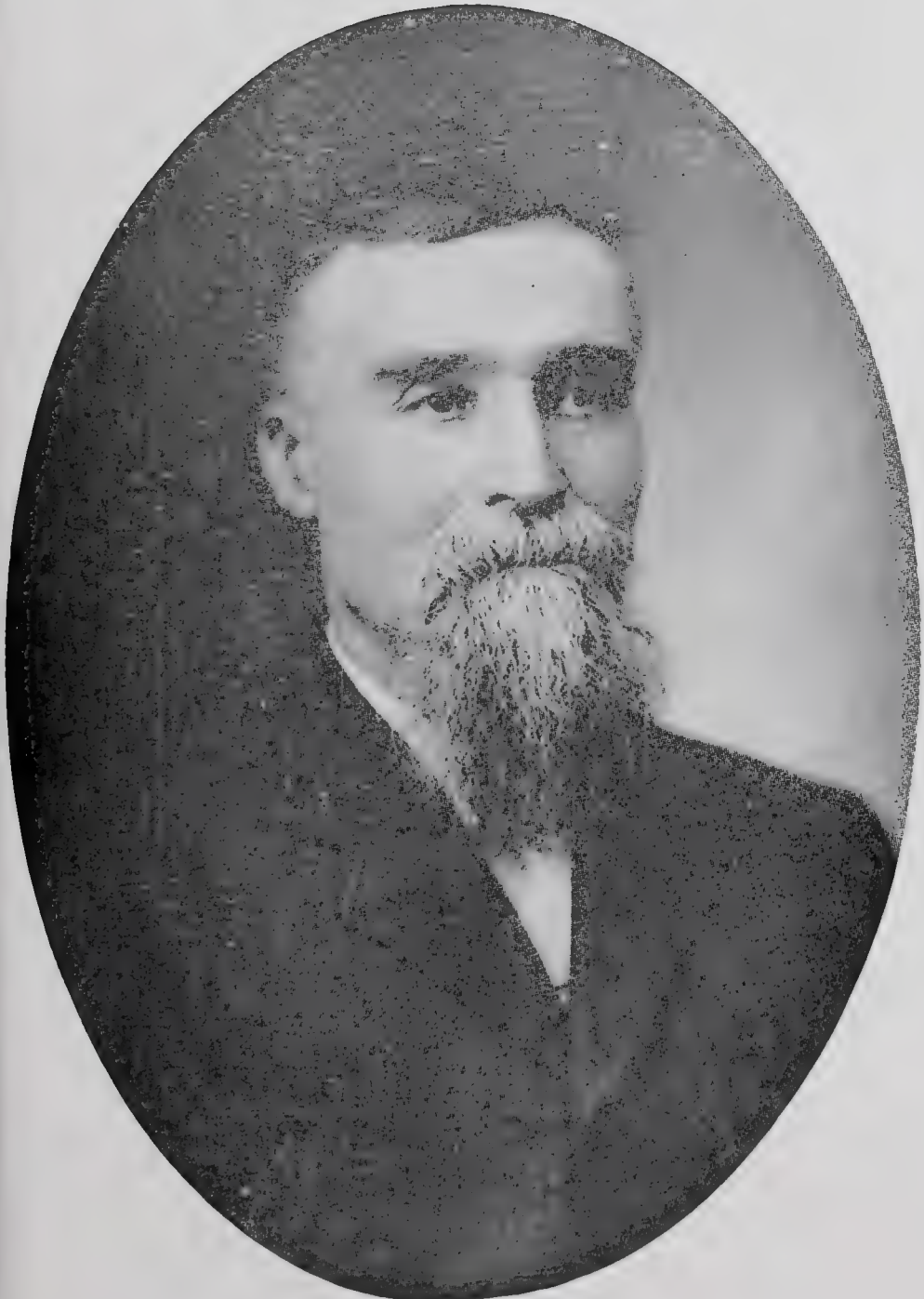
[1] *Queen City Times* (in newspaper file of Historical Society) Agra, Lincoln County, Oklahoma, July 1, 1915.



EDMOND TAYLOR HEUSTON

CHARLES A. KNIGHT

CHARLES A. KNIGHT

1867-1945

Charles A. Knight was born in Leasburg, Missouri, August 21, 1867. He died at his home in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, May 6, 1945.

Charles A. Knight was the eldest son of his parents, Joseph A. Knight, and Sarah C. (Drennen) Knight, who were pioneers of that section of Missouri from Kentucky. Two other sons of this couple, J. H. Knight, of Leasburg, Mo. and Dr. W. L. Knight, of Wewoka, Oklahoma, had passed away before Charles.

He received his education in the common and high school of Crawford county, Missouri, and graduated from the State Teachers' college in Kirksville, Missouri. He taught school for a number of years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. While teaching in the Western College, of La Belle, Missouri, he was married to Miss Zora Yancy, on June 6, 1900, who survives him. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Knight made their home in Marshall, Missouri. He served as a Congressional delegate when Hon. Champ Clark was first nominated, and elected to Congress from that state.

After ten years' residence in Marshall, Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Knight moved to Tecumseh, Oklahoma in 1910, where they have made their home since. Besides his law practice, Mr. Knight dealt in real estate, oil leases, royalty and insurance. He was elected to the 13th State Legislature in 1920, representing Pottawatomie County.

He served as president of the Tecumseh Chamber of Commerce four years, and was a member of the school board many years. It was largely due to his efforts that the State Industrial School for Girls was located at Tecumseh. Until his last years, he took an active interest in the school, and for several years he conducted Sabbath school at the institution, and gave earnest council, and help to both teachers and inmates of the school.

Mr. Knight was County Chairman of the Committee on Food and Fuel conservation during World War I. He served as a member of the Executive Board of Pottawatomie County Free Fair Association, for six years. He was Chairman of the Committee that promoted the highway bridge across the Canadian river at Asher, which is an honor to the County.

In 1933 he was appointed postmaster of Tecumseh. In this position, he served nearly four years, until failing eyesight forced his resignation. He was a faithful member of the Christian church for more than fifty years.

After he lost his eyesight, he still maintained his keen interest in public welfare and events. During the years of his darkened world, his wife, Mrs. Zora Knight, gave her undivided time and efforts to him, although this caused her resignation from a position of national honor and importance.

Charles A. Knight was a man of culture, a community builder, and a friend to all.

By Florence Drake

Shawnee, Oklahoma

LESLIE P. ROSS

1863-1944

Members of the Ross Scotch family emigrated to Virginia in colonial days. Later, but in the early days of this republic, they, like Daniel Boone and Henry Clay, moved to Kentucky. The name Ross "The man" has in all history signified courage, integrity and brains.

The father, as ever moved by that spirit of the pioneer, found his way to Arkansas. And there at Camden, Arkansas on the 4th day of February, 1863, Leslie P. Ross was born.

He completed a law course and was admitted to the state bar in Arkansas at the age of nineteen. The question of age was waived and he was accordingly admitted to the bar, and soon made an enviable record as a trial lawyer.

In 1886, on June 10th he married Kate Johnson, the daughter of George and Emma Johnson of Prescott, Arkansas, the widow who surviving, lives in the old home at Lawton. He has five daughters and three sons who survive: L. Byrns Ross, Hoke Smith Ross, and L. P. Ross, Jr., who live in Lawton. The daughters are Mrs. P. E. Roberts, Mrs. M. W. Pettigrew, Mrs. C. W. Stratton, Mrs. A. N. Williams, Jr., and Miss Kate Ross. Three of the daughters married regular army officers who are now in active service, and one married a business man. Kate is a teacher in the city schools of Lawton. The three sons are in business in Lawton.

That spirit of adventure still was in the blood of Leslie P. Ross, the Scotsman, at the time of the "Opening" in Oklahoma Territory. He was at Oklahoma City on that opening April day in 1889. He figured prominently in 1889 in forming the first city government in Oklahoma City. He was the first City Attorney of South Oklahoma City, was a member of the second Territorial Legislature, and figured prominently in the establishment of our educational institutions in Oklahoma. He was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Oklahoma City by President Cleveland, and was the trusted adviser of the President regarding Oklahoma.[1]

In 1901 at the opening of Lawton, true to form, Honorable Leslie P. Ross was there, and was elected the first Mayor of the City of Lawton. He was elected from Comanche County to the Second House of Representatives of Oklahoma Territory. He was the law partner in Lawton of the late J. T. Johnson, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

No man has ever questioned the integrity, the courage or the ability of Leslie P. Ross. He was an able lawyer, a student and an orator. No breath of scandal ever fanned the brow of Honorable Leslie P. Ross, personally or politically. He was loyal to his country and to his friends. He refused the appointment to the territorial governorship of Oklahoma Territory. He had as Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee, endorsed Renfrow, and stood by him, and refused his own appointment when offered by the President. I know this has never happened before nor since. He was the very soul of tolerance as to religion and politics.

He knew the history of his state and his country. He could not be bluffed nor bought. He was loyal to his country and believed in the constitution and bill of rights to his last moment on earth. He never followed the leadership of the political expedients and demagogues with their panaceas and "cure alls". He was a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson brand. He was all this, and last but not least, a typical southern gentleman.

We miss him personally, and we need his wise counsel. His record, both in his personal and private life, will endure as long as memory serves us.

By T. B. Williams

Duncan, Oklahoma

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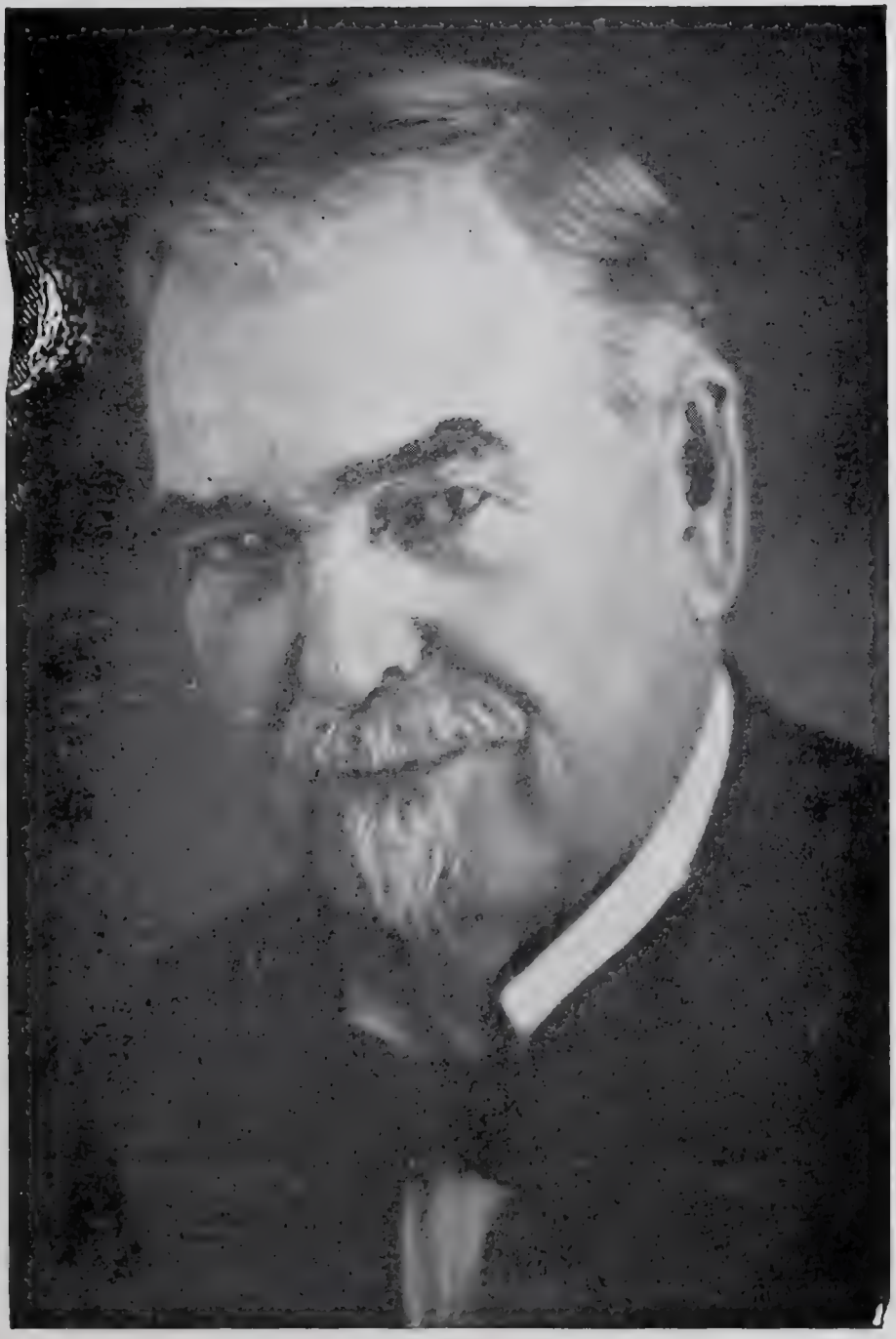
[1] William Cary Renfrow was Governor of Oklahoma Territory 1893-97.—See notes in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, Vol. XX (September, 1942), No. 3, p. 309.



LESLIE P. ROSS

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

October 22, 1945

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society convened in the Historical Society Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at 10:00 A. M., October 22, 1945, with the President, Judge Robert L. Williams, presiding.

It was agreed without objection that the meeting held to day should displace the regular meeting, Thursday, October 25.

The Secretary called the roll which showed the following members present: Judge Robert L. Williams, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, Dr. Emma Estill-Harbour, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Hon. J. B. Milam, Mrs. Anna B. Korn, Hon. R. M. Mountcastle, Judge Baxter Taylor, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Mr. H. L. Muldrow, Mrs. John R. Williams, Hon. Thomas J. Harrison, and the Secretary.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that absentee members be excused as having good and sufficient reasons for their absence. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge Taylor made the motion that the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, held June 25, 1945, be passed subject to be called for consideration at the instance of any member of the Board. The motion seconded by Judge Robert A. Hefner and carried by unanimous vote.

Judge Williams read General Charles F. Barrett's resignation which is as follows:

To the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the State Historical Society:

Dear Friends:

I feel that the time has arrived because of my physical ailments for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Board, in order that you can fill my place with a more active worker.

I have delayed presenting this request for the reason that my present term expires this year and I hoped that I might be able to attend the few meetings that would occur before my successor would be chosen. My present health makes this doubtful, and I have decided to take this method of closing my long official connection with the Board.

I have deeply appreciated the honor of serving as a member of the Board and of my association with the loyal and patriotic officers and members of the Society, but I feel that the Society will profit by replacement at this time by a younger and more active member and with an acknowledgment of my deep appreciation for the generous and tolerant treatment I have always received from Officers, Board members and employees, and a heartfelt wish for the continued growth and service of the Society, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Charles F. Barrett

Judge Thomas H. Doyle made the motion that General Barrett's resignation be accepted. Seconded by Hon. J. B. Milam, and carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. Anna B. Korn submitted the name of Dr. I. N. McCash, President Emeritus of Phillips University, Enid, as his successor.

Dr. Emma Estil-Harbour submitted the name of Mrs. Virgil Browne, Oklahoma City.

Judge Thomas H. Doyle submitted the name of Mrs. A. P. Murrah, Oklahoma City.

The vote was taken by ballot and Dr. I. N. McCash was elected by a vote of majority of all members present.

Judge Williams stated he had received from Mrs. Garfield Buell, Tulsa, a copy of the Muskogee Indian Journal, October 27, 1881.

Motion was made by Dr. Emma Estil-Harbour that this copy of the Muskogee Indian Journal be placed on file in cases in the newspaper department and that four copies be microfilmed or photostated and a letter of appreciation be sent to Mrs. Buell. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Anna B. Korn and carried.

Mr. H. L. Muldrow read a letter from Judge Thomas A. Edwards and presented a masonic apron which Judge Edwards had sent. The letter is as follows:

Mr. H. L. Muldrow
Norman, Oklahoma
Dear Mr. Muldrow:

I had expected to be at the meeting of the Board of the Historical Society on the 22nd. But I have just received notice from the Court Clerk of Kiowa County that I have an important case set for hearing there on that date. I wish therefore you would present my excuse to the Society. But I do not intend to let anything keep me from attending future meetings.

I enclose a Masonic Apron worn by my grandfather, William W. Allison, a hundred years ago. If this is suitable, I want to present it to the Society through you. If it is not suitable do not present it. I shall not be offended in the least if you think it not suitable and I want you to feel free to withhold it as your judgement inclines.

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edwards

The motion was made by Judge Robert A. Hefner that this gift be accepted and a letter of appreciation be written to Judge Edwards. Seconded by Judge Baxter Taylor and carried.

The Secretary stated that written reports from the following staff members had been received: Miss Hazel E. Beaty, Librarian; Mrs. Edith Mitchell, Cataloguer; Mrs. Helen M. Gorman, Guide and Custodian of the Confederate Soldiers Memorial Hall; Mrs. Grace Ward, Guide and Custodian of the Union Soldiers Memorial Hall; Mrs. Louise Cook, Newspaper Department; Mrs. Rella Looney, Clerk-Archivist; Mrs. Annia R. Cubage, Museum; and Miss Muriel H. Wright, Assistant in Editorial & in Research work; and all of said reports had been mimeographed and sent to each Board member. The board members present complimented the reports.

Motion was made by Mrs. Anna B. Korn that the Secretary condense future reports for publication in the Chronicles. Hon. J. B. Milam seconded the motion and same carried.

A committee of four from the Veterans of Foreign Wars were present and requested that the Board of Directors give them the opportunity of rendering service to the ex-service men of the Foreign Wars organization as had been afforded the American Legion and it appeared that the only available space was on the first or basement floor and that certain records which had been assembled by the WPA organization and placed on that floor which was that part of the floor desired by the Veterans and the Board

had no place to remove them and doubted its authority to destroy them but agreed that if the Board of Affairs and the Engineer would remove them that this space should be occupied by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The space was in the southwest corner of the first or basement floor with an entrance to the west and an approach through the elevator with the understanding that a partition about twelve feet high, without any opening through the partition either way should be installed before this space was occupied by the Veterans and it was stated that such arrangement would be made and the Board accordingly agreed to same on motion of Judge Thomas H. Doyle, seconded by J. B. Milam, same being unanimously passed.

Hon. Thomas J. Harrison presented to the Board "History of Oklahoma Ordnance Work", Pryor, Oklahoma, prepared by L. S. Livingston and G. R. Cantwell, Plant Manager of the DuPont Company and on motion the same was accepted with thanks, with direction that the Secretary should cause the parties donating same to be thanked therefor.

Mrs. Anna B. Korn presented miniature dolls of Martha and George Washington. These dolls are dressed in Colonial costume and were made by Mrs. Eva F. Warden, who was ninety-three years old and resided in Britton.

Dr. Emma Estil-Harbour made the motion that these dolls be accepted and a letter of thanks be written to Mrs. Warden's nearest kin. Seconded by Mrs. John R. Williams and carried.

Mrs. Anna B. Korn stated that she could secure five hundred copies of medical books for the library to be used by the library and on motion made and carried the President appointed a special committee to investigate and pass on and recommend the advisibility of adding such medical books to the Historical Library, to-wit: Judge Baxter Taylor, Chairman, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Hon. George Bowman, Judge Robert A. Hefner and Mrs. Anna B. Korn.

The Secretary was directed to thank Mr. Wirt Franklin for the portrait of himself presented to the Historical Society and also to thank the donor of the portrait of Lt. Gen. Ray McLain and advise the respective parties that the same were accepted with appreciation.

On motion, the Board of Directors authorized by unanimous vote the President to request and secure the portraits of our present and past Oklahoma United States Senators.

The executor, J. H. Everest, of the Will of Nettie E. Jones, deceased, advised as follows with reference to the eighth clause in said Will:—

> "EIGHTH. I have at present, a valuable collection of Indian Curios, and baskets and blankets, being one-half of a collection which was accumulated by my brother W. E. Wheeler, formerly of Telluride, Colorado, during his lifetime, and I hereby give and bequeath this collection of blankets, baskets and other Indian Curios, being the entire collection which I may own at the time of my death, to the Oklahoma Historical Society, provided the said Oklahoma Historical Society will agree in writing, to carefully preserve and keep the said collection, the same to be catalogued and known by such designation as will show that the collection was made by my late brother, William E. Wheeler, and donated by me to said Historical Society. If said Oklahoma Historical Society does not avail itself of this offer by the execution in writing, of the agreement above referred to, then this bequest shall be null and void and said property shall be disposed of as other personal property of my estate," * * * five Indian blankets or rugs, three small Indian throw rugs and five Indian baskets were left by Mrs. Jones ***.

I will be able to deliver these to you as executor, provided you comply with the provision of the Will which is that you agree "* in writing to

carefully preserve and keep the said collection, the same to be catalogued and known by such designation as will show that the collection was made by my (her) late brother, William E. Wheeler and donated by me (her) to said Historical Society."; this you will find from reading paragraph 8 above quoted is a prerequisite to delivery of the bequest to you.

If you conclude you want the rugs and other articles, although they are in no sense Oklahoma relics all of them having been accumulated by Mr. William E. Wheeler in Western Colorado, and if you will send me a duly certified copy of your record showing such action this bequest can be executed by delivery.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Everest, Executor
of the Will and Estate of
Nettie E. Jones, Deceased

The Secretary was authorized to enter into the necessary agreement to comply with the provisions of said will and to advise the executor that same would be so executed and asked him to submit the form to be signed by him as Secretary.

The following list of applicants for membership was presented:
LIFE: Mrs. Edward P. Allen, Oklahoma City; Henry B. Bass, Enid.
ANNUAL: John H. Benson, Cincinnati, Ohio; James Bigheart, Ralston; Mrs. Vergie E. Blaydes, Duncan; Sidney R. Bradley, Kansas City, Mo.; Herbert L. Branan, Oklahoma City; Don Burch, Tulsa; Ray C. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.; Earl Cross, Tulsa; Glen Edwin Davis, Longview, Texas; Florence Garwood, Blackwell; Fannie L. Glenn, Hugo; John William Goode, Mangum; Mrs. Harry C. Gore, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Bernice Gotthold, Oklahoma City; Oscar V. Hall, San Barnardino, Calif.; Brice E. Hammers, Guthrie; Dr. James J. Haves, Oklahoma City; Jewel Haynes, Oklahoma City; Lee Custer Hensley, Binghampton, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine M. Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.; Hubert S Judy, Sr., Woodward; Henry Kaiser, Oklahoma City; Franklin M. Kenyon, Enid; Mrs. R. E. Lee, Ft. Sill; John C. Lombard, Tulsa; Mrs. Anna Mackey, Durant; Dan M. Madrano, Tulsa; A. A. Morgensen, Snyder; William B. Nelson, Randlett; Annie J. Oldham, Cleveland, Ohio; John Howard Payne, Oklahoma City, Paul Peters, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Ora Reed, Muskogee; D. M. Scism, Oklahoma City; Reed Scott, DeQueen, Ark.; Mrs. Wiley Scott, Checotah; Mrs. W. L. Shelden, Edmond; Harry E. Stege, Tulsa; A. C. Trumbo, Muskogee; Mrs. Sue Watkins, Oklahoma City; James O. Whelchel, Tulsa; Uriel M. Wilkins, Temple; Harold A. Wilkinson, Crowell, Texas; Mrs. Opal Wingo, Vici.

The motion was made that the applicants be elected and received as members of the Society in the class as indicated in the list. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

The President asked for reports from the "Standing Committees."

1. *Markers Committee*—Hon. J. B. Milam, Chairman—

Hon. J. B. Milam stated that the committee had plans for a more progressive drive to mark historical spots.

2. *Barracks Building Committee*—Hon. Thomas J. Harrison, Chairman—

.....Hon. Harrison stated that he went to Muskogee a few weeks ago and with Dr. Foreman drove to Ft. Gibson and the two made an inspection tour of the building and grounds of the old barracks and found them in good condition. He, also, stated that they visited with the custodian and his wife and found everything harmonious.

3. *Library Committee on Maps*—Mr. H. L. Muldrow, Chairman—

Mr. Muldrow stated money was available for the purchase of a glass case for maps in the library. He further stated that in January, 1943, a contract was let to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, but a glass case could not be obtained because of no priority. Mr. Muldrow recommended the purchase of a case made of regular material or of plastic.

The President appointed Judge Robert A. Hefner and Judge Baxter Taylor as additional members on the Map committee.

The chair appointed a special committee to obtain a case for the Dennis Flynn Homestead flag to be placed in the '89ers section. Mrs. Anna B. Korn, Chairman, Mrs. John R. Williams and Judge Thomas H. Doyle members.

The President read the following paragraphs from a letter he had received from Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, May 11, 1942.

"If you will write to Mr. James Head, of the firm James Head, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., he will give you a full description with prices, etc., for your flag case. You would have to let him know how many flags you expect to exhibit and whether on flag staffs or to be flat in a smaller case. We are going to have ours on flag staffs to conform with the other display cases we have in the building. Of course, you could get in materials something cheaper if you so desired. Our cases have not yet been delivered to us but they are in course of construction. Mr. Head has had the order for all the display cases in our building and is a reliable man.

"I wish to congratulate Oklahoma upon the valor of its young son who assisted in replacing the flag over Corrigedor. None of us know how much heroic stuff there is in a man until the test comes."

Hon. J. B. Milam made the motion we proceed to acquire flag cases for our Flag room and to encase all flags that are worthy of preservation. Judge Robert A. Hefner seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

The President appointed the following committee to investigate for purchasing cases for the Flag room: Judge Baxter Taylor, Chairman, Judge Robert A. Hefner, Mrs. Blanche Lucas, Mr. H. L. Muldrow and Mrs. Anna B. Korn members.

The President stated that in the Minutes February, 1942, Dr. Foreman moved that the President be authorized to purchase a microfilm reader and apparatus of device, including camera, for making copies of material for use in microfilm reading, to be paid for out of the private funds of the Society.

Hon. J. B. Milam made the motion that Judge Williams be authorized to write and investigate and purchase the necessary equipment needed as indicated and in accordance with motion adopted on February 23, 1942. Mr. H. L. Muldrow seconded the motion and carried.

The President stated the Board of Directors had $3200 invested in bonds, and other private funds were available to purchase the film and glass cases for the maps and flags as necessary equipment for the Historical Society.

The busts made by Dr. Jenkins and presented by him to the Memorial Association, Friday, October 19, were received by Dr. Evans, Secretary and in turn presented to the Board.

The President appointed a special committee composed of the Secretary, Mr. H. L. Muldrow, Judge Robert A. Hefner to make satisfactory provision for placing and protecting the gifts.

Judge Baxter Taylor suggested that the Society take steps to secure portraits of all eminent Oklahoma leaders of World War II.

The President read a paragraph from the book "Behind Walking Canes" in which three canes associated with prominent Indians of Oklahoma were given recognition.

There being no further business the motion was made that the meeting be adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Robert L. Williams, President,
presiding.

Charles Evans, Secretary.

THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Oklahoma Historical Society was organized by a group of Oklahoma Territory newspaper men interested in the history of Oklahoma who assembled in Kingfisher, May 26, 1893.

The major objective of the Society involves the promotion of interest and research in Oklahoma history, the collection and preservation of the State's historical records, pictures, and relics. The Society also seeks the co-operation of all citizens of Oklahoma in gathering these materials.

The Chronicles of Oklahoma, published quarterly by the Society in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, is distributed free to its members. Each issue contains scholarly articles as well as those of popular interest, together with book reviews, historical notes, etc. Such contributions will be considered for publication by the editors and the Publication Committee.

Membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society is open to everyone interested. The quarterly is designed for college and university professors, for those engaged in research in Oklahoma and Indian history, for high school history teachers, for others interested in the State's history, and for librarians. The annual dues are $1.00 and include a subscription to *The Chronicles of Oklahoma.* A free sample copy will be sent upon request. Life membership may be secured upon the payment of $25.00. All dues and correspondence relating thereto should be sent direct to the Secretary, Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Society Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA
1907

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